

Newsman Off to Cover Bomb Tests in Pacific

By P. BERNARD YOUNG, JR.
(For NNPA)
WASHINGTON

Official accredited correspondents who will cover "Operations Crossroads," the forthcoming atomic bomb tests at Bikini Atoll in the Central Pacific, boarded their special train here Saturday night.

Two prominent colored newspaper men are in the corps of correspondents: *Sat. 6-22-46*

The writer, editor of the Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide, a member of the Kwajalein group flying from San Francisco; and Vincent Tubbs of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, Inc., a member of the Appalachian group, which will take about three weeks to reach the Bikini area.

178 Correspondents
The Kwajalein group, a select contingent, will proceed by Government plane from San Francisco to the scene of the tests, arriving in 24 hours flying time. The others will proceed aboard a joint Army-Navy task force transport, the USS Appalachian. *6-22-46*
The JTF-1 chose 165 American correspondents and 13 foreign writers—one for each non-American nation on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission (except the United Kingdom which is allowed three.)

No women journalists were accredited.

"Dress Rehearsal"
Only the small advance guard of correspondents already on the scene and the Kwajalein group will be on hand in time for the "dress rehearsal" of the first bomb drop, scheduled for June 25 and designated "Queen Day" by JTF-1.

If there is no hitch, "Crossroads" correspondents may plan to be back at their desks or en route by Aug. 1; but if there are any delays, their job in the Pacific may be extended to Sept. 1—but in on event later than that date.

1st Test June 30
The first test is scheduled for Monday, July 1 at about 9:30 a.m., which will be Sunday, June 30, about 5 p.m. Eastern Standard Time in the United States. *Sat. 6-22-46*
There is a difference of nineteen and a half hours in the times here and at Bikini which, like Kwajalein, is part of the Marshall Islands.

Operation Crossroads

NEWSMEN ON SCENE
The Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.
FOR TESTS
Sat. 6-22-46

By P. BERNARD YOUNG JR.
NNPA Correspondent

WITH THE KWAJALEIN CORRESPONDENTS' GROUP, BIKINI, CENTRAL PACIFIC—A serious press conference, attended here last Thursday by the Kwajalein group of correspondents who arrived at the scene of the atomic bomb test by plane, was nearly "broken up" when a JTF-1 logistic officer revealed that beer for personnel was measured in man-months.

Correspondents W. W. Chaplin of NBC, George Durno, International News Service; Gill Robb Wilson, New York Herald Tribune; Ralston Crawford, Fortune Magazine; Harry Lederhandler, Acme News-photos; Oliver T. Read, Ziff-Davis Publishing Company, and Oliver Klaxton, Charm Magazine doubled up with laughter.

25,000 CASES AVAILABLE
The logistics officer joined in the merriment as more customary facts were revealed to the effect that 25,000 cases of beer were available on Bikini for operations crossroads.

It was said that on a normal consumption basis and under less rigorous circumstances only 240,000 man-months of beer would have been shipped out. *Sat. 6-22-46*

The gentlemen of the press, radio and picture services were quite relieved to learn informally that there would be no scarcity of portables to cut the coral dust of Kwajalein out of their throats, either in their own press club, which was provided by JTF-1, or in the officers' club to which the correspondents have guest privileges.

SOLVES 'MINOR PROBLEM'

It solved a minor problem for some who were wondering how to overcome the space and breakage problems of anything carried along in their luggage on a "bring your own" basis.

Prior to departure, the gentlemen of the press, not believing in waste, hurried to consume the precautionary quantities brought along, if you get what I mean.

OPERATIONS IMMENSE

A random insight into the immensity of operations crossroads disclosed the following statistics:

Number of ships involved, 220; number of personnel, 422,000; supplies required between March 1-Sept. 1 (canned etc.)—82,000 tons fresh fruits etc.; 85,000 tons general stores (valves, pipes, chains etc.) for ships; 6,800 small stores (clothing items etc.), 800 tons; P-X supplies, 2,400 tons; black fuel, 700,000 barrels; Diesel fuel, 250,000 barrels; aviation gasoline, 500,000 gallons; drinking water, distilled in special ships, 20,000,000 gallons.

'QUEEN DAY,' JUNE 25

Only the small advance guard of correspondents already on the scene

Atom Bomb Tests in Pacific Ocean

and the Kwajalein group will be on hand in time for the "dress rehearsal" of the first bomb drop, scheduled for June 25 and designated "Queen Day" by JTF-1.

The first test is scheduled for Monday, July 1, at about 9:30 A.M., which will be Sunday, June 30, about 5:30 P.M. (EST) in the United States. There is a difference of 19½ hours in time here in the Marshall Islands.

Eye Witness Account Of Atomic Bomb Power

Saturday 7-6-46
By P. BERNARD YOUNG JR.

ABOARD USS SHANGRI-LA OF BIKINI—(ANP)—In the momentous hour of history I feel pygmy-like before the eromits of what has just happened. The story is simply too colossal to write and words far too inadequate to transmit, to encompass with any conviction of success, the glimpse of new horizons, the launching formally today, Monday, of the atomic age, which I was fortunate enough to witness.

The temptation to view the unimaginable power, the nearly overwhelming intensity of the detonation flash, was overpowering, and I risked a look seconds before the announced safety period at the light predicted to be more brilliant than any before conceived by man.

Risk Worth Reward

The risk was distinctly worth the reward. From the highest point of vantage aboard this huge carrier, on the sky. Forward gun control deck, the ten correspondents aboard viewed the split-second launching of the four radio-controlled drone planes, their eight mother ships, the secondary control planes, and two air-sea rescue torpedo bomber planes—and the explosion just over an hour later of atomic bomb number four. The whole operation is something that will remain vivid in our memories for long as we live. *26-46*

Three of the four drones were sent through the atomic cloud, a full description of which is given in an accompanying dispatch, recovered, and returned to the Roi Island strip—"hot" with radio activity, according to control plane pilots who were interviewed immediately after they had returned to carrier.

Out Of Control

The fourth went out of control about 20 minutes before the bomb was dropped. Apparently because of a mechanical failure of its automatic pilot, and spiraled into the sea from 28,000 ft. altitude.

Although heavy midafternoon rains the day before at Roi caused some pessimism aboard, the weather report officially was favorable. And a half-hour postponement of the live bomb run today gave the bombing plane an almost perfect opportunity to pinpoint the target. One small cloud was immediately in front of the bomb burst as we

saw it dead off the starboard beam of the Shangri-La, but it hardly made a difference in eyewitness visibility. *26-46*

The ship was alive before dawn and I was up at 4:30 a.m. and on the captain's bridge at 6:15 a.m. Promptly at 7:05 a.m. the engines of all the control planes were started with a racket and deafening roar. At 7:08 a.m. the first plane was ready for catapulting. At 7:13 a.m., the drones, motors started, and at 7:14 a.m. the first of eight control planes was catapulted off perfectly as the TBM planes flew off the carrier.

Precision Operation

How precision-like was the Navy drone operation can hardly be imagined for within four and a half minutes eight planes were launched and the first drone ready to be sent aloft without a pilot aboard. Four drones were wheeled to the catapult, checked, and beautifully launched in 27 minutes. The other ten planes were all in the air from the carrier by 7:57 a.m.

There was a noticeable relaxation but it was momentary for at 8:28 a.m. the voice of "Dave's Dream," the bomb carrying craft, announced it was two minutes from the simulated, or dry run.

The practice run over the target was completed at 8:31 a.m. and was shortly thereafter reported successful with the weather okay. By now the Shangri-La was steaming directly toward Bikini from point 35 mi. southeast of the target. Then there came from the bomb plane via radio the periodic warnings "25 minutes to go, bomber returning to base leg of bomb run," and at 8:50 a.m., "Now on live bomb run." *Saturday 7-6-46*

You could literally feel the tension build up on board and doubtless it was on every ship and plane and shore base composing this giant task force. Within 30 seconds of the "on live bomb run," announcement, the Shangri-La heeled into a fast turn and reversed its direction putting Bikini on our starboard beam. Then came the dramatic announcement, two minutes to bomb drop. "Put on Goggles." Cigarettes were lighted by nervous fingers. There was occasional high pitched laughter, brief and self-conscious—then dead silence like that of a ghost ship, steaming on a ghost sea. Meanwhile, the crew members massed on the flight deck, about-faced and covered their eyes with their arms and officers and correspondents followed suit, mostly with reluctance.

None wanted to miss the whole show, but none knew what might be the risk of disobeying.

Bomb Exploded

Then over the ship's loud speakers roared the announcement: "The bomb has exploded, you may look." That was still soon enough to see the secondary flash billow up and balloon out above the horizon like a bigger and brighter sun. Then within seconds the gigantic swirling mushrooming cloud, streaked with red orange and purplish tones, swept upward to a height, computed by triangulation from the ship, of 50,000 ft. within three minutes. So high was the cloud and so clearly defined although primarily creamy white, that it seemed impossible for it already to be up in the stratosphere. But it was possible because it moved at an estimated speed of 10,000 ft. per second and within two minutes at the outside was 60,000 ft. above the Lagoon, growing in immensity and dwarfing everything else within sight. *26-46*

Inside the atomic cloud there was terrific heat, unparalleled air turbulence, and deadly radio activity. But on ship we heard nothing, felt nothing—no nothing, as one of the control pilots succinctly told me of his reaction 20 mi. from the detonation at altitude of 15,000 ft. But he knew he had been on the thin edge of eternity when the drone plane he picked up on the opposite side of the cloud turned snow white from its former deep red color and even at several hundred yards gave off enough radiation to register on his Gieger counter warningly. *26-46*

Reports Come In

First reports to the Shangri-La via the radio were that USS Nevada was still afloat, and returning pilots commented that they saw only five or six vessels afloat.

Atomic Bomb Twists Steel Like Tinfoil, Eye-Witness Reports

7-12-46
By P. B. YOUNG JR.
(Editor Journal and Guide, for Negro Newspaper Publishers Assn.)

KWAJALEIN, Marshall Islands. —I have seen at first hand the results of atomic bombing and what it can do to huge warships is a terrible thing to behold. Do not be misled by "off the cuff" first reports. That was the unanimous feeling of 11 of us correspondents who were first to be permitted aboard the cruelly battered, twisted, burned hulk that once was the proud USS Pensacola, massive 10,000-ton heavy cruiser.

Only 54 hours after the bomb seared the battleship Nevada, sank five others, and critically damaged six of the most powerful ships afloat described in detail in an earlier dispatch. (See Page 3) we circled the target array in a PBV seaplane and then toured the lagoon in a launch and boarded the horribly gutted Pensacola. It was still so radioactive that damage inspection crew were permitted to work only in days and many sections of the ship were still sealed tight with huge red letter warnings. "Danger, Don't Enter, Radioactive."

No Place For A Swim

One had an eerie feeling riding about the lagoon and walking over the ship. There was never a place any of us wanted less to take a swim in and we inspected the vessel in the faith and hope the scientists were right in declaring the ship safe for human beings.

Tragedy was etched on the face of Captain D. J. Ramsey of Arlington, Va., the skipper, as he admitted that the best navy yard in the world could not put the Pensacola back in fighting trim again in less than six months. Even then, he said, only the hull was salvageable in all probability.

Anyone seeing the once proud vessels, and the Prince Eufleet member, crushed as if by a giant, German pocket battleship, the foot of some other world giant and Jap battleship Naga, the latent, left convinced no human being could have survived it. The center steel deck was pushed in to a depth of at least four feet water at bow. Captain Ramsey said the twin stacks, masts, turrets and bridge were twisted and bent away from the source of the bomb's blast and leveled almost horizontally.

Steel Becomes Tinfoil

Heavy steel doors were twisted like tinfoil and the stern was a shambles. Getting about the decks was like climbing through junk yard piles, and the bomb hit the Pensacola as would the ordinary bomb. It obviously exploded obliquely against the starboard side and some considerable distance to the rear the detonation might have been a mile or

more away and, of course, was above the cruiser.

I am convinced an atomic bomb actually striking any warship simply would vaporize it into nothingness. Seeing the Bakini targets impels a solemn prayer that American people, in fact any people, never be subjected to another war in which it would be used.

One striking thing about the lagoon as seen from an airplane is the huge green colored water, which was not there before and apparently is just under the point where the bomb exploded. Where the bomb bored the lagoon is now a beehive of activity as firefighters pour water on the remaining few fire stricken vessels. Small craft zoom about on errands and traffic flows between the support ing fleet now largely back in the lagoon, including three hospital ships. We went close to the Nevada for a look. It is blacked for half its length toward the stern and the veteran battleship must have suffered damage as yet unannounced. It appeared to have a list as though taking water.

7-12-46 Sunday
Bomb 500 Feet Short

While in the lagoon I had a chance to talk to Major General Curtise Lemay, chief of the B-29 bombers, which blasted Japan and delivered atom bombs, two and three to Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and Brig. General Roger M. Ramey, commander of the bomb-carrying group here. Lemay said his personal belief is that the bomb was at least 500 feet short of the target, the Nevada, but the exact answer awaits computations from scientific records and photos. Ramey said "it did more damage than I expected, especially on the Pensacola which I just visited."

We saw at close range the Arkansas, a battleship, and LST 661, two of the other critically damaged vessels, and the Prince Eufleet member, crushed as if by a giant, German pocket battleship, the foot of some other world giant and Jap battleship Naga, the latent, left convinced no human being could have survived it. The center steel deck was pushed in with its end up just barely above to a depth of at least four feet water at bow. Captain Ramsey said the havoc on his ship was done by the blast, terrific heat, and shock wave. Incidentally if the task force censors ever release the now top secret picture which was made about at the instant of detonation, the public will have eye-openers.

Call Kansas City, Mo.
Shock Wave Intense

This much can be said without treading on security. The shock wave is so intense that it actually shows on the pictures. Altogether, we were aboard the Pensacola 30 minutes and at Bakini three hours. We arrived at 7:15, after rushing to make an 8

p.m. departure, only to find our plane delayed from Guam with the likelihood of an all night standby until morning. I am now ambling over to the press club for some 80-year-old radioactivity preventive.

Press Winner Gets Trophy

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.



Sat. 7-22-46
 Sherman Briscoe (right), information specialist of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, who won the Capital Press Club's annual award recently for outstanding reporting in 1945, shows Keith Himebaugh, USDA director of information, the trophy presented him. Briscoe's winning article was entitled: "School Marm Turns Dairy Maid and Succeeds." It appeared in the February, 1945, issue of Newspic.

Award Given

The Defender
Former Editor

Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-15-46

The Capital Press Club's third annual award to the nation's outstanding news reporter was given to Sherman Briscoe, former news-editor of the Defender at a press dinner at the Willard hotel in Washington, D. C., last week.

Honored along with Briscoe for work in 1945 was Fred Harris of the Pittsburgh Courier, who received the club's first annual award for the best news photography of the year. Ernest K. Lindley, of Newsweek's Washington bureau presented the awards. Briscoe, a newsman for 14 years, has been information specialist in the Department of Agriculture since 1941.

STORY FEATURES

Journal - Herald

NEGRO REPORTER

Waycross, Ga. 42a

NEW YORK, — Miss Constance Curtis, a member of the Amsterdam News' editorial staff is one of four women journalists featured in the November issue of Mademoiselle, woman's magazine. *Tue. 11-22-46*

The article explained that Miss Curtis "writes about political developments down south, slums, racial conflicts for the Amsterdam News, Harlem's big semi-weekly as well as the fact that "she has a B. A. from the University of Chicago and M. A. from Columbia.

FIRST JOB WITH CRISIS

"Her first journalism job was on Crisis, magazine of the NAACP," Mademoiselle's article revealed.

The three white writers mentioned were Miss Mary McDonnell, art-music-religious editor for the Villager, a Greenwich Village weekly; Miss Virginia C. Williams associate editor of Cue, a New Yorker's Baedeker to Broadway, 52nd street and neighborhood movies; and Miss Margery Bregman, who covers shoe fashions for Women's Wear Daily, a stylist publication.

Hats Off To A Woman Journalist

Atlanta Daily World, Ga.

Miss Almena Davis, 27 year-old California newspaper woman and editor and co-founder of The Los Angeles Tribune, received the first prize of \$500 in the initial annual Wendell L. Willkie award.

The presentation, featured in connection with the observance of National Negro Newspaper Week, was made at a dinner in California last week when Mrs. Willkie, the widow of the man in whose memory the awards are given, made an address of presentation.

The award to Miss Davis was made on the basis of an article appearing in her weekly column "How About This," in which she penned an article on colored men, characterizing them as "lousy lovers." *Tues 9-17-46*

Other awards were made to P. B. Young, Jr., editor, Norfolk Journal and Guide for his coverage of the United Nations Conference and to John Young, Washington correspondent for the Pittsburgh Courier for his series of articles on southern white and Negro officials.

We doff our hats to each of these writers and to the papers they represent. We especially wish to hand out our choicest bouquet to Miss Davis, a woman editor whose work and influence will, we hope, continue to expand and grow.

Two Trials--Two Countries

By Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

New York City Councilman

The extraordinary interest of the American government and the reactionary press in the trial of the traitor Mikhailovitch is typical of the arrant hypocrisy of imperialism.

The **Tribune** and the **Times** ones at that—weeping copious tears for Mikhailovitch, as if this pro-Nazi deserved the sympathy of the world and that there was nothing more important under the sun.



A group of so-called liberals headed by such people as Arthur Garfield Hays and Dorothy Thompson—whose role is to present the policies of imperialism in the most interesting and clever ways—even went so far as to set up a rump "trial" court here in New York for the purpose of exonerating Mikhailovitch and indicting our ally and present member of the United Nations, Yugoslavia. With democracy under attack by reaction and fascism all over the world, these so-called liberals could find nothing better to do.

Who is Mikhailovitch? That question is being answered every day in the court of Yugoslavia. He was a traitor to Yugoslavia and to the cause of the United Nations during the war against the Nazis. He collaborated with the Hitlerites against his own countrymen against the Tito government, and helped the Hitlerites murder anti-fascist soldiers, partisans and patriots. He was and still is a source of friction and disunity among the Big Three and other Allied nations, and sought to be the spearhead of the bloc against America's strongest ally, the Soviet Union.

TRAITOR TO DEMOCRACY

To the shame of our country, the reactionary press here has been helping to defend this collaborator. The War Department even intervened for Mikhailovitch, offering to send American soldiers to Yugoslavia to put Americans on record in support of a quisling. Only the firmness of the Yugoslavian government

prevented this international disgrace, and in this way preserved the anti-fascist honor of our nation. It, of course, did not occur to the American government that its intervention was a bare-faced attempt to intimidate Yugoslavia and its judicial processes.

Oh, no, Messrs. Truman, Byrnes and Vandenberg have reserved the charge of intimidation of small nations as a lie to be constantly hurled at the Soviet Union.

HOW ABOUT FREEPORT?

Can it be that the American government, the War Department, and the reactionary press of the country are really interested in justice when they weep over Mikhailovitch? It is to laugh. There is taking place in this country at the present moment the biggest frameup in the last quarter of a century—namely, the Columbia, Tenn., case. Or, has the War Department interested itself in the case of Joseph Romeika, the fascist-minded cop, who deliberately lynched Charles and Alfonzo Ferguson, one a soldier, the other a vet?

In Columbia, 25 Negro citizens, are on trial simply because these anti-fascist patriots refused to lay down and die when the state's uniformed Ku Kluxers threatened to annihilate the Negro community as Hitler did Lidice. But the **Herald Tribune** has wept no copious tears over the Negro Americans in Columbia who are gripped in the clutches of polltax justice. The **Times** has found nothing "fit to print" about the Columbia cases. The Dorothy Thompsons have found no reason to have a mock trial to defend Negro citizens in Columbia. The War Department has not considered it worthwhile to intervene in Columbia in behalf of Negro veterans who first returned from offering their lives to their country. Nor has the War Department sent any soldiers to tell the court how these Negro soldiers fought for their country in Europe and the Pacific.

I know not how others feel about the integrity of the Yugoslavian court. But as for me, I would rather entrust the lives of the 25 innocent Negroes in Columbia to the anti-fascist Yugoslavian judiciary than to all the justice that the lynch-minded polltaxers in Tennessee could

muster.

If it is not justice that the reactionaries over here are interested in, what is it? It is clear that this is a part of a red-baiting, anti-Democratic campaign to discredit Yugoslavia and its heroic Tito leadership.

OLD STUFF

They tried this same tactic 10 years ago when the Soviet Union ferreted out and dealt justice to the Trotskyites. The reactionaries had to eat their words. After the Soviet Union tried these fascist spies, America found that she had to do the same thing similar during the World War II and put the native fascist-Trotskyite wreckers behind bars.

There can be no opposition to taking an interest in international trials, even of holding mock trials of criminals and bandits. But why, for example, doesn't Dorothy Thompson and other so-called liberals hold a trial of British imperialism for its inhuman treatment of the Indonesians, of the Africans, of the Indians? Or why not a trial of the State Department for the oppression of Puerto Rico? Or why not a mock trial of the lynch authorities in Columbia, Tenn., or of Dewey for his failure to act in Freeport, or of Byrnes for the lynchings in South Carolina? Why doesn't the U. S. prosecute the American-born Mikhailovitches?

What kind of justice would the American government and its big capitalist backers have the Tito government enforce? Would it be like Scottsboro? Like Columbia, Tenn.? Like Freeport? Like the Rankin Committee dispenses? Maybe the Tito Government doesn't like the hypocritical system of persecuting patriots and freeing Ku Kluxers.

Do Truman, Byrnes and Vandenberg think the American people want to go to war to impose Jimcrow justice upon all the nations of the earth?

Mikhailovitch is in proper hands and he will get the real justice due him. It is too bad that the same cannot be said for the Bilboic quislings and Ku Kluxers who are betraying America.

Name Rudolph Dunbar As One Of Ace War Correspondents

The Call Kansas City Mo. Fri 2-22-46

Edward Toles Is Other Journalist Hailed By White Chicago Sun Writer in Article

CHICAGO.—(ANP) — One of the two ace Negro war correspondents during World War II was Rudolph Dunbar, who served as Associated Negro Press war correspondent in the European theater. The other was Edward Toles of the Chicago Defender, said W. A. S. Douglas, the Chicago Sun's ace war correspondent here Wednesday in an article paying tribute to the work of the two journalists.

"I remember two entirely different types of men carrying out difficult assignments conscientiously and industriously—the Negro war correspondent had a much tougher job than the rest of us—one of them, Toles, with the calm, unruffled good nature, the other, Dunbar, smarting and embittered over numerous indignities and insults," Douglass wrote.

Fri 2-22-46
Both Well Educated

"Both of these Chicagoans are well-educated, highly intelligent men—education and intelligence well above the average of their white colleagues. Dunbar, in addition to his writing ability, is a composer and orchestra conductor of note, both here and in Europe; he is at present conducting his own orchestra in the occupied countries. Toles, a newspaper reporter who found time to become a lawyer while covering assignments, was drafted back to his first love by the Defender which wanted the best it could get in the war zone; he has now returned to practice. Both of them see better—and kindlier—futures in music and in the law; that's not so good for newspaperdom.

"Rudy Dunbar is a small, excitable man whom you would put down as a temperamental artist after the first few moments of conversation," said Douglas. "He was pushed around plenty in France and he let people know it, as he had a perfect right to do.

Ignored Insults

"He was frequently in clashes with press officers, town majors, housing officers, censors, over discriminations most definitely directed against him because of his race and color. He had difficulties enough and he added to them; that he did a most competent job of work with all the trick turnstiles erected against him is to his credit.

"Edward Toles is Rudy Dunbar's direct opposite; a big, kindly, smiling man who took things as

Now that gets us back to this prejudice thing. How can we be prejudiced against people who are exactly the same as we are? The only difference between a Chinaman and an Englishman is the color of the skin. Find an Englishman with jaundice and you have no difference at all except that the Englishman doesn't feel well.

they came, pleasant or unpleasant. Rudy saw insults even when they were not intended; Ed ignored them. Resultantly, Ed's road was much easier than Rudy's. Mind the subject of racial and religious intolerance that he spoke to thousands of his teen-age admirers against the advice of his best friends, and is said to have accomplished much in his battle against adolescence racial prejudice.

Born of Italian parents in Hoboken, he has made more than 150 speeches against racial intolerance to school children and other groups throughout America. Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo, Mississippi's arch racist, is responsible for Sinatra entering the field of race relations.

Frank proposed to do something to curb the race poison Bilbo was spewing and talked to his press agent, George Evans, about it after being discouraged by others.

Evans, who feels strongly on the subject of racial and religious intolerance, advised Sinatra to go ahead.

"Yes, we stood to lose a lot," Evans recalls now. "But Frankie was so serious about it all that we decided to take a chance."

Since then Sinatra has helped to bring about racial harmony by addressing 6,000 Gary school children during the anti-Negro school strikes there; talked to 2,000 kids during a Harlem school riot, addressed a group of teen-agers at the World Youth Rally here, and 2,000 prominent movie producers, stars and executives of the Amusement division of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

His effectiveness with children has so amazed teachers, who considered him somewhat of a nuisance by the time used by students to organize Sinatra fan clubs, until they have inquired how he gets his "message across."

"I just tell the kids," said Frankie, "that no scientist in the world can examine blood and tell from which race of men it came.

Take a brain from any man's head and no one can tell you positively from what race that brain came. Because every race produces men with big brains and men with small brains; men with big, strong muscles, and men like me. Every race produces geniuses, smart men, and fools. All human beings, from whatever race have exactly 27 bones in hands, and 26 bones

in their feet. The lungs, liver, and intestines and other parts of all human beings are exactly alike.

Army Takes Care of All Except Men Who Helped Sell It to Folks at Home

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PARIS—(By Cable)—~~The~~ sole topic of conversation here

this week was not Christmas, but the devaluation of the French franc, and in this connection I hereby register formal protest against the Army's policy which throws correspondents to the wolves while taking care of others, including entertainers and Red Cross personnel.

The percentage of correspondents killed during the war was higher than for any service attached to the Army and some say higher than for soldiers, yet now that the war has ended, the Army provides for exchange of funds for everybody but newsmen.

Recently in London I was tossed out of a post exchange and forbidden the purchase of cigars. Travel for us is now extremely difficult on a civilian basis, yet Red Cross people are assigned vehicles which are maintained by the Army, because the Red Cross is rich and powerful.

Writers Pay More

Jeeps are sold to a foreign government for as low as \$200, yet to a correspondent who pays for the Jeeps in taxes and pays Army salaries, the price is \$1300.

If the men who sold the war to the folks at home had not leaned over backwards in their stories, the Army would have been revealed for what it is, brass-bound, prejudiced, wasteful of taxpayers' money, and inefficient on many counts.

In the name of the 35 brave correspondents who gave their lives to report the truth, I protest the postwar treatment of newsmen by these men who are drawing salaries in the name of the American Army.

Congress' Lily-White Pacific Tests
Chicago Defender *Dr 5-11-46*
Press Box Doomed Bikini Bombings

Important Point In World History

Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., Mass., this week recommended favorable action on the application of Louis Lantier, chief of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association news service, for admission to the congressional WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA)—Readers of member papers of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association are going to have first hand, ringside description of the atomic bomb tests to be made in July at Bikini Atoll in the Central Pacific.

tral Pacific, when a huge fleet of all types of warships, large and small, will be subjected to the first two or three bombings designed to determine what effects the world's deadliest explosive will have on surface craft.

These experiments, officially designated as Operations Crossroads, and to be carried out by the specially created Joint Army-Navy Task Force 1, are of vital meaning to every man, woman, and child in the world. And what happens at Bikini will be of exciting importance.

P. Bernard Young, Jr., editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, has been officially designated as the representative for the NNPA News Service. *2015-10-41*

LEAVES JUNE 8
He is one of the newspaper men officially invited by the Joint Army-Navy Task Force 1 to cover Operations Crossroads. He will leave here on June 8, on a special train for correspondents and others connected with the Bikini test, for San Francisco and will go from there by special plane to Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands, of which Bikini is a part. The flight will be in two legs with a stopover in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mr. Young will be the only colored correspondent to be flown to Kwajalein, headquarters for all Operations Crossroads aerial activities and which is serving as the major area for the Bikini tests. From there, correspondents will be permitted to observe the bombings.

Oscar W. Adams

Oscar Adams had served *The Birmingham News* for nearly 30 years. He became our writer of local Negro news during World War I, in 1918. We had come to know him and respect him and count him one of our honored employees. *The News* was looking forward with pleasure to awarding him next Christmas the watch it gives annually to the employe next in line in point of longest continuous service. *News*

There was a quiet dignity about Oscar Adams. It was a dignity compounded of self-respect and innate modesty. Even when he felt that he or his race had been subjected to injustice or unkindness, he did not become bitter or vindictive. He went quietly on his way, building up better relationships between white men and colored men through better understanding. *Birmingham, Ala.*

But while Oscar Adams belonged, in a small measure, to *The News*, he was much more than our reporter. Through his weekly newspaper and through many interests, he was an insistent force for good in the community. Through his lodge activities, he achieved national recognition. His work in N- fraternal organizations reflected his belief in

of the brotherhood of man. *June 5, 1946*
 What he did, he did intelligently. He
 applied a clear and understanding mind to
 all his work and relationships. Birmingham
 will miss his mind and personality.

What Negroes Are Doing

Birmingham Age-Herald
By MATTIE B. ROWE

Death came last Tuesday to Oscar W. Adams who for nearly 30 years had written this column under the above title.

He was in apparent good health on Tuesday and went about his usual duties, and leaving early in the afternoon after giving instructions to his office force he was seized with a heart attack while conversing with friends about 2:30 p.m., and died shortly thereafter. A forceful speaker, lecturer, newspaper editor, physician reached his ripe old age of 67. It is especially hard to say good-bye to one who was always dependable counsellor and friend to thousands of us new Negroes to be. His friendships were found among the high and low and by no means confined to his race with which he was identified. He made for himself a great place in the life of the Grand Old State of Alabama, which organization he rose from obscurity to excel.

He served for 15 years as grand chancellor, bringing the order from under two receiverships at the time he came to its leadership. He claimed its properties and had growing by leaps and bounds membership and in prestige. His efforts as supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, succeeding the late Samuel A. T. Watkins, electrified the entire supreme jurisdiction and rallied them to the point of outstanding development and expansion of the \$500,000 Pythian Hotel, bath house and sanitarium, Hot Springs, Ark., the claiming of the National Pythian Temple in Chicago, Ill., where Negro Pythians have invested more than \$1,000,000. Through his business genius, he saw this vast property converted into a housing project of 105 units, now under lease to the United States govern-

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A. M. E. Zion Church which

Oscar W. Adams; two sons, Oscar Adams, Jr., and Frank Eaton Adams, both students at Howard University, Washington, D. C.; two brothers, Collie Williams and George Williams, of Mobile; two maternal aunts, Mrs. Georgia Fair, of Mobile, and Mrs. Erina Williams, of Pensacola, Fla.

Interment will be at Mason City Cemetery, Birmingham, with Smith & Gaston in charge.

*Jan. 19-46 VOLUMES COULD BE written in behalf of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of the State of Alabama, which organiza-

*Jan. 19-46

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D), New York, last week began a campaign for admission of an accredited Negro journalist to the house press gallery. Initiating his drive, Rep. Powell has written Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn and all members of the 79th Congress, urging their support.

Declaring that it appears "impossible for the Negro press which represents 15,000,000 American people, to have a journalist accredited to the congressional press gallery," Powell asks Speaker Rayburn why this "deplorable situation continues."

Inquiring as to whether or not good White House practice is good congressional practice, Rep. Powell cites as precedent the appointment of Harry McAlpin there as the first Negro representative. The White House correspondent, Mr. Powell says, meets every requirement of the house press gallery, representing as he does both a daily newspaper utilizing telegraphic service and a newspaper association using telegraphic service.

Bernard Young to Be NNPA Observer At Atom Bomb Test

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 1 (N NPA) P. Bernard Young, Jr., editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, has been officially designated as the representative for the NNPA News Service at the Atomic bomb test in July.

He is one of the newspaper men officially invited by the Joint Army-Navy Task Force 1 to cover Operations Crossroads. He will leave here on June 8, on a special train for correspondents and others connected with the Bikini test, for San Francisco and will go from there by special plane to Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands, of which Bikini is a part. The flight will be in two legs with a stopover in Honolulu, Hawaii. *File 8-10-46*

Mr. Young will be the only colored correspondent to be flown to Kwajalein, headquarters for all Operations Crossroads.

100

Young To Cover *Memphis World* Atomic Bomb

Tennessee Pacific Tests

Eni 5-12-46
Bikini Bombings
Important Point
In World History

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NPA)—Readers of member papers of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association are going to have, for the first time, a first hand, ringside description of the atomic bomb tests to be made at Bikini Atoll in the Carolines.

What Negroes Are Doing
Birmingham News Age - Herald
2-14-64 BY MATTHEW ROWE

Dr. Mays to Write Weekly Column for Courier Readers

Courier
The PITTSBURGH COURIER proudly announces the appointment of Dr. Benjamin E. Mays as a weekly columnist on our staff. Dr. Mays' first article will appear as a regular feature on our editorial pages beginning next week. An outstanding educator, noted author and lecturer, and internationally-known churchman, Dr. Mays is president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., vice president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and a member of the board of the National YMCA.

An influential Southern leader, Dr. Mays will regularly present to Courier readers a trenchant analysis of the South today. His keen, humane understanding of the problems facing white and Negro leaders of the South in arriving at a just solution based on a short and long range program is expected to have wholesome effect on American opinion in the serious days ahead.

Dr. Mays has been the recipient of many high honors from American colleges and religious institutions. He is a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago and a member of Phi Beta Kappa. During a distinctive career he has been a church pastor, teacher at Morehouse and S. C. State colleges, dean of the School of Religion, Howard University, and national student secretary of the YMCA. He holds honorary degrees from Denison, Howard and Virginia Union Universities, and has represented the United States in numerous international conferences. He is the author of two books on the church, contributor author of four books on religion, and his articles have appeared in leading church, education and Negro journals. 6-1-46



Dr. Mays

Newsman Elected As Union Delegate

Washington
WASHINGTON—Lowell Lomax, a reporter on the staff of the Washington Afro-American, was elected last week as one of the Washington Newspaper Guild delegates to the American Newspaper Guild Convention at Scranton, Pa., June 17 to 21. 6-8-46

The Washington Guild has approximately 1,200 members, of whom 18 are colored.

Commenting upon the election of Lomax as a delegate Phillip Austensen, WNG president, said: "Lomax was elected not as a Negro, but as a union leader who properly represents the interests of the members of all creeds and colors."

Negro Among 14 Journalists Getting Harvard Fellowships

Four War Veterans in Group Receiving Nieman Foundation Awards

Cambridge, Mass., July 18.—(AP)—Men who fought in and covered World War 2 and the first Negro journalist to receive the award were announced today as the 14 newspapermen winners of Nieman Fellowships at Harvard University.

Curator of the Nieman Foundation Louis M. Lyons described the individual newspaper honors new fellows who include four

World War 2 veterans and four combat correspondents, as chosen from "the strongest list of candidates since the fellowships were established in 1938."

They were set up for a year of individually selected study at Harvard by a bequest of Agnes Wahl Nieman in memory of her husband, Lucius W. Nieman, late publisher of the Milwaukee Journal. The first Negro to receive a Nieman is Fletcher P. Martin, city editor and Pacific war correspondent for the Louisville (Ky) de-

Chronicle" two of whose staff receive awards and which contributed an additional fellowship for this year after selections were made.

Two United Press correspondents and an Associated Press science writer were among the winners listed by the Nieman curator as: Frank Carey, 37, Washington, D. C., Associated Press science writer; Ernest H. Linford, 40, editor, Laramie, Wyo., "Republican Boomerrang;" Paul L. Evans, 31, editor, Mitchell, S. D., "Daily Republic;" Robert C. Miller, 31, Los Angeles, up war correspondent.

William H. McDougall, Jr., 37, Salt Lake City, up war correspondent; Jack Foisie, 27, reporter, San Francisco "Chronicle" and soldier correspondent for "Star and Stripes;" Richard E. Lauterbach, 32, New York, foreign correspondent of "Time" Magazine; Henry H. Hornsby, 36, State political reporter, Lexington, Ky., "Leader."

Jay G. Odell, 35, day editor "Philadelphia Inquirer" and thrice-decorated veteran of Pacific air combat; Fletcher P. Martin, 30, city editor and war correspondent, "The Louisville Defender;" Gilbert W. Stewart, 34, Washington Bureau of "Newsweek" Magazine; Stephen M. Fischer, 26, labor reporter "San Francisco Chronicle" and winner of the Distinguished Flying Cross as navigator of a heavy bomber in the Pacific.

Francis P. Locke, 34, editor of the editorial page, "Miami Daily News;" Clark Porteous, 36, reporter, "Memphis Press Scimitar" and war veteran.



Atlanta Daily World
PRESS WINNER GETS TROPHY Sherman Briscoe (right), information specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who won the Capital Press Club's annual award recently for outstanding reporting in 1945, shows Keith Himebaugh, USD director of information, the trophy presented him. Ernest K. Lindley of News-

week, Thomas Stokes of UP, and I. F. Stone of PM served as judges. Briscoe's winning article was entitled: "The School Marm Turns Dairy Maid and Succeeds. It appeared in the February, 1945, issue of Newpic, the publication which provided the trophy award-(USDA photo by Forsythe.)



The Call Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 8-30-46
AT PEACE CONFERENCE.—The Rev. Robert Moten Williams was the only Negro writer at the Paris Peace conference. Serving as correspondent for ANP he reported the brilliant speech of Akilou Abte Wolde, head of the Ethiopian delegation to the conference. A member of a special group touring Europe and studying government in many countries, his articles have been illuminating. The Rev. Mr. Williams, who is now in Stockholm, Sweden, is pastor of Asbury Methodist church in Washington, D. C.

For Newsmen Only *Defender Chicago, Ill.*
 IN NEW YORK the Herald Tribune finds employment of colored newsmen Edgar Rozeau profitable. New York Times experimenting with colored newsmen George Sreator keeps him hopping about on "Negro matters," and reserves judgment. New Yorker Post hands colored newsmen Ted Poston non-racial assignments and almost forgets he's colored. *Sat. 8-17-46*

'Uncle Tom' Leader Bows To White Dixie

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-10-46
 NEW ORLEANS — Alonzo B. Willis Jr., Southern Negro editor, virtually made a bid last month for membership in the Ku Klux Klan.

Southern Apologist

Challenging Congressman Adam C. Powell on the question of the Negro's migration from the South, the New Orleans editor gave the nation a classic example of the cringing, spineless, Uncle Tom leadership still prevalent among many of the South's so-called hand-picked leaders.

Bracing a bandana firmly on his head, Willis advised Southern Negroes to stay in the South where he can "laze away in a solacing Southern sun if he doesn't want to work . . . where he can still feed on good Southern hospitality, even though he continues his shiftlessness and irresponsibility."

Encourages Police Laxity

Encouraging Federal and Southern authorities to continue their laxity in bringing Klansmen and lynch-mobsters to justice, the Negro "leader" wrote that "more Negroes killed Negroes in New Orleans since Christmas than were lynched in the entire South in the past decade." And then he asked, "Why not work on that a little?"

Much to the embarrassment of white progressives and liberals who are in the forefront for anti-poll tax and anti-lynch legislation, Editor Willis writes that federal action is "no panacea for all the ills that the Negro is heir to."

After exclaiming that Negroes were a "liability" to the South, this Negro "scholar" advises Negro Americans to stay away from "Congressman Adam Powell's Harlem" with its . . . pickpockets, "vote-baiting" and Communist propagandists."

Says Northern Negroes Lazy

Joining the ranks of Perry Howard and other Negro bed fellows of Bilbo and Rankin, Willis accuses Negroes who have gone North (which includes most Northern Negroes or their ancestors) as being the type "who lack initiative, ability and willingness to work and save and own . . . the castoffs of the South."

The Memphis Press Scimitar, a pseudo-liberal paper published in Memphis, welcomed this type of expression from a "big" Negro. Although the Press Scimitar refused to capitalize the word Negro, it gave the Willis article a three-Column spread in the center of its paper work during the past year.

editorial page. In its July 9 issue the Scimitar appeared glad to credit Willis with saying that Negro women "seem to have resolved on prostitution before they'll hit a lick . . ."

At the very moment when the CIO, the NAACP, the Southern Conference of Human Welfare, the National Negro Congress, and the many other white and Negro individuals and organizations are exposing the many inequalities in education, employment, health, etc., Editor Willis apologetically tells the public that "the South realizes this, and in fairness is presently essaying to do something about both . . ."

This message of submission to the "sovereign" South, has been rapped by Negroes and whites from all sections of the nation as the American counterpart to the Quislings and other collaborationists.

Lipstick

The Afro-American
Lula Jones Garrett, woman's editor and columnist, a native South Carolinian, began her bread-earning by teaching, but resigned her first post to become an AFRO stenographer in 1930. Was soon on a police beat and has since covered most reporting fields. Became woman's editor in 1939. Says she has no pet peeves because Mrs. Garrett she thinks folks are fun and their peculiarities are merely interesting. Hobbies are collecting jewelry (which she seldom wears) and social work that involves children. Jibes at marriage in her column, "Lipstick," but likes very much being Mrs. Mark Patterson in private life. *Sat. 8-17-46*

Baltimore, Md.

Jay Jackson Wins

Page One Award

Selections were made by a committee which studied work submitted on behalf of more than 50 candidates whose activities covered nearly every branch of editorial work. Presentations will be made at the Chicago Newspaper Guild's (CIO) annual Page One Ball at the Continental hotel Friday, Nov. 22.

The committee chose six from the Times, four from the Sun, three from Time and Life magazines and one each from the Daily News, the United Press and the Defender.



The Informer
H. E. HANNA, National Educational Representative of Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen of North America, presently stationed here in Houston, joins the news staff of the Informer as labor columnist. His column will make its initial appearance in next week's paper. *Sat. 10-24-46*

Mr. Hanna is an experienced writer, fully conversant with the aims, objectives and problems of labor. He is the author of a manual, entitled "The Steward and His Job," just off the press with a first printing of 1500 that is being used by his organization as instructional material for their workers. *Houston, Texas*

Born in Matthechtown, Inagua, British West Indies, trained as an undergraduate at Talladega, he received his Master's Degree in 1943 from the University of Wisconsin, where he majored in economics. He has been a member of the staff of the University of Wisconsin School for Workers for nearly a decade. Mr. Hanna, in connection with this work, is primarily in charge of radio broadcasting and public speaking. *News-Appeal-Herald*

Jordan, staff members of the Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va., were among the war correspondents who were awarded official campaign ribbons and certificates of merit by Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson at special ceremonies at a dinner in the Statler Hotel at

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23. Jordan is manager of the Portsmouth office of The Guide, and Graves is sports editor. *Baltimore, Md.*

Newsman sues for \$20,000 injury done his good name

Los Angeles, Calif.
Sat. 9-7-46
 WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charging Harry McAlpin and Alfred Smith, alias "Charley Cherokee," with having maliciously ruined his good name, newsman Louis Lautier last week filed a \$10,000 damage suit against them in district court here.

Lautier's suit said that "Charley Cherokee," writing in a July issue of Manuscript, had accused him of having written an exclusive story about the demise of FEPC from a White House release which was given to him to share with other Negro newsmen.

Lautier, head of the National Negro Publishers' office here, denied "any of the charges and malicious statements" and declared that the accusations had "injured his reputation and professional standing in the community and high official places."

McAlpin, Lautier's predecessor in the NNPA office, is now with OPA, and Smith is manager of the Chicago Defender Washington office. Their "Charley Cherokee" column appears in the Defender.

First Official Recognition Given by War Department

Baltimore, Md. *Sat. 11-9-46*
 Only 469 of 2,300 Who Served Overseas

to Be Cited; Eisenhower, Patterson to Speak

WASHINGTON Approximately 1800 correspondents were accredited to the Army from press, radio, newsreel and publications while 800 were accredited to the Navy. There was a duplication of 300 correspondents, leaving a total of 2,300 correspondents serving abroad during the war.

Only those recommended by the various theatre commanders will receive the awards. Altogether 469 in Group Some 469 correspondents will be named and 20 will be cited posthumously. Most of the correspondents are expected in Washington for the dinner, but for those who are not, presentations will be made later in the various Army areas.

First Official Recognition
 This dinner, to be sponsored by the Overseas Press Club, will mark the first time that war correspondents have been given official recognition of being with the armies in war.

Those to be awarded and the theatres in which they served are:

Ollie Stewart, North Africa, Mediterranean and European; Vincent Tubbs, Pacific and European; Art Carter, Mediterranean, and Max Johnson, European and Mediterranean. Other AFRO writers who served as correspondents were Francis Yancey, Herbert M. Frisby, Mrs. Bettye M. Phillips, and Peyton Gray.

Press Conferences With President Over Wallace Revealed as Typical

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 10-5-46
 No Holds Barred in Newsman's Visitors Quiz; Robeson Proves Ability to Handle Situation

By LOUIS LAUTIER
 For NNPA

WASHINGTON What are Presidential press conferences like? The events climaxed by the resignation of Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce may be a good political drama around which to center a description of the meetings of the press with the President which are held on an average of once a week.

the President's study. Suddenly the door is opened. They show their White House press cards, bearing their photographs, fingerprints and signature. A voice calls out, "All in." The President arises. Of the 200-300 men and women in the room, only two or three are colored—one an American, the other one or two Chinese. Makes Inclusive Statement The President makes any announcements he might have. Then the questioning begins. "Mr. Pres-

ident, Secretary Wallace in a speech to be delivered tonight—"

The President interrupts, asks the reporter whether he said a speech to be delivered.

The reporter says, "yes."

The President replies that he can't comment on a speech to be delivered. But the reporter persists, telling the President that the speech refers to him. Mr. Truman tells him to go on with his question.

The reporter reads a paragraph from the Wallace speech and asks the President whether he approved the whole speech or just the paragraph where Wallace said his words had Presidential approval. Quickly, the President replied he had approved the whole speech.

Forced to Retreat

A few questions later another reporter asked the President whether he thought the Wallace speech represented a departure from American foreign policy.

Again, quickly, Mr. Truman replies "no," that the Wallace speech and the Byrnes speech delivered at Stuttgart, Germany, were in line.

The questioning ends. A voice booms out, "Thank you, Mr. President." The reporters file out.

That night Mr. Wallace delivered the speech.

Two days later at a specially convened press conference Mr. Truman said he had meant to say at his regular press conference that he approved Wallace's right to make the speech but that he did not approve the speech as constituting American foreign policy.

Unexpected Climax

On the following Tuesday Wallace released the text of a 4,000-word letter on foreign policy which he had sent the President on July 23.

The next day the President and Mr. Wallace conferred for two hours and twelve minutes, and when Mr. Wallace came out of the President's office he told reporters he had agreed to make no more public speeches on foreign policy until after the Paris peace conference.

At a press conference on the following Friday morning, Mr. Truman told reporters he had a statement which he wished to read to them. The statement announced that he had asked Mr. Wallace to resign.

In a radio address that night Mr. Wallace said "I intend to carry on the fight for peace."

Gang Up on Visitors

Another aspect of White House coverage may be gleaned from the delegation from the American Crusade to End Lynching. This group saw President Truman at 11:30 a.m., Sept. 23.

When they came out of the President's office, a group of reporters were waiting and ganged up on Paul Robeson, who headed the delegation and acted as spokesman.

In quiz sessions between White House visitors and the press, no holds are barred. That was partic-

ularly true with Robeson.

For example, Robeson was asked point-blank whether he was a Communist. After he replied that he was a "violent anti-fascist," he was asked whether he followed the Communist party line.

Able to Handle Situation

"It depends on what you mean by the Communist party line," he countered. "Right now the Communist party is against lynching; I'm against lynching."

Robeson showed that he was just as able to take care of himself in a rough-and-tumble session with the press as he was in playing a scene as Othello with the scene-stealing Jose Ferrer as Iago.

Sam Solomon to Leave

Florida, Scene of Victory

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 12-21-46

Departure From South Due to Opposition, Desire to Publish Magazine, Says Editor

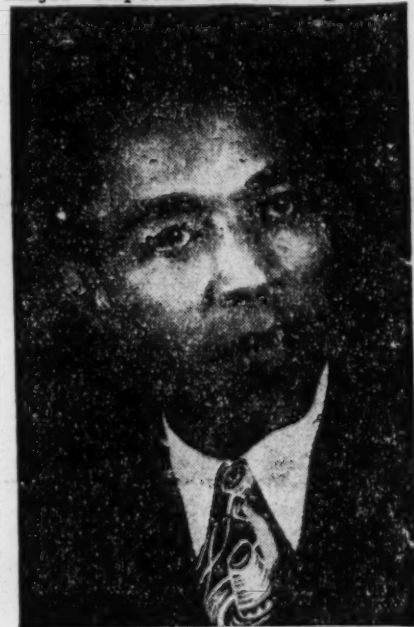
MIAMI—Sam B. Solomon, militant Southern editor, who was hailed as the "Moses of Miami" at the Richmond convention of the NAACP, recently announced his intention of leaving the South.

Mr. Solomon gained national acclaim several years ago when he defied threats of the Ku Klux Klan and led thousands of persons to the polls on election day.

The Kluxers had ordered him to cease his efforts to have the people registered, burned fiery crosses in the colored section, hanging him in effigy and distributing circulars throughout the section.

New South a Tribute to Him

Unafraid, he continued his efforts, and his victory is considered throughout the nation as a major impetus in the fight for



SAM B. SOLOMON

political rights and the defiance against Klan flares throughout the

South. Running for the Miami City Commission, he received more white votes than colored, becoming the first man of his race to qualify for such a post in the State.

Since that time, he has sponsored three other men in qualifying for public office. As a result, one polled over 13,000 votes in this year's school board election.

In addition, Mr. Solomon campaigned for colored policemen in Miami, paved streets and many other civic improvements, and got all of them.

Reasons for Departure

In announcing his proposed departure, Mr. Solomon gave the following reasons:

1. Bitter opposition of so-called leaders who have no civic or political accomplishments to their credit;

2. General lack of interest of Southerners in their advancement; *12-21-46*

3. A high pressure attempt by a minority faction of his publishing corporation to wrest control from him by throwing his publishing business into receivership; and

4. His ambition to publish a magazine, *Bronze Confessions*.

Mrs. Mary McL. Bethune was among those who expressed regret over Mr. Solomon's leaving Florida.

Courier Photog Scores

Bilbo Trial 'Scoop'

The Courier 12-21-46
Breaking the front page of the powerful New York Daily News with the full five-column feature photograph last Thursday, Frederick A. Harris, a Pittsburgh Courier news photographer, scored a significant "scoop" when he was snapped getting a camera shot of Senator Theodore Billings at the Senate hearings in Washington. *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Not only the "Daily News," with its circulation of nearly 2,000,000, but scores of other

newspapers serviced by Acme Pictures in every section of the country carried the picture and gave The Pittsburgh Courier and Mr. Harris proper credit. *Sat.*

Decorate Defender

Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two Chicago Defender war correspondents were among eleven overseas reporters for the Negro press recently awarded theater ribbons.

Edward Toles who covered the war in Europe and Deton J. Brooks who covered the China theater dispatches were the two Defender men to receive ribbons. *Sat.*

European and Mediterranean theaters authorized a European-African-Middle East ribbon, and the India-Burma and China theaters authorized that for the Asiatic-Pacific correspondents. *11-30-46*

The other nine correspondents decorated were Frank E. Bolden, Pittsburgh Courier, India-Burma; Arthur M. Carter, Afro-American, Mediterranean; Haskell Cohen, Pittsburgh Courier, Mediterranean; Lemuel E. Graves, Norfolk Journal and Guide, Mediterranean; O. W. Harrington, Pittsburgh Courier, Mediterranean; John Q. Jordan, Norfolk Journal and Guide, European; Theodore A. Stanford, Pittsburgh Courier, European; Ollie Stewart, Afro-American, Mediterranean and European, and Vincent Tubbs, Afro-American, European.

Veteran News Man

Baltimore, Md.

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Final rites for Carey B. Lewis, nationally-known journalist, were held Dec. 12, at Jackson Funeral Home. Burial was in Lincoln Cemetery. Lewis died of pneumonia on Dec. 8, in Provident Hospital. *Sat.*

Born in Louisville, Lewis became a newspaper man at an early age, and served as free-lance writer for many newspapers throughout the country as well as serving as publicity agent for Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee Institute. He also worked on the staff of the Chicago Defender, when that paper was in its infancy. *12-21-46*

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Georgia Lattimore Lewis; a son, Carey B. Jr., by a previous marriage; a three-month-old granddaughter, Cheryl, and several cousins. A cross-section of business, newspapermen, religious and civic leaders attended the funeral.

Negro Covered Capitol

Defender Chicago, Ill

Politics In 1840 Paper

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — "We had a hard time of it, getting to this city, out all night blocked up in the snow without food or drink, cold and sleepless . . ."

This statement did not come from the typewriter of a World War II correspondent on the Russian Front. It was the first report of the first Negro correspondent to cover Congress — December, 1840. Writing in "The Colored American," 9 Spruce st., New York City, Editor Charles B. Ray proudly announced on Nov. 14, 1840:

"We have now completed our arrangements to have a correspondent at Washington during the sessions of Congress. We do this, first, to give interest to our paper, and second, to furnish our readers, many of whom take no other paper, with a sketch weekly of the doings of that body and of things in and about Washington . . ."

Following the custom of that time, the correspondent did not use a by-line giving his name, rather he indulged in the common practice of using a pen name. All of his articles were signed "Libertas."

"One thought I will express," he wrote. "Pocohontas, you know, was an Indian girl and married to an English captain. Well, there she is in the picture (which still hangs on the Capitol walls in the rotunda) as tawny as life, her English captain standing near. This looks very much like amalgamation," he mused.

His columns in the old paper were adorned with a cut of the captain. Martin Van Buren was president and it was near the close of his term. *Sat. 11-30-46*

In assessing the political giants of that day, Libertas wrote, "As an orator, Clay stands first in Congress." However, he later made it clear that "if I speak of him in terms of eulogy, it will be on these respects and not with reference to his principles, politics, morals or religion."

Then as now, the appropriations committee heard fraud cases. And then as now, Mississippi got its share of publicity. Libertas reported that the United States Marshal in Mississippi had received in fees a total of \$87,000 during the year and his expenses totaled only \$55,000, leaving him a net of \$32,000—for himself.

Libertas covered the inauguration of Gen. William Harrison and evidenced a flare for exactness. Perching himself on a vantage point where he could watch the procession involving nearly 100,000, he prefaced each notation with the time.

"Half past 12," he wrote, "Harrison and Tyler . . . have just been ushered upon the stages in front of the capitol. And the shouts of the mighty mass below have once

more rent the heavens." Writing with true Victorian eloquence, Libertas displayed a descriptive ability, ranking with best of his day.

42a 1946



Claudia Jones

Claudia Jones New Daily Worker Editor

Freedom of the Press, Inc. publishers of the Daily Worker and The Worker, this week announced that among their additions to the staff of the paper was Miss Claudia Jones, new editor of Negro affairs.

Claudia Jones, coming to the Worker from the post of secretary of the Communist party, has been active in the struggles of the Negro people for the past ten years. She joined the youth movement when she was 20 and was elected to the national Committee of the Young Communist League at 21.

During her more recent years, she has been editor of the Weekly Review, organ of the YCL and editor of Spotlight, published by American Youth for Democracy.

Claudia Jones

British Efforts To Muzzle Colonial Press Bared At Meet

Sat. 6-29-46

(Defender London Bureau)

rika" of Calcutta.

LONDON — Speaking before newspaper publishers and editors from all over the British empire at the recent sixth British Commonwealth and Empire Press Conference here, George Padmore, Chicago Defender London correspondent, criticized severely attempts by some government officials to shackle publications which fight for underprivileged groups. Specifically, Padmore, who also writes for the Zik Nigerian newspaper chain, attacked the policies of the Nigerian governor, Sir Arthur Richards, notorious for his efforts to muzzle publications pointing out the defects of his administration.

The correspondent pointed out to the delegates, the majority of whom were completely uninformed of press-strangling tactics in the colonies, that Governor Richards makes a common practice of ordering government departments not to advertise in Zik newspapers when they carry on campaigns for reform.

Denied Wire Service

He explained that in Nigeria, a newspaper must pay 50 pounds to the government, plus the regular price, to get press dispatches from the leading British news agency, Reuters.

The West African Pilot, a Zik paper, has been denied use of the Reuters' dispatches by the Nigerian governor, because one of its reporters gave a critical report of proceedings at a meeting of the Legislative Council, Padmore said.

The Defender London scribe asserted that the role played by the West African press in World War II was a definite factor in the United Nations' overpowering of enemy nations. The press, he pointed out, was instrumental in demonstrating to 500,000 West and East African troops, who distinguished themselves on many fronts, the importance of defeating fascism.

Padmore also reminded his listeners that the African newspapers had been a driving force behind the admirable home front effort of the colonial peoples.

Punished For Strike Aid

"Shortly after the termination of hostilities," declared Padmore, "the government of Nigeria rescinded the defense regulations relating to the press. But no sooner had a strike broken out between certain government employees, the acting governor of that colony without public notice reintroduced the regulations and suppressed the West African Pilot, simply because that paper had supported the grievances of the strikers."

Strong support for press freedom in those parts of the Empire inhabited chiefly by colored races was also voiced by T. K. Ghosh, editor of the "Amrita Bazar Pat-

Among the other colored delegates were Davadas Gandhi, son of the Indian nationalist leader, and editor of the Hindustan Times of New Delhi; S. Sadanand, editor of the Free Press Journal of Bombay; H. A. Hulugalle of the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon and C. A. L. Gale, editor of the Barbados Advocate in the West Indies. Other colonial newspapers were represented by Europeans from Jamaica—Michael De Cordova of the Gleaner and Major A. Nathan of the Daily Express. The Trinidad Guardian was represented by C. E. Hitchens, leader of the West Indian delegation. Bermula—E. Sayer of The Royal Gazette; Malta by Mabel Strickland, O.B.E. editor of the Malta Times; Gibraltar by E. F. E. Ryan of the Gibraltar Chronicle, and Fiji by Alport Barker, C.B.E. editor of the Times of Fiji.

A draft resolution presented to the conference by Sir Keith Murdoch, leader of the Australian delegation and supported by other delegations, stated that "this conference reasserts its belief that the democratic way of life, associated with Great Britain, the Dominions, and the Colonies, is impossible without a full, free and candid press."

Afro Man Attends NY Press Seminar

NEW YORK—Cliff W. Mackay, managing editor of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, is among 27 newspapermen from 20 States attending a 3-week seminar at Columbia University sponsored by the American Press Institute.

All other participants are white, among them managing editors and city editors from daily newspapers in Atlanta, Memphis and Mobile, Ala. *Sat. 12-14-46*

The men are assigned to private rooms in John Jay Hall. All discussions, formal and informal, are off-the-record. In addition to hearing talks from outstanding authorities on journalism, each participant is required to lead discussion groups and to conduct quiz periods.

Pastor Lauds Davis, Cacchione

*Daily Worker N.Y.
Jul. 3-19-46*

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis and Peter V. Cacchione "struck a vital blow for democracy when they voted against a resolution proposed in the City Council to greet Francis Cardinal Spellman who had just returned from Franco Spain," wrote the Rev. Ben Richardson this week.

Rev. Richardson devoted his entire column entitled "One God—One People," in **People's Voice** to this issue. Stressing that attempts to "label men like Davis and Cacchione anti-Catholic," will not work and are in fact, so aimed "to discredit the struggle for peace," he stated:

"Councilman Davis and Cacchione were not anti-Catholic in their stand. Rather they acted in the best interests of true Catholics and the pro-democratic peoples of all faiths. *Jul. 3-19-46*

Among the reasons stressed by Rev. Richardson were that 1) that Vatican politics were pro-fascist throughout the war and influence our administration, national and city. He gave as an example the appointment of the pro-Christian fronter to the New York City Board of Education, George A. Timone, who was chosen from a list of eight names given him by Cardinal Spellman. 2) that the Roman Catholic Church throughout the world is spearheading the demand for war now with Russia."

ROGERS SAYS:

J. A. Rogers
Drake and Cayton, in "Black
Metropolis," Have Done
Job He Wanted to Do

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

BACK in the 1910's when I first started writing in Chicago it was my great ambition to do a documentary work that would give the actual feel of Negro life in that city, which was then the freest one for Negroes in America. At that time I worked summers on the Pullman cars and whenever I went South or even to New York it was a great relief to return to Chicago.

Inmate, and feel, pro and con, of 1911 in a New York Broadway restaurant the waiter not only refused to serve me, but struck me in the face. This would hardly have happened in Chicago. Of course, there was much color prejudice in Chicago with the heartaches and indignations incident to it, too.

Life in Chicago interested me in other ways, also. As a student of so-called miscegenation I saw it common about me. There were



Mr. Rogers

the Marassah societies and even the Mayor was very commonly said to have a colored wife. I recall, too, in 1917, the great upsurge of white people against segregation. One paper, the Chicago Herald (later Record-Herald), in trying to squelch Negroes politically, started an anti-miscegenation campaign and said that in the Negro cabarets there was no color-line. The result was an inflow of more exactly, an overflow of white people in the "black belt" such as I had never dreamed possible. Old timers, as A. N. Fields, Atty. Richard E. Westbrooks and Jack Johnson, who then owned the famous Cafe de Champion, will recall this or one may dig into the Chicago papers of the last three months of 1917.

I LIKE the simple, straightforward language of the book. It goes to the point. It is only here and there one finds traces of the "scientific" sociologist, who tries to reduce life to formula, which not only can't be done, but hinders easy comprehension. Simplicity is always best.

Also there are author interpretations here and there which I do not feel are broadly human enough. But this might be because I am a crank on the subject of the oneness of the human race. Right here, too, I must return in kind the criticism they made of my "Sex and Race." They said "the use of my sources is often uncritical." I don't get that. Does not one's understanding of a source depend on how much or how little are his experiences and his information? Two ministers will preach different sermons from the same text because their reading and their experiences differ. I note this, however, only in passing, because it is very minor.

I do hope "Black Metropolis" will get wide reading all over this Nation. Negroes who wish to get a clearer understanding of their life and their problems cannot afford to miss it. In addition, there is an unusually fine introduction by Richard Wright.

But I am glad now that I never wrote that book. Two Negro writers, St. Clair Drake and Horace R. Cayton of The Courier, have just written one that would have made mine look like a 1915 Ford beside a 1946 Frazier. In any case, their "Black Metropolis" (Harcourt, Brace, N. Y., \$5), is one that I would have been proud to have done myself.

"Black Metropolis" is, all in all, the frankest and most comprehensive picture of Negro life in a Northern city I can recall reading. What is true of Chicago is broadly true of other big Northern cities, even though Chicago has a flavor all its own. They have given us a vibrant, accurate account of how Negroes work, worship, play,

VIEWS and Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER



(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)

In addition to being the capital of the United States, Washington, D. C., is best known as the capital of hypocrisy. There is more talk about democracy and freedom emanating from Washington, D. C., than any other of the world's capitals, and yet there is no place in the world, with the possible exception of South Africa's capital, where it is less practiced. Washington, D. C. was the fountainhead of the propaganda for a world crusade against fascism, and yet there was no capital of a fascist country where the principles of fascism were more assiduously practiced. In Berlin, Madrid, Rome and Tokyo the hotels, restaurants, resorts and other public places were open to all residents and visitors, with the possible exception of Berlin in the case of Jews, but in Washington, D. C., persons of color or of Negro descent have traditionally been excluded.

A colored person in any of the other important capitals of the world is and has always been welcomed. He has always been able to find accommodations where he could afford them, eat wherever he wished, and attend the opera and the theatres without difficulty. He has always been able to associate openly with anyone of a different "race" or shade without fear of molestation by the police. Even at the height of the Nazi plague in Berlin, colored people went where and with whom they pleased, and were treated with courtesy and consideration. Not a single American nor other Negro who visited Berlin and other German cities during the Hitler regime was treated in any other manner than any other visitor would expect. There is no record of a Negro in Hitler's Berlin finding difficulty in renting a room or an apartment. The same was true in Mussolini's Rome. As for Tokyo, every Negro visitor came away with glowing reports of the courtesies extended by the considerate Nipponese.

In Moscow, heart and head of the Communist regime, every courtesy has been extended to visitors and residents, regardless of color or creed. American Negro artists visiting the Muscovite capital, whether under Stalin or Czar Nicholas, have appeared on the stages of all the leading theatres, music halls and opera houses, stayed in the finest hotels and have been given the freedom of the city. Any discrimination against a colored person in the shadow of the Kremlin has always been unthinkable. The same is true in every other Russian city. Indeed, it is difficult to think of any world capital where this is not the case, except in Washington, D. C.; and yet it is precisely in the capital of the United States where rudeness, discourtesy, lack of consideration, color discrimination and segregation are the rule.

In the first place, Washington, D. C., is the only world capital where the residents have nothing whatever to say about their municipal government. The citizens of Washington are disfranchised solely because the powers-that-be do not want colored citizens to have anything to do or say with the local government.

For over sixty years the Washington government would not recognize the Republic of Haiti, second oldest republic in the Western World, because it would have to accept and recognize a colored diplomatic representative.

The colored residents of Washington, D. C., live in a ghetto as odious as any the world has seen. They cannot live elsewhere in the city. They are excluded from all public places of accommo-

George S. Schuyler

dation and recreation, regardless of education, wealth or character, with the exception of places designated as "colored."

They are simply outcasts, and no other word will describe their status.

There is no world capital in which so many people are horribly housed as in Washington, D. C., whose alley slums are notorious the world over. It is difficult for strangers seeing these hovels to believe that they are in the shadow of the dome of the capitol of the Nation which has twice engaged in bloody crusades to "make the world safe for democracy."

There is no world capital except Washington, D. C., in which there is so much discrimination against its own people in jobs.

There are dozens of categories of work in Washington, D. C. in which colored people cannot engage, no matter how competent they may be.

There is no other world capital in which school children are segregated because of their color.

There is no other world capital in which it is almost impossible for a colored person arriving at the railroad station to secure conveyance to his destination without going out into the streets and hunting for it.

Washington, D. C., the so-called capital of civilization, is a disgrace to civilization, a mockery of the ideals embodied in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. It's shameful bi-racial situation, which long antedated Hitlerism, must be eradicated. The entire world will laugh and sneer at American pretensions to civilized leadership so long as everything it demands the rest of the world to be, is flouted with cynical disregard for all human decency. Neither Europe, Africa, Latin America nor Asia will take anything America says with more than a grain of salt so long as our national capital is a nest of jim crowism. We cannot expect to defeat racism in the rest of America and the world, so long as it is the rule in Washington.

Who Is George S. Schuyler?

This 51-year-old columnist for the *Pittsburgh Courier* has changed his tune since his early writing days. You'll find him today always on the side of reaction.

By EUGENE GORDON

WHO is George S. Schuyler?

He is a 51-year-old columnist for the Negro weekly, the *Pittsburgh Courier*, and the *Courier's* New York editor. He was born in

Providence, R. I. He served several years as private and as non-com in the regular Army of the United States.

His writings, for the rest, can answer better than I.

Schuyler wrote on Aug. 11, 1928, before going to Liberia, that Harvey S. Firestone, Sr., "Big Rubber Man from Akron," was indignant because he had been charged before the League of Nations with making a loan to the Negro Republic with the intention of confiscating its land and enslaving its people. Schuyler ridiculed

Firestone's protestations of high idealism and added that the one who paid the fiddler always called the tune. And Mr. Firestone "is on the paying end," Schuyler wrote.

Changes His Tune

Firestone was still on the paying end when Schuyler met the "Big Rubber Man from Akron" in Liberia in 1931. Writing in his *Pittsburgh Courier* column and speaking from the platform, Schuyler declared that the only good thing he found in the Negro Republic was the Firestone plantation. His series of articles in the *New York Post* and the *American Mercury* completely reversed his 1928 attitude. Firestone was still on the paying end.

The late Floyd Calvin, *Courier* reporter, noted in that paper on Feb. 7, 1931, that

Schuyler had just "made a formal bid for the leadership of the Negro in America." March, 1931, and the dollar apiece they Schuyler had written a 1,500-word "open letter to young Negroes" outlining his looking for the nine hundred thousand odd "program" for saving (?) them. The dollars he says the Communists collected for the Scottsboro case will report also Samuel Schuyler was to fill an attached order blank calling for "one dollar as initiative fee."

Those of us who had heard Schuyler's bleat, year after year, against "the race leadership racket" were interested observers as his "The Young Negroes Cooperative League," which offered "an immediate way out of our economic and social dilemma, not 10, 20, 30 or 50 years educated man" who would "add lustre from now, but RIGHT NOW," started on the way to becoming what seemed to be the champion of rackets.

Nobody but Schuyler seems to know which he said the Communists had collected what became of the 5,000 "charter mem-

bers" who were to be enrolled during the leadership of the Negro in America. Schuyler had just "made a formal bid for the leadership of the Negro in America." March, 1931, and the dollar apiece they Schuyler had written a 1,500-word "open letter to young Negroes" outlining his looking for the nine hundred thousand odd "program" for saving (?) them. The dollars he says the Communists collected for the Scottsboro case will report also Samuel Schuyler was to fill an attached order blank calling for "one dollar as initiative fee."

How explain George S. Schuyler?

Long before V-E Day world fascism of a totalitarian Germany" we now have realized it had lost its last chance to "a more powerful and expanding totalitarian Russia" and her "imperialism." The Negro press was almost totally anti-concluding that the workers of the world fascist—aside from an individual scrivener are as bad off as, or worse off than, they or two whose past actions indicated that were before they destroyed fascist Germany.

If such a Negro could make his oppressed people feel that their greatest friend, the Soviet Union, was no better than Nazi Germany—that she was, in fact, their enemy—then Hitler was the gainer. If this Negro could convince his oppressed people that they should be fighting the USSR instead of Nazi Germany, then Hitler had an advocate at the court.

Because such agents were hard to find among the Negro people, Hitler gladly Communists "are far worse Uncle Toms

paid them their own price when he did find one.

It is interesting that during the anti-Nazi war George S. Schuyler did not publish one column against fascism. It will be remembered that the same was true of Hearst writers, too, as of the pro-fascist press in general.

But he accused the Negro people (whom he labeled, in terms of the white-supremacy South, as "Senegambians," "Blackmoors" and "Samboes") of "rag-time, devil-may-care individualism."

He wrote that Imperialism "ends internecine strife and turmoil and enables people to concentrate on becoming civilized and contributing something to human culture." (He wept, however, that Soviet "imperialism" rendered her workers worse off than the natives of South Africa, the very reference to which implies that he knows how brutal British imperialism is.)

He advocated "American supervision" of, or imperialism in, Liberia (after having seen Firestone there), "for at least 20 or 25 years."

He called for the further degradation of Negro women—that is, for prostitution—as "a necessity," because "there will always be, as there has always been," prostitutes (this despite the fact that the Soviet Union, by giving every woman a chance to do any kind of work she wants to do and making her economically and socially equal to man, has proved that prostitution is not "a necessity" but an unnecessary evil).

"Cynicism" Is

Personal Bitterness

Schuyler's "cynicism" is really a personal bitterness against those he blames for his failure as a "great" writer. He has tried, and failed, year after year, to win a Guggenheim or a Rosenwald fellowship in literature. In consequence, he is jealous or envious of every successful younger Negro writer.

He arches and purrs with satisfaction when he is called a cynic by friend or enemy. He fell very early under the influence of Henry L. Mencken, who, in publishing Schuyler in the *Mercury*, praised him as "the best Negro" journalist. Already an admirer of Mencken's iconoclasm, the superficial and adolescent Schuyler began slavishly to imitate both the style and the content of "the master."

Mencken in time ceased editing the *Mercury*; Schuyler, however, continued to worship his teacher. Being an adept improviser, he adopted the styles of other reactionary iconoclasts, notoriously, Westbrook Pegler and George Sokolsky. Schuyler's columns stink of clichés from both. Resenting the Negro people's rejection of him as "the best Negro" journalist, he repays them with insults.

Looking upon it as distinctive and smart to be against that which the majority accepts, Schuyler cannot be chided or shamed into behaving decently. He considers his column a failure when it does not bring violent disagreement or anger from some quarter. He is an abbera-

tion of an unhealthy social situation and must be so treated. Such situations are successfully treated only through the organized efforts of the people who, realizing finally that they can no longer tolerate a Pegler, a Sokolsky or a Schuyler, take planned action to cleanse society of such evil.

PITTSBURGH COURIER col-

umnist George Schuyler says he met a friend who told him she had joined the Communist Party.

"It certainly saddened me to see such a worthy woman enmeshed in the toils of this vicious conspiracy against humanitarianism, decency, truth and all the rest of the things civilized people cherish and try to maintain in this difficult world."

Then Schuyler makes with his and Pegler's usual cesspool line of reasoning about Communists being "Moscowed minions" and afraid to discuss what he considers "faults" of the Soviet Union.

If Schuyler really believes that Communists cannot defend their beliefs, why doesn't he invite and print answers to his column?

But let him hang himself: "These Negro Communists and their camouflaged sympathizers are more dangerous than Bilbo, Rankin and Talmadge together."

So instead of fighting the lynch inciters that caused the deaths of several Negroes, Schuyler gives them a pat on the back and fights the Communists!

Stewart Describes Pomp Afro-American Ceremony of Consistory

By OLLIE STEWART
AFRO Foreign Correspondent

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ROME — (By Cable) — Everybody was at the Vatican for the public consistory, including this correspondent whose press pass had not arrived as promised. However, not to be denied, I finally convinced a British soldier that a pack of cigarettes would bring him far more pleasure than the sight of the Pope.

So I got into St. Peter's Cathedral by bribery, which seems the only way of getting anything done in Italy.

All Classes Mingling

Inside milling around were Italians in all their Sunday finery, holding youngsters above their heads, with bolder ones climbing the marble walls by clinging to the toes and outstretched hands of saints carved in marble.

Scores of enlisted men, officers and Wacs rubbed elbows with black-robed priests of every nationality, many of whom were colored.

I cornered an Ethiopian priest who was so pleased to meet an American that he promptly volunteered to act as an interpreter and gave me the names of 15 students now in the Ethiopian College at the Vatican.

Ceremony Begins

At 9:30 sharp, lights went on and the music began. The curtain on one side parted, and the Pope's cortege moved slowly up the aisle toward the throne.

Huge men in regal uniforms with red banners held aloft gave the ceremonial march all the pomp of ancient monarchs on parade.

Just describing it now gives me tingles in the spine.

Then Pope Pius appeared, and reminding me of Father Divine, the crowd yelled and screamed entrance into one of his heavens.

They stepped on my feet and put elbows in my ribs and face and swayed forward like a giant wave. The guards lining aisle on both sides were hard put to hold them back.

The Pope, held aloft in a litter chair borne by 16 men, wore a tall golden hat and repeatedly made the sign of the cross in the air as he was slowly borne along.

Chant Continues

By this time, everybody was yelling, "Papa, Papa, Papa," until the chapel echoed the continuous chant.

Short people held mirrors above their heads to reflect the view of what was happening down to them, and a GI near me murmured, "darn clever, these Ital-

ians."

Riches in Evidence

The Pope had a fortune in diamonds and rubies on his fingers and in precious stones around his neck. The new and old cardinals were also worth their weight in gold because of their rings and raiment.

Finally, the Pope was seated on high, surrounded by cardinals and dignitaries from many lands, including Jim Farley. The choir began Latin chants.

After the Pope spoke, in Italian, the crowd sighed and began to file out. For them and for me seeing the Pope constituted the consistory.

A 3-Part Ceremony

However, the consistory here this week is actually a performance in three parts.

There have been two secret meetings of the Pope and cardinals, and finally on Thursday, the public assembly in St. Peter's for everybody fortunate enough to get a pass.

Church Affairs Treated

At the secret meetings presided over by the Pope and attended by all the cardinals in Rome, the discussion dealt with matters concerning the government of the Catholic Church. In modern times consistories are held on fixed dates whereas in olden days they were held every three weeks.

When new cardinals are created, their names are published at the first secret meeting, making them eligible for taking part in the second secret meeting and also the public assembly.

Given Red Hats

In the public consistory, the Pope places red hats on the new cardinals in presence of the old ones, laymen and pontifical corps in the Eternal City.

Then in the second secret meeting, in addition to the new and old cardinals, all archbishops and bishops within a hundred miles of Rome may attend.

Not being allowed in the secret meeting I cannot say whether colored bishops were present or not.

Most Ever Named

This consistory is notable for the largest number of new cardinals on record—32 altogether. In 1935, only 18 were created, while in 1517, Pope Leo created 31, and in 1816, Pope Pius VII created 31.

To understand the importance of the cardinals, one can consider them as supreme counsellors of the Pope or members of a kind of senate for church affairs. Cardinals make up the Sacred College but have no power over the sovereign will of the Pope. Their powers are only consultative.

Colored Cardinal Remote

Ollie Stewart

So far as can be determined from information here, there never was a colored cardinal and none is likely in the near future. It seems that one must be an archbishop with a strong, rich diocese before he is likely to be considered for a red hat.

Ethiopian Priest Obraba Francois told me that Ethiopia has little chance of getting a cardinal soon.

Up to 1942, Africa had the following priests:

From Ethiopia, Sciaccana Joannes, Tola Josephus and Negudguad Joan; from Central Africa, Ward Michael; from Kenya Colony, Njoroge Paulus; from Nyasaland, Cikuse Henricus; from Tanganyika, Sipendi Josephus, and from Togoland, Gbikpi Joannes.

Pope Happy Over Stewart's Visit

Interested in Progress

of Colored Believers

32 GET RED HATS

Mozambique Natives

Get Full Racial Equality

By OLLIE STEWART

AFRO Foreign Correspondent

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VATICAN CITY — (By Cable) —

Although no colored cardinals are to be created in this consistory, the Pope, and although no colored churchmen are included in the cardinals-designate, and none serving in the Vatican, that I can see, the Pope is intensely interested in the religious advancement of colored believers, according to various Catholic dignitaries the continued Portuguese occupation of Mozambique. He expressed the hope that the near future would produce native priests and bishops as the educational level rises in Mozambique.

After a bumpy ride across the muddy Tiber River, in a taxi that cost \$30 to hire by the day, I arrived in the Vatican City Friday morning where hundreds of children and beggars had to be beaten off before I could enter the gate for the number of them brought to Rome for training.

Further indication that the Pope wants to spread Catholic training among African natives, is shown by the number of them brought to Rome for training.

Various rooms in the decorated buildings around the Vatican show pictures of present and former students from Jamaica, Ethiopia, India, Ceylon, Korea, Honduras, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Togoland, and Senegal.

After becoming priests, these students remain to get doctorates in Canon law and become fluent linguists. Few of them stay in Rome to work because the urge to help their own people is too strong, according to white priests in the Vatican.

It is certain, however, that the Pope encourages young men to

Greeted by White Man

Elated at the news that at least one cardinal would be colored, I hastened to the address given me only to have a white man greet me at the door in French, saying, "I am Cardinal-elect Teodosio

Clemente de Gouveia, archbishop of Lourenco Marques, and what over the globe and about half of these are colored youths.

I later learned that Cardinal Clemente was born on the island of Madeira, famous for its port wine and located off the coast of Portugal. He had worked for ten years in Mozambique.

However, at the door I stammered and asked him to tell me something about the work in Africa. Graciously, he invited me in and said softly, "I am the cardinal of Africa and am happy to give you news of my people."

The new cardinal has an olive complexion, common to Portuguese, but would probably dislike being called a colored person. When I asked how the Pope felt about a cardinal in Africa, he quickly stated that the Pope created the cardinalship in Africa to show his love and interest in Africans.

Relations Are Good

Relations between the five million natives and 50,000 Portuguese in Mozambique are very good, according to the new cardinal. There are no separate churches or schools and natives and Portuguese are paid equal wages.

"Everything is the same for Africans and Portuguese," he said. There are 602 elementary schools with 103,223 pupils, plus 44 trade schools and three teacher training. The principal products produced there are copra, sugar, rice, nuts, cotton, sisal, tea and oil.

In cultural matters the Pope is so pleased with the educational and religious progress under the Portuguese guidance, he has publicly praised the good relations in Mozambique, according to Cardinal Clemente, who gave me plenty of time to write his answers to my questions.

There is no doubt about the new cardinal's interest in his work as well as in making a good case for the continued Portuguese occupation of Mozambique. He expressed the hope that the near future would produce native priests and bishops as the educational level rises in Mozambique.

Many Brought to Rome

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I later learned

Visible Signs of War Fade in Europe; Rules Relaxed, Commodities Return

Afro American *Lat 4-13-46*
Baltimore, Md
Fear Disappears, Luxury Items Placed
on Market But High, Stewart Reveals

By OLLIE STEWART

AFRO Foreign Correspondent

Lat 4-13-46
PARIS.—Slowly, haltingly, sometimes amusingly, Europe has picked herself up, brushed herself off and is trying once more to resume her normal pre-war stride.

People are beginning to readjust themselves to a normal way of living, as the visible signs of war fade with each passing day.

Most of the debris has been cleared away, although in the more heavily bombed areas it will be years before rebuilding begins. Europe has no building materials such as steel, glass, lumber and paint.

Safety Measures Ended

Blackout curtains have been torn down. Blackened windows scrubbed clean again. Windows that were boarded up for years to prevent flying glass from spraying all over the place when the bombs fell are now back to normal.

Recently I saw a man hacking away to remove concrete that had sealed the doorways of a museum since 1940.

And when the siren screams to indicate twelve noon, nobody runs to a shelter and tired eyes no longer search the sky for death-dealing planes. The shadow of fear has receded.

No longer does Europe go to bed with the dread that tonight may be the last night.

Taxis Available Now

In Paris, now, you can even get a taxi. For the past six months only 3 thousand of the pre-war figure of 14 thousand taxis were in service.

The Germans had carried away many and the American Army had requisitioned the rest. And of the few remaining, so much red tape had to be gone through that it was easier to struggle with the Metro.

Previous Regulations

One had to go to the police station and show a priority. He had to have luggage, be very ill or be a big shot in the government.

Even then his name and address, dress and destination were written down, and the cab driver had years to present his book for the policeman's signature. But now taxis are free and if one can be found, then anyone can ride.

Uniforms Disappearing

European capitals, with the exception of Berlin, are now free of

uniforms. There was a time when a man in civvies was almost suspected of being a deserter or something.

Now one can walk down the street or enter a shop or a bar without being swamped by GI's on the loose.

In Rome, Paris, Brussels, London, Americans are strange creatures whom people remember as being always noisy, boyish and usually a little bit drunk. And now that they have just about all gone home, everybody is happy.

Night Life Quieter

Night life is not the same, however, since the GI's left. Most of the new cabarets of Montmartre now cater to a quieter civilian clientele. There is no jitterbugging. The prices are still sky-high, though.

The girls of easy (or none at all) virtue are the hardest hit by the departure of the soldiers.

There was the time when the kids could easily earn 5,000 francs a night by rushing a GI into their hotel room—and rushing him out about half an hour later, to make room for the next customer.

Makes \$30 for Hour's Work

Once I sat at a sidewalk table for an hour and watched a girl intercept three white soldiers one after the other. Each stayed with her about 20 minutes—for 500 francs (at that time \$10). She must have more than tripled her business before the night was finished.

Now, business is so scarce that the girls hang around the cheap bars dancing with each other and hoping to earn the price of a meal.

Before the Yanks arrived, these girls were lucky to get 50 francs. They may get 100 francs now, but customers are very, very scarce. Women outnumber men in Paris by five to one.

Stock Seen in Shops

Shops are now becoming fairly well stocked with goods. You see furs and dresses and suits and shoes, where a year ago there was practically nothing.

The food stores have something to put in the windows again. Oranges and nuts have suddenly appeared for the first time in four years. Oranges cost one dollar each.

Most Luxuries on Hand

Pepper, salt, rice, cloves, white flour, chocolate and spices cannot be found even on the black market. Things like tea, coffee, sugar and salad oil cost plenty, but at least they are available.

Cognac, champagne and perfume, France's three luxury items, are being shipped to the States to build up dollar credits. They are hard to find here and too expensive for the French to buy.

Campaign for Tourists

But the surest sign of a partial return to normal is the recently begun campaign to lure American tourists once again to France.

All the papers are full of the various inducements which will soon be made to get visitors from England and America to visit the Riviera, the French Alps and Paris.

And, if you will permit me, I would like to suggest that as many colored tourists as possible should treat themselves to a look at France. People who drink water and milk owe it to themselves to spend a few months in a country where "a meal without wine is like a day without sunshine."

OLLIE STEWART IN LONDON

Lend No Billions to England, He Pleads

Afro American
Against Being Taxed to Keep Natives of Africa, India and Islands in Slavery

By OLLIE STEWART

AFRO Foreign Correspondent

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LONDON—(By Cable)—Not that it will do any good, but and white, and many were the times that fights raged in the vicinity of Rainbow Corner as soldiers went to war over Piccadilly Commandos.

Then came the invasions and buzz bombs and since then the number of Yanks has steadily decreased. Now there are no more Red Cross clubs or GI tours in London. The city has been given back to the British.

It is easy now to get a hotel room or a taxi or elbow room in a tavern. Street lights colonial, the people talked freely are on full and the boarded win about the Americans and almost dows now have glass. Bombing nothing good was said. The British craters remain, but an increasedish actually hate the Americans gasoline ration fills the streets because the Americans have food with passenger *Lat 5-11-46*

Food More Scarce
They hate the Americans because they cause all of the good things they got when the Yanks were here. They hate the Americans because they have to ask for a loan and do not have ships and planes to compete with a nation America for world trade. But most of all the British are angry because they see their empire sliding out of their hands. Mistaking me for a British

Seen Complete Cycle

Americans Hated by Ungrateful Europeans Year After Liberation

AFRO - American

By OLLIE STEWART

AFRO Foreign Correspondent

PARIS (By Cable)—Lacking contact with Europeans, the average American has little idea of how he rates with the people over here. More than a majority of Europeans consider Americans suckers, pure and simple. They admire American wealth, food and material comforts, but have practically no admiration for Americans. If I seem overly critical, consider the facts. A correspondent for a leading American weekly magazine, who was in the Army of Occupation after the last war, told me this week, he remembers Americans being stoned in the streets by Frenchmen after the last war. *Baltimore, Md.*

Things have not reached that stage after this war, but I feel much safer not mentioning the fact that I am an American now that the Army has pulled out.

(Continued from Page 1)

With the war over a year ago, a Paris paper this week carried a five-column spread entitled, "Why Europeans Dislike the Americans." This is almost unbelievable when one considers the number of GI graves in Europe.

U.S. Aid Forgotten

Also apparently forgotten is the fact that half of Europe is now wearing American clothes, eating and begging for more American food, burning American gas and riding in jeeps which were practically given away.

A newspaper last week defied an American soldier to cite an instance in which a single European nation cried for help for liberation from the Nazis.

The truth of the matter is Europeans consider it their right that American lives should be given plus millions in materials so that France, Belgium, Holland, etc., can remain free.

They curse Americans for not doing more and sooner. On every hand they now demand why more wheat, coal, meat, etc., has not arrived. *5-18-46*

Consider Us Breadbasket

They consider America a giant bread basket into which everybody can dip at will, but they want pay for every broken window or tree knocked down by the American Army. *5-18-46*

Now every nation in Europe wants a loan of millions from America and when they get it, they will still say Americans are all gangsters and money-mad.

Americans should consider that these loans are not asked from private investors, but from Government funds collected from the taxpayers. Obviously when the loans are not repaid, every little tax bill in America will be higher for years to come.

This money from the pockets of hard working people in Baltimore and Miami is not for the starving people of Europe. Most of it is

for companies that monopolize certain industries to make them stronger competitors for American industry. *5-18-46*

Liked Germans Better

The amazing thing, too, is that Frenchmen say quite frankly that they like German soldiers because they had more discipline than the crude Americans. The Americans were termed too boyish and too fond of drinking, but while Patton was driving across the Rhine, the GI was considered a pretty good Joe.

Liking parts of Europe as much as I do, it hurts to see such selfishness by people who undoubtedly received magnificent help from soldiers, who demanded so little.

Sob stories are still going to America, but today butter is rather easy to get in France, Normandy produces milk and cheese and Denmark is rolling in bacon and eggs. Get smart, America!

Aren't We Suckers?

Ollie Stewart's dispatch from Paris, in which he states he does not feel too safe since the American Army has withdrawn, gives us something to think about. *6-1-46*

President Truman, Herbert Hoover, LaGuardia and some other experts are busy sharing our wealth with the white world abroad and taxing our home folks for UNRRA and for keeping our troops in conquered countries.

Of course, we are pouring out our money into Europe because we think it is our duty, but, as Mr. Stewart points out, Europe has no gratitude for what we do. The Europeans wear American clothes, eat and beg for more American food, burn American gas and ride in jeeps practically given to them and then will curse Americans for not doing more.

America is asked to tighten its belt to feed the world. Millions of Europeans are living off food shipments from America and warming themselves with American coal.

Still they want to be paid for a broken window or for a tree knocked down by the American Army. *Baltimore*

That is not all. Every nation in Europe wants loans from America—loans which we know were not paid back after World War I, and which will not be paid off again.

We are the biggest suckers in the world. We haven't learned from history that no nation or combination of na-

tions has been able to make Europe get along without quarrels and war. Everybody who has tried it has gotten stung.

We think we are smart. We are just another stooge.

If anybody wants additional irony in the situation, let him consider a line of 13,000 Americans which formed at 4 a.m. one day last week to get rancid butter. *6-1-46*

Butter, butter, butter, butter, butter, butter.

Butter is easy to get in France, Mr. Stewart reports. Denmark is rolling in bacon and eggs.

*name - Age - * Herald*
GEORGE STREATOR, only re-
porter of African descent on the
staff of The New York Times, is
among more than two score au-
thorities in vital fields of local
news, which will work with 26
leading newspaper city editors in
their three-week seminar at the
American Press Institute, Colum-
bia University, which opened last
week *Birmingham, Ala.*

entertainer. The same holds true for London and Shanghai.

If he's smart he can open a cafe or nite club in Manila but I don't know much he can do in Honolulu outside the shipyards.

Women Holding Some
And you can pretty well bet (if you wanna) that the guys wanting to stay in Tokyo or Berlin are caught in the apron strings of some geisha or fraulein.

Nevertheless, when the Tan Yank takes off his uniform and stops getting pay envelopes from Uncle Sam, he's going to find that the foreigners aren't all class 2—and that's no guess; that's a prediction.

Picture of Future
And here at home, you want to know how things look to me—

Well, class 1 is infinitesimal, class 3 is swinging toward class 4 and you can expect a lot of reconstruction blues before class 2 gets big enough for the returned veterans to enjoy any of what they thought they were fighting for.

Me, I'll doubtless don the globe trotters' boots again in a year or so but for now, be it ever so jim crow there's no place like home.

the week

Jim Crow Even at Crossroads

By VINCENT TUBBS

HONOLULU—My Irish friend of long standing, Cornelius Ryan of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, doesn't understand how only four people were assigned to my table in the ship's ward room (mess



hall) or why nobody ever sits next to or across from me.

He was a close friend during the war in Europe. We sweated out a few artillery bombardments when the Germans threw a little stuff back at us as they fled beyond the Rhine during the final days before their capitulation.

We shared table, food and cognac in Paris' Hotel Scribe where the trails and other unattractive "food," greet travelers, begging when they cannot sell.

Beshawled mothers hover in the background, intently watching the progress of their infants, hoping with never-dying faith that a meal for the family will reward their efforts.

An old, wizened grandmother with the features of the once-

proud Atlatl, grovels in the dirt, tried and tested, has been designed and the trouser leg of annated "Queen Day." Sat. 6-22-46

American who has tossed her coin. Bands of people of every color, age, sex and description stretch endlessly through the small rural hamlets of Laguna Seca, Jesus Maria, San Felipe, Bernal, Nopala, Apaxco—constantly with outstretched hands and pleading eyes. They who are "lucky" live in mud and grass huts of unspeakable filth. Huddled into these one-room hovels are parents, countless children and, perhaps, a goat.

Youthful senioritas with unbounded beauty hidden beneath masks of sorrow, carry infants on their shoulders—burdens which deprive them of the romance that is their due. Bare floors, darkness, plague pestilence—these constitute the lot of the poor.

Use Railroad Cars

Others make their beds in the squalor of abandoned railroad cars and dilapidated tents, some of which are half immersed in swamp waters.

A few try to escape the terrifying aspect of starvation in the country. These are the third-class passengers on city-bound trains.

Herded like cattle into dingy roach-infested coaches, they mingle for the 26-hour journey with the sweat and stench of each other, guarded by troops of Mexican soldiers who seem ever alert to put down complaints with the blow of a rifle butt.

Along the slum streets laid out in the shadows of ultra-modern Mexico City buildings, they find new homes amid falling brick and mortar.

Here again the begging hands are uplifted and the life of poverty they have always known continues its relentless gnawing at their existence.

This is the sordid picture of reality, one which the Rankins, Bilbos and Eastlands cannot possibly know—but should.

**Words Coined for
The Afro-American
A-Bomb Project**

Baltimore, Md.
By VINCENT TUBBS

SAN FRANCISCO—Typical of the American tendency to coin new words or pick names for things or incidents, this Joint Army-Navy Task Force No. 1 is already beginning to produce a maze of trick terms, all of which have significant meaning, despite the slightly funny sounds.

So far, the actual bomb which is to be dropped sometime around July 1 has not been named, but dummy bombs which crewmen of the bomb plane have used in practice are called "pumpkins."

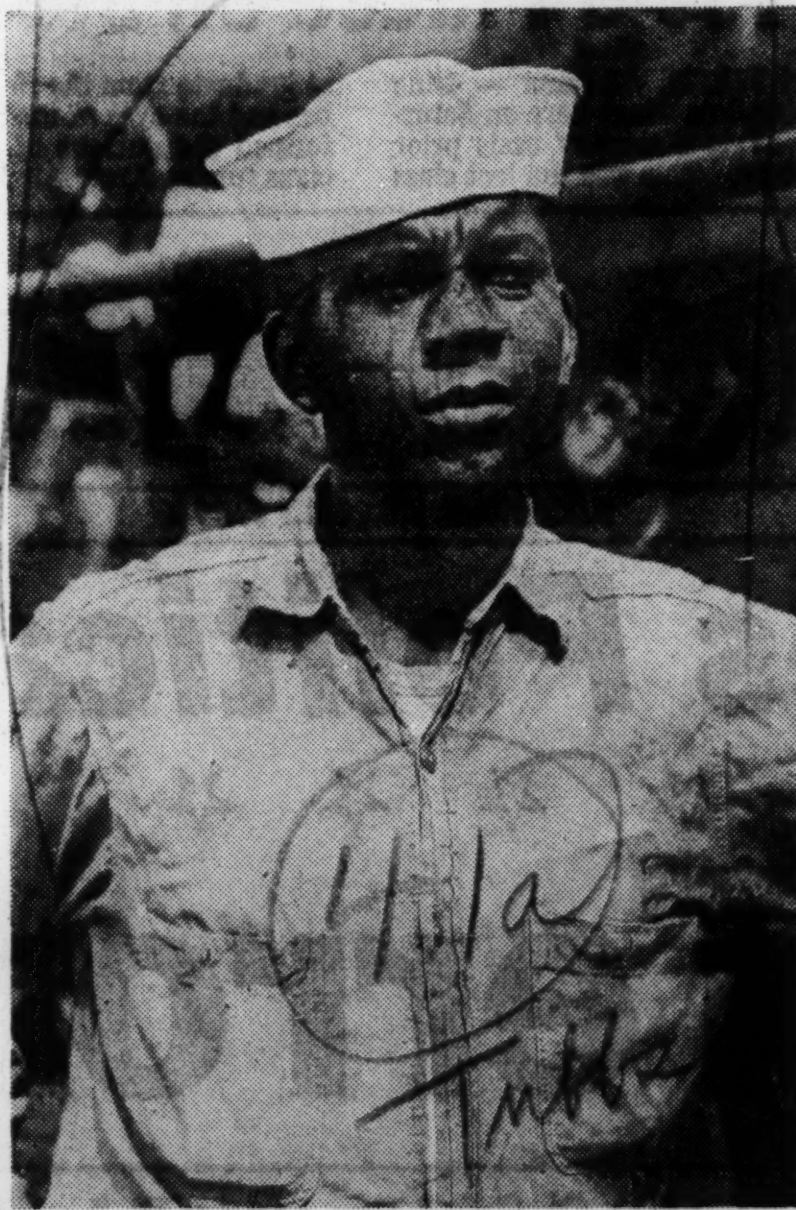
Queen Day Set for Test
A dress rehearsal, set for June 25, when every detail will be

rehearsed and tested, has been designed and the trouser leg of annated "Queen Day." Sat. 6-22-46

The day the first of three A-bombs to be tested is dropped will be known as "William Day" and the actual second drop will occur on "Baker Day."

Correspondents participating in the experiment who have found it difficult to pronounce the name of the press ship, USS Appalachian, have nicknamed her "The Apple."

Participated in Atom Bomb Test



James L. Wilcox, steward's mate first class, USNR, son of Mrs. C. C. Hunter of 1609 W. Mulberry St., Baltimore, who is serving aboard the USS Carteret, which participated in the atomic bomb tests of Bikini Atoll last Sunday.

Atomic Bomb Test Seen as Good Omen for Future

Sat. 6-22-46
Tubbs Believes Post-War Utopia Still Distant
But Expects Explosion to Have Vital Effect

By VINCENT TUBBS
AFRO Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO—Once uranium isotopes are separated electromagnetically in the cyclotron

and forced through the cerebro-optical dynamagon chonphuser or turbo encabulator, the shape of things to come is quite simple.

However, it is necessary that this process be fully understood, else you may not survive the latching of the midget encabulator to the semi-radical baltpop of estrangling wickerbill.

In that event it would be necessary that your widow utilize the No. 2-B Regretter and alpha-ray emitter with deutrones and Plutonium 238 which disintegrates by beta emission.

Double Talk Has Meaning

It is for these reasons that the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers has dispatched this writer with Army-Navy Joint Task Force 1 to the Bikini Atoll where atomic bomb No. 4—the net result of all this scientific double-talk—is to be set off about July 1.

The explosion will doubtless be of such world-shattering importance that, whether you like it or not, whether you understand it or not, your day-to-day routine will be affected.

Three-quarters of the silly sounding phrases above are original; others are the real McCoy, but the actual scientific structure of an atomic bomb is as confusing as this jargon.

Only Pledge Kept

My job is to bring the story of Operation Crossroads to you in terms you can understand because in this business alone has the post-war scientist kept his pledge to the mere people.

You will recall, no doubt, that during the war all of us lived in a happy glow of anticipation.

Every week advertisements proclaimed super-service, air-conditioned, jet-propelled and electronic gadgets in slick chromium, push-button machines that would make this world a paradise for us who would conserve our energy.

Utopia Still Remote

There was news about houses made from gigantic molds that laid homes as a hen lays eggs, trains with music and dancing in each car, planes that arrived before they departed, living rooms with sunlight at midnight and summer air in winter.

Penicillin, sulfa and a dozen other medicines were supposed to rid you of whatever it was you suffered with.

But, lo, Mr. Truman has announced that reconversion is virtually completed and I'm still looking and waiting for those things of tomorrow we were promised for today.

That, in no small measure, is why I'm willing to go across the seas again—to sort of give the tycoons of industry another chance, to look at what atomic energy can do while they try to build me a tudor sedan just like the one I had before all this was promised.

Same Old Trains, Planes, Cars
The trains I ride still wobble like a duck though I'd expected a one-wheeled job skimming along

Yes, It Is Possible
However, what with the Air Corps preparing to fly at "super-sonic" speeds, maybe they've got the something else. Maybe the turbo-encabulator used with the rotating semi-radical baltpop will emit epithermal rays. In that event the No. 2-B Regretter which assumes the perpetually pessimistic attitude coulc be displaced by an Alxz Abettor "it'sh possible."

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Join the AAF, the sky-writing plane begs. Join the Navy and the billboards,

Tubbs Tells How Atomic Bomb Threat Unites Observers Bound for Bikini Atoll

Passengers on First Lap of Trip Anxious to Know Minority Group's Interest in Test

By VINCENT TUBBS

AFRO Staff Correspondent

A B O A R D "CROSSROADS"

SPECIAL—Off from Washington on Saturday night, a dozen compartment cars loaded with scientists, foreign observers and some of the nation's most outstanding newsmen began the first leg of a 7,500-mile journey to a dot in the Pacific Ocean called Bikini Atoll, where, within a month, the fourth atomic bomb of world history will be set off.

Representing colored Americans on this mission into the unknown are:

Bernard Young of the Norfolk Journal and Guide and NNPA, who will report from another dot in the Marshalls group, 215-mile distant Kwajalein, and this writer, who will look on from a ship just 13 miles from the actual explosion.

Complete information on what may happen when this fourth of man's most diabolical weapons goes off is not known to even those who perfected the bomb or high Army and Navy officials assigned to this Joint Task Force.

However, this cross-country jaunt at least is giving the people who may be atomized in the blast an opportunity to get acquainted.

Of prime importance in this respect is the fact that all persons aboard this streamliner train are of such mature mental stature that reflection on the implications of harnessed and explosive atomic energy makes them impervious to any of the usual American racial or religious prejudices.

Lethal Weapon Insurmountable

Southern and Northern newsmen, Russian and Egyptian observers and countless others have, during this four-day journey, expressed the realization that this new weapon which kills all races and creeds indiscriminately necessitates a new interpretation and active practice of the Biblical dictates on the brotherhood of man.

Among those openly and loudly proclaiming this fact in the club cars or diners have been:

Don Morris, science editor of the Philadelphia Record; Colonel H. F. Ragab, military attache of the Royal Egyptian Legation, and Louis Spilman, Waynesboro representative of the Virginia Press Association.

All Aware of Danger

Relations of colored pressmen

with these and others abroad, including Mark Watson of the Baltimore Sun, are exceedingly cordial and professionally correct.

Transcending even the professional and national or international ties, however, is the fact that all of us may be reduced to "ergs," the basic components of nothing, when the atomic bomb is cut loose a few weeks hence.

Nobody knows exactly what to expect for, moreover, comparing notes so far, all have agreed that the breakdown of atomic energy and the ramifications pertaining thereunto are too complicated for reporters.

Insofar as possible, nevertheless, each man—motivated by either the scientist's or the newsmen's curiosity—is going to see and tell all he can about the sights, sounds and smells of A-bomb No. 4.

Racial Problem Handled

In the meantime, we who will be sailing into the unknown by the time you read this, are getting to know and appreciate one another on world problems, labor problems, and, of course, the race problem.

Significantly, on the latter matter, one of the questions first and most consistently asked this correspondent is the AFRO's editorial position on the United Nations Organization and the one-power veto privilege in the UNO charter.

More significant than the fact that this correspondent is here among the nation's "greats" representing—well, half, let us say, of the nation's colored citizens, is the interest of these makers of history in what the black man is thinking.

Same Interest Hailed

One top-ranking newsmen asked whether colored people might have a special angle interest other than that of white.

When told that the race's interest is simply that of any people likely to be dissolved in an atomic blast should World War III come, he evidenced relief and self-satisfaction, saying, "That's as it should be."

The Egyptian colonel says that his nation's interest in the bomb test is in its destructive effect so

that Egypt as a nation may consider defense measure.

In spite of the UNO and possible international prohibitions to use of the weapon, Egypt must keep abreast of things since it is possible some stronger nation may use the A-bomb against a smaller nation just as Italy used

gas against Ethiopia in violation of international agreements.

Such conversation and such attitudes are typical of this train.

In addition, on the human interest side, sentimentally typical of Virginia cavalierism, is the special mission of Louis Spilman, who, at the request of the mother of a deceased Navy submarine man, is to cast upon Pacific waters white rose petals while reciting a poem.

This is the backdrop against which Operation Crossroads—again, off again, one of the most controversial experiments in American history, but on again definitely—has begun.

We are off to the unknown—off to the Crossroads.

"Crossroads Operations" Staff Tells Objectives

Sat. 6-22-46

By VINCENT TUBBS

AFRO Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO—The bombs tested in the Bikini vicinity.

74 Ship Targets
The initial bomb will be dropped over a group of 74 ships dispersed in Bikini lagoon. This will determine the effect of the bomb dropped from high altitude and exploding above the naval targets.

Another bomb will be exploded at or just below the water's surface to determine the effect of an atomic explosive that might be fired by a submarine, planted like a mine or detonated in some other type of guided missile.

Still another will probably be dropped over the coral land mass that is the surface of Bikini Island, to determine the effects on personnel (animals in this case) and other stationery structures; thus providing information not learned at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

In a general sense, the tests are being conducted to gain further information of scientific value upon phenomena accompanying atomic explosions.

Tubbs Integration at Mess Hall Table
Results in Protest
Sat. 7-13-46
By VINCENT TUBBS
(AFRO Correspondent)

USS APPALACHIAN—(Via Air Mail)—Somebody protested or somebody decided the thing looked just too bad; so, when this ship left Hawaii, the entire seating arrangement in the ship's ward room (mess hall) had been changed and this correspondent removed from the

Of even greater importance, however, is the desire to learn more of the various effects of the bomb against living beings, thus providing needed information upon protection, early diagnosis and treatment of persons exposed to atomic explosions, either in peace

"cullud corner."

I now sit at the center table with such notables as Larry Solon of the London News-Chronicle, Harry Blakeslee of the AP, Web Edwards of the CBS, and Dr. Fred Palmer of the North American Newspaper Alliance.

There is no problem, except that I'm at the end of the row to the right of the man at the head, which means the other side is served after I am. So, Web Edwards has protested, proving that there are die-hards among so-called liberal-minded newspapermen.

Bikini A-Bomb Tests to Cost U.S. Taxpayers 250 Million

Sat. 6-22-46

By VINCENT TUBBS

AFRO Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO—If you've been laboring under the impression that the cost of the atomic bomb tests at Bikini about July 1 are going to cost half a billion dollars or more, be assured you have been wrong. They will hardly cost more than a quarter of a billion.

Kibitzing estimators have said target ships might cost \$400 million, plus \$100 million for other expenses. That's half a billion (\$500,000,000)—if you can conceive of that much money.

Well, it's been worked out by Army-Navy bigwigs that such a figure is exorbitant—although they offer no substitute estimate.

Value of Ships

The \$400 million, it is explained, is the approximate total of the original cost of the ships, many of which are now obsolete and were destined for the junk heap anyhow.

Not all the ships will be sunk, officials contend, but even if they were, the cost to the taxpayer, for at least 90% of the ships, would be only their scrap value.

The scrap value runs from \$5 to \$15 per ton, with a mean of about \$13 per ton.

Expenses Justified

So, when the entire tonnage of the ships is added up and multiplied by \$13, it comes to less than 1% of the original costs of the ships, or something less than four million.

The other figure of \$100 million for additional expenses is ruled out on the assertion that this is earmarked to pay personnel, food and transportation, and operating costs, and the total would hardly exceed the cost of a new ship.

In this connection, it is believed that the savings in taxpayer's money by avoiding its being turned into unproductive channels for the wrong kind of ships will

justify this expenditure.

Eminent Young Authority on Weather Holds Key to Success of Atom Tests

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 6-29-46

NNPA Writer Tells Graphic Interview

With Maj. Crowson; Dire Claims Dismissed

By J. BERNARD YOUNG JR.
For NNPA

KWAJALEIN.—On the shoulders of 29-year-old Maj. D. L. Crowson of Glendale, Calif., rests one of the most staggering responsibilities of "Operations Crossroads."

It is he who must give, 24 hours ahead, weather forecasts putting in motion the entire complex cost, and enormous movement of men, ships and planes involved in dropping the first atomic bomb detonated in peace time or aimed at any fleet.

His responsibility is almost frightening to contemplate, for on the accuracy of his prediction of atom day weather, particularly clouds and wind, will hang not only success of the operations, but the lives of nearly 50,000 men attached to the joint task force.

Weather Man's Record

"Few, if any, worry that he will fail for he obviously knows the job as well as any man in the world. Also, his record as meteorologist for the B-29's bombing of Japan, and here for test runs, is magnificent.

For his accuracy during the war he was awarded the Legion of Merit medal. On predictions here for Bikini runs, Crowson has been right for four out of five "dry runs" for the bombing plane.

For example, during the latest dry run last Thursday, the fliers discovered actual weather conditions over Bikini, 215 miles away, almost identical to the forecast.

Decision Vital

Incidentally, Bombardier Maj. Harold Wood of Bordentown, N.J., hit the bullseye with a facsimile of a bomb.

Crowson's ambition is to return to California Tech for his masters' degree in meteorology. To a man, however, everybody in the Crossroads test would applaud his receiving a gilt-edged Ph.D. if he calls the shot right for atom day.

For, literally, we all may owe our well being, even our lives, to him. During an interview Thursday we learned how Crowson and his staff gathered data and the terrific handicaps under which he worked.

Gives Reassurances

We also received his reassurances that atomic detonation will not bring on typhoons and similar serious weather disturbances, according to the dire claims of some.

Postponement of tests from May 15 to July 1 and 20, Crowson com-

mented, placed the tests in the worst possible season, and when forecasting is harder for exact days and hours which is so necessary for Operations Crossroads.

However, he did say chances are very good for the first drop if not July 1, for July 10, during which period there should be two suitable days.

Poor Records

He described the ideal day as one when targets are under minimum clouds, that is, the sky areas should be less than 30 per cent clouded and wind steadily East. These conditions are basic to urgent.

Crossroads meteorologists are handicapped by the inadequate records kept by the Germans and Japs. The only good prior records were those kept by the Americans during 1945.

Also, now is the time of the inter-tropical front when often an overcast and rainy and doldrums belt is created hereabouts by winds converging from three directions by contrast.

Weather Information

June 10 to 16 was a good time with seven to 11 days satisfactory compared to one to five days now.

Weather data for the tests is received via a dense network of stations, planes and ships which funnel information to Kwajalein from every area of the Pacific, Asia and Alaska.

June to October is the typhoon season, but Crowson is not worried since only one destructive typhoon has occurred hereabouts in 46 years. Crowson said, "There will not be any unusual storms on account of the bomb," but admitted some incipient storm might be accelerated.

He uses or adapts all standard techniques including a system of proper air dates used for the first time in the Tropics. He is an ex-student of the long-range predictions pioneer, Irving Krick, of California Institute of Technology, and has been in the Army for five years.

Top Secret

So top a secret is the atom bomb that even fully investigated and accredited correspondents will not be permitted to view it nor photograph it, which still leaves in the realm of speculation whether it is the size of an orange or bigger than any regular bomb.

I asked last Thursday whether bomb photos would be released. Admiral Parsons replied, "No, not until fully satisfactory control has

been established can this be expected."

Facts Revealed

Among interesting facts revealed were that the atom bomb is pretty safe to handle and is not expected to go off unless subjected to prolonged fire, and that the Kwajalein runway has the ocean at both ends, an advantage in that respect.

Asked if the bomb would detonate during a take-off crash or by ditching, the admiral replied, "I hardly know the answer even if security permitted answering."

He further revealed if the atom bomb cannot be dropped for any reason, it can be disarmed and brought back, but correspondents believe such a landing would be the most unpopular in history.

Trial Runs

Parsons explained that the atom day trial runs were reduced from three to one because it was found that the weather would be best by the time of the second run. Also, more runs were hard on men and planes.

However, the bomb will be dropped at the choice of the bombardier if he does not like the conditions of the second run.

On questions relating to the size, potency and altitude from which the bomb will be dropped and detonated, Parsons declined to be specific but said that it was about the Nagasaki size. As to potency, he "could make only an educated guess."

Armed guards are protecting the planes and crucial technical installations here, and the bomb will be concealed and loaded into the plane behind canvas curtains away from the view of prying or curious eyes.

4th A-Bomb Bursts in Bikini Lagoon

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Saturday 7-6-46
2 Ships Sunk, 5 Damaged Heavily;
More Facts Due in Later Report

By VINCENT TUBBS

ABOARD USS APPALACHIAN — First official report of the world's fourth atomic bomb which was unleashed Monday 9 a.m. (5 p.m. Sunday, E.S.T. in America), over the 73-vessel target fleet in Bikini lagoon indicated that:

The transports Gilliam and Carlisle were sunk; heavy damage was done to the submarine Skate, the light cruiser Pensacola, the aircraft carrier Independence, the German heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen, and the Japanese cruiser Sakawa. Damage was negligible to the Japanese battleship Nagato and the bulls-eye battleship Nevada.

Many Ships Afire

Fires were observed aboard the battleships New York and Nevada, the destroyer Wilson, the Japanese cruiser Sakawa, the cruiser Pensacola, eight transports, the Briscoe, Niagara, Balden, Banner, Butte, Cortland, Bracken and Fallon, and the aircraft carrier Saratoga.

The ship Henrico, carrying boarding teams and radiological survey parties, re-entered the lagoon within two hours after the explosion and was followed by the USS Appalachian.

Newsman's Analysis

Most newsmen feel that we built up through mystery and secrecy pre-explosion expectancy of more than we saw.

Some steady correspondents pointed out that radioactivity which changed the bright orange of the Nevada until it is now not distinguishable from other ships black against the horizon in the afternoon, certainly would have killed all personnel.

This, of course, would have amounted to successful offensive action, for a ship without a crew is as dead as if sunk.

Animals' Fate Is Key

The animals placed on 22 ships throughout the area will tell wether gamma rays destroyed this target fleet as far as personnel is concerned.

As time went on during the day, countless official statements on success of the test came to our ship, but most writers remained cold and critical, though sensible enough to recognize possible extenuating circumstances.

It was recalled that at a pre-blast conference with Dr. Carl Compton and the joint chiefs of staff evaluation committee, Compton asserted that even if the bomb did perform destructively an awe-inspiring blast would occur and some say this is what happened.

Admiral's Caution

Their conjecture included the assertion that the bomb is really hell against flimsy houses like those in Japan, and against people most anywhere, but rather important against steel and structure of ships built to withstand heavy pressures.

Admiral Blandy cautioned four hours after the blast, however, that conclusions on the tests be upheld pending actual findings upon re-entry into the lagoon.

At the same time, he announced two ships were sunk, there were fires aboard six, and on a destroyer which capsized. There were also other but minor damages to a few more ships.

Results Negligible

Through binoculars the Nevada was discernible from the mouth of the lagoon where the Appalachian was stationed. She seemed unaffected and unscathed and even defiant.

One iesting correspondent said, "If this is all the a-bomb can do, there will always be a Navy."

Early figures indicate there's no disaster for less than a dozen of 73 targets discernibly affected. Radioactivity also seemed negligible as the transport Herron re-entered the lagoon five hours after the blast. The Appalachian watchers witnessed damage control crews fighting fires aboard the transport Niagra.

Predictions Fail

Contrary to pre-explosion expectations and predictions of those who opposed these tests, there were no tidal waves, split earth, oceans turned to steam and casualties, and no reason to suspect that the a-bomb has so revolutionized sea warfare that the Navy is obsolete.

Whatever the final results, which we here are presently unable to even guess, one thing is certain—the detonation was one of the most awe-inspiring exhibitions in all the world.

With whole war as a background and rockets from tanks as previous nominee, this writer is convinced that this is the prettiest hellbusting yet.

As dispatch was filed, the bomb's after-effects were more evident as the transport Cortland burst into

the dispatches of P. Bernard Young Jr., representing the National Negro Publishers' Association. AFRO readers, therefore, will be completely "covered" on this history-making experiment. All available photographs will also be released to the AFRO. So, be sure of your "ringside" seat at Operation Crossroads.

Operation Crossroads
The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-22-46
In line with their long policy of providing the best and latest coverage of important events, no matter where they may take place, the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers are proud to announce that Vincent Tubbs, staff correspondent, will cover the atom bomb tests at Bikini Atoll exclusively for AFRO readers.

Mr. Tubbs is the only colored correspondent who will write exclusively for one newspaper. In addition to his eyewitness stories, the AFRO will also carry

Tubbs a Bit Disappointed by Atom Bomb Test Results

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-13-46

By VINCENT TUBBS

ABOARD USS APPALACHIAN
(Via Air Mail—Delayed).—Personally, I have been slightly disappointed in the results of the detonation of Atomic Bomb No. 4 over Bikini although Admiral Blandy's official statement on the test is that it was "highly successful."

From an experimental point of view, the 10,000 instruments aboard the 73 target ships in the lagoon will doubtless give military and Naval people the dope they sought. That constitutes a successful test.

Nothing As Expected

However, from the layman's viewpoint, the noise was not as loud as expected, the flash was but a little more blinding than a flashbulb in a darkened night club and, of all things, the bulls-eye ship hasn't even sunk.

Admiral Blandy announced at about 10:45 a.m. that a lone destroyer, Lamson, had capsized and fires had broken out on five vessels, Pennsylvania, Sakawa, Saragaga, Independence and Gideon, along with a minor fire on an oil barge.

I had told venerated William Laurence of the New York Times at the time of our first briefing on the deck that I thought none of the ships would be sunk but he "phoofed" me and I crawled into the boat with those expecting the world to be shaken.

Power Still Evident

However, the test must be evaluated in its correct proportions, rather than in the light of personal reactions and all the "chain reaction" propaganda spread around the world.

When the bomb is considered in relation to its ability to level cities, as was done in Japan, there is little doubt that a single such bomb is a terrible weapon.

Flash Terrific for Second

The flash was a terrific light from 20 miles away, expanding in the fifth of a second to a glare with the brilliance of a million suns. Then, without the polaroid safety glasses, this correspondent watched the mushroom cloud now associated with atomic explosions as it climbed skyward above the thin dark line that separates the deep blue of the sea from that of the paler blue of the sky.

In the next few seconds, the plume seemed to alter in form until it became the image of a gargantuan carnation streaked with rose hues, creams and overtones of dark brown as it rose higher and higher.

Likened to Volcano

Vincent Tubbs

BIKINI ATOLL—(Via Air Mail—Delayed) — Relations between white sailors and colored personnel on and off non-target ships here during the period preceding Test Able, the latter said, were exceedingly cordial.

They insisted, however, that mixed bathing on Bikini Beach was successful only because almost all the sailors thought they were enjoying their last few days on earth.

Non-White Personnel

No accurate accounting on the number of colored personnel serving on the 169 non-target and 73 target vessels in JTF-1 is available but steward's mates on shore duty here on A-Day minus 1 said the previous estimate of 5,000 is reasonable.

STM/1c G. M. Jones, Philadelphia, member of the 75-man colored group on the Task Force flagship, Mt. McKinley, asserted also that there are a few colored seamen on duty aboard the non-target ships.

Messmen off other ships agree with him, declaring that seamen, in a few minutes came the announcement "bomb away" and each man pulled on his glasses, braced himself and waited.

FLAGSHIP'S CREW
The Mt. McKinley crew members seen by this correspondent are STM/1c Samuel Williams, Ft. Worth, Tex.; James L. McGhee, Oakland, Calif.; James Fletcher, Nashville, Tenn.; Herbert Fite, Charlotte, N.C.; Levy King, Kingston, N.C.; Rayford Oregon, St. Louis.

Others and the ships on which they serve are: STM/2c; Sylvester Levy, Long Island, N.Y.—Avery Island; STM/1c Ernest Isaacs, Miami, Fla.—Fall River; STM/1c Eddie Crawford, Wichita, Kans.—Wharton; STM/1c Alfred Meadows, Detroit—Kenneth Whiting.

Then, suddenly, the roar reached us, a low, rumbling, slow—even deliberate—thunder like the eruption of a hundred volcanoes in the bowels of hell sending forth a belated warning of the end of time.

Tenseness that had accompanied the exciting 30 minutes before the bomb was announced as "away" subsided among us aboard the Appalachian and people began making cracks like "That was no dud."

Pre-Blast Tenseness

Actually, the few minutes before the actual explosion were more exciting than the blast itself. Radio communications kept us in touch with the flight of the bombing plane.

After announcing two test runs, the bombardier stated that the next would be the "live run." Within a few minutes came the announcement "bomb away" and each man pulled on his glasses, braced himself and waited.

In our chests there welled up that inexplicable lump known only to others who have stood on the brink of the unknown—at the CROSSROADS.

Shock Felt From Afar

Real or imagined, this correspondent felt something of concussion and a heat wave when the initial ball of light lighted the almost total darkness of the world behind the polaroid glasses.

Nobody said much. I've learned that they never do at times like this.

Steward's Mate 1/c Martin Lewis of Washington watched the blast without polaroid glasses. His eyes were unhurt and dtwlv—b,plpdi were unhurt and twenty minutes later he was saying "there's something funny that it didn't sink any ships."

Every palm tree on Bikini Island was reported via radio-press plane and television, as appearing unaffected. The super structure of hardly any of the ships was blown away.

Observation Ship Unhurt

This ship was entirely unaffected. The water wasn't even disturbed around her.

I admit I was hoping she would be shoved into a 25-degree roll (she'll take 30) by a tidal wave or something—and I'm not ghoulish. I just like a good story.

Fear Nixes Racism at Bikini Beach

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

By VINCENT TUBBS

AFRO Correspondent

Sat. 7-20-46

Walter White

Pride And Trepidation *Defender*

WITH SOME pride and far more trepidation I began a new venture on Oct. 1—the writing of a syndicated column for daily newspapers. It is the first of its kind in American journalism as far as I am able to ascertain. Although written by a Negro, it will not be a "Negro" column.

I am to be given latitude to comment on any subject I choose although in the nature of things one writes most effectively about what one knows best. But there is today no conceivable issue on which the so-called race question does not impinge whether it be national or world politics, science, the church, education,



sports or the swift flow of economic forces as related to imperialism. *Chicago, Ill.*

Until the present newsprint shortage is eased, the column will appear once a week and afterwards, if the editors decide it is interesting to their readers, it is scheduled to appear three times weekly. Newspapers which have subscribed to the column to date are the Chicago Daily News, the New York Herald-Tribune, the Detroit Free Press, the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, the Newark, N.J. Star Ledger, the Trenton, N.J. Times, the Mansfield, Ohio News-Journal and the Akron Beacon-Journal. *Sat. 11-9-46*

Seeks Suggestion

IT IS MY hope that with your suggestions and criticisms I may use this opportunity to interpret to the 2,700,000 readers of the newspapers now carrying the column and to the readers of any other papers which may subscribe later something of what you and I think and talk about at the big gate. I would like to have your opinions. I shall never intentionally pull a punch. There will be times when you will not agree or believe you could have done the job better. In virtually every instance you will be right. All I ask is that you help me use this opportunity to the best possible advantage.

Some of the white readers of the column may violently object to some of the statements made and some even may resent a Negro writer being permitted to say what he thinks. So will some Negroes. The very first letter about the column published in the New York Herald-Tribune was written by a Negro, apparently a Republican, who bitterly declared (without answering the column's statement that intelligent Negroes are disgusted with reactionary Northern Republicans playing footsy with Bilbo and Rankin in slaughtering the FEPC) that "I for one am thoroughly sick and tired of Mr. White and his kind . . . assuming the privilege of speaking as the sole representative of folks with whom they never come into contact, the masses of Negroes . . . so-called intelligentsia . . . barking at the moon . . . my race is overburdened with self-styled leaders . . ."

Fortunately, the Herald-Tribune and its own-

er and editor, Mrs. Helen Reid, friend of the late Wendell Willkie, aren't influenced by such tirades. But a lesser paper might seize upon such a diatribe to close its columns to all Negro writers on the ground that it does not profit them to give a forum to any Negro because his own people are the first to try to tear him down.

In The Minority

BUT Harry A. Williamson of the Bronx who wrote this letter, whoever he may be and whatever his own individual political interests or psychosis may be seems, fortunately, in the minority. Many other Negroes and even more whites have written the several newspapers in approval of the innovation of a column by a Negro. G. James Fleming, Tom Swann and others in Philadelphia and a number in New York, Chicago, Detroit and other cities where the column is being published have written letters and even telegraphed approval. Quite a different attitude from Mr. Williamson's was voiced by Irene Harper (Mrs. or Miss, I don't know) who wrote all the way to Philadelphia to say to the Bulletin that "You have taken a forward step in creating a better understanding of the Negro's problem. Please accept my heartfelt thanks and the gratitude of the masses of the inarticulate Negroes."

Thanks, Mrs. (or Miss) Harper. Faith like yours more than compensates for the attacks of the Mr. Williamsons.

White Will Be Read *Newsweek*

Dayton, Ohio Mon. 10-21-46
Race riots in Columbia, Tenn., lynchings in Georgia, and a resurgent Ku Klux Klan have been enough to frighten most thoughtful American editors in recent months. Last week, eight of the nation's newspapers decided to do something more than deplore such examples of race prejudice. They bought the services of an acknowledged expert on America's Negro question: Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

White, who is blond, white-haired, and blue-eyed, doesn't know whether his Negro blood amounts to 1/32nd or 1/64th, but whichever it is, he is proud of it. Atlanta-born and -educated, he long ago cast himself as a Negro and as an author ("Fire in the Flint," "Flight," "Rope and Fagot—A Biography of Judge Lynch," and numerous magazine articles). Lecturer and investigator (50,000 miles a year in travel), and broadcaster and newspaperman, he has devoted most of his 53 years to fighting the Negro's causes in America.

First takers of White's weekly stint included John S. Knight's Detroit Free Press (which covered a bloody race riot three years ago on its doorstep), The Chicago Daily News, and The Akron (Ohio) Beacon-Journal; The Philadelphia Bulletin, largest afternoon daily in the country; and The New York Herald-Tribune. These assured White a sizable audience of both Negro and non-Negro Americans. The fascinating still unan-



Newsweek

White: The editors called in an expert

answered question was: Would Knight's Miami (Fla.) Herald or any other Southern papers risk readers' wrath by publishing the writings of the first Negro columnist ever syndicated nationally?

Walter White

People, Politics And Places

H. G. Wells—A World Great *Defender*

HENRY GEORGE WELLS, who lies dead in London, was one of the few of the world's great, whom I felt justified in calling Friend. It is a cherished memory that only last November, I sat in the home where he succumbed to diabetes and whispered with him as he sat "busy dying."

I met him first, I think, at the Races Congress in London, 1911 — that perhaps greatest meeting of racial groups the world has ever seen. Then in 1919 and 1921, he gladly helped me with the Pan African Congresses, speaking at the 1921 meeting; having me lunch at his club and inviting me down to his country home. He entertained me and Ruth Fisher at lunch in his Regent Park home in 1936. He was at his best then; keen, humorous, cynical and yet kind-



ly. He had both knowledge and sympathy with the American Negro, and to me his greatest word was that blast against race prejudice, as the most evil thing in the world — "the very worst!" *Chicago, Ill.*

Several times when he came to America, he sought me out, calling once at my office at 69 Fifth ave. I did not succeed in getting him to Atlanta university, as he was tied up with lecture contracts. *Sat. 12-21-46*

Known By His Novels

POPULARLY, Wells is known by his fantastic novels and essays interpreting science to the half-educated. It was an adaptation of one of these in a radio script that scared the unwashed of New Jersey and put Orson Wells on the map, to the greater glory of God.

But Wells primarily was a Socialist; a scientist, pupil of the great Huxley, who saw that the planning of life, and especially of work and wealth is the only answer to the problems of poverty, nationalism and war. War particularly distressed and angered Wells by its inherent stupidity. One of his last prophecies was the self-destruction of the present species of human beings for sheer, dumb blundering, in the face of miracles of science.

Wells was not content with vague generalities. He talked turkey. He called Hitler a "clumsy lout"; Mussolini, "vain and rhetorical" and Stalin, "honest, strong and human." He dubbed Winston Churchill a would-be Hitler. Only yesterday, he was the only Englishman or American who dared to say that if George of England received bribes from Mussolini, he ought to be dethroned.

History Of The World's Best

ALL HAVE read at least some of Wells' work, like *The War of the Worlds*, *Tono-Bungay*, and *Marriage*. Of all his books, I like best and least his *History of the World*. I keep it on my shelves near at hand, and every intelligent man should know it and refer to it. It would be antidote to current conventional history. Yet it does not do justice to the Black Race. It does not to be sure omit and traduce it, but it writes world history and largely leaves the Negro out. For this I do not altogether blame Wells himself. His *History* was cooperative, in which he selected from chosen collaborators, facts and views which seemed to him true. Where in modern history would he find any writer suggesting the Negroid characteristics of Egypt or the world role of black Ethiopia? Despite all this, it is a great book and Wells was a great man.

He was a gardener's son; he was self-educated through scholarships; he knew toil and disappointment. He dared public opinion. He suffered pain and incurable disease. He was crucified. He did not die but arose from the dead and sits today at the right hand of God.

The Outlook

By Julius J. Adams
New York Amsterdam News

During Negro Newspaper Week, the Wendell L. Willkie

Awards for Negro Journalism were presented in Washington. It marked the first time in history Negro newspaper writers have been singled out for distinction in their profession. It is heartening to note that in selecting the winners the judges paid some attention to straight reporting instead of leaning over backward to honor commentators and columnists.

Although two of the prizes, including the first, went to editors, it has to be admitted that they are 'working' or 'reporting' editors, and, at least, one of them earned the award by doing laborious leg work. This, too, is true of the person who was tied for second place honors.

The work of Editor P. B. Young Jr., in reporting the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, for the Journal and Guide, and that of John Young, in his series of stories on the Southern States, for the Courier, undoubtedly deserved high praise. Recognition of their accomplishments should put a final nail in the coffin of the new emphasis on straight news reporting.

Miss Almena Davis, editor of the Los Angeles Tribune won first prize of \$500. Young and Young were tied for second prize, receiving \$250 apiece.

In the case of Miss Davis, it must be said, however, that it is a sad commentary that the most significant and "best story by a Negro newspaper writer in 1945, was an item dealing with the "Dissipated Life of the Negro Male."

The following quotations are from the piece, which Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, in presenting the award, described as "Admirable and delicious." Miss Davis wrote:

"If the story (about the British lassies storming the railroad station to say goodbye to their colored sweethearts) had been about a whole battalion of Negro soldiers receiving the congressional medal of honor, it wouldn't be cherished more by the male population of the race."

"I am fast coming to believe", she continued, "that the male energy of the race is being dissipated to an unfortunate degree in the bed."

"Today, it's still the same old six and seven."

(The Negro hasn't come as far from slavery as he might think). The average man expends the major portion of his energy in the bed of a nebulous effort to prove himself over again; if he can't do anything else, he can thrill the average woman. And instead of bridge-building, book-writing and the like, constantly spurring him on, a flirting skirt. A well-turned hip, or a nicely moulded bosom (especially if it is white) gets him up and going.

"Man alive," she said, "A cat's willing to come apart at the seams to please a 'pink toe'."

So runs the best in Negro jour-



Wendell L. Willkie Award

stunts for people and pick up some change to supplement the paltry sum the editors were able to pay at the time. As a matter of fact, workers used to be hired with the understanding that they could always pick up some extra money for writeups. Happily, those days are just about over.

Bias Influences Reporting

The changing social, political, and economic position of the Negro in American life also has had profound effect on the course of the Negro newspaper. For example, as discrimination and racial prejudice diminishes, the Negro press will take on a different aspect—will assume a more normal place as an agency in the American social system. To illustrate the point, let us say that Negroes are to be accepted into the Navy on equal terms with other men. The Negro newspaper then could cease its crusade against discrimination in the Navy and instead, devote its time to the reporting of activities of the Navy, and fighting for maintenance of a strong Navy, if such is desired.

Another point to be noted is that only in very recent years have Negro reporters begun to specialize in reporting diplomatic, economic and international news. This explains why our Washington correspondents have been so slow in getting started, and why there was such poor reporting by Negroes on the San Francisco Conference, the possible exception being Mr. Young. Most of the reporters on the latter assignment merely "chatted about what was happening instead of turning out factual reportorial jobs."

Our War Correspondents

While none of the Negro war correspondents of the recent war will hardly become a Philip Gibbs or a Richard Harding Davis, great war correspondent of World War 1, and while it is not likely that any one of them will achieve the fame heaped upon Ernie Pyle in this war, it is reasonable to assume that out of the entire crop, one or two are going to chalk up brilliant records. More significant than the personal fame these correspondents may achieve will be the emphasis their work has already placed on straight reporting.

Indeed, some of the war correspondents who were editors before going overseas have expressed a desire to devote their future efforts to roving reporting. Several have expressed the desire to cover foreign assignments. In this connection, West Africa, East Africa and the West Indies offer fine fields for Negro foreign news service. The Negro Newspaper Publishers Association must think seriously about these "beats" at once. Enoch P. Waters, who became city editor of the Chicago Defender before ever having had any real reportorial experience, said upon his return to this country several months ago, that he never wants to work behind a desk again. He won honorable mention in the Willkie Awards.

So, it seems that in the future the Negro press is going to be able to do a job it has never done before; a job it has been criticized for not

doing—that of reporting the news.

Future of Negro Reporting

This does not mean the Negro press is going to relax its vigilance or that it is going to drop its fight against prejudice, discrimination, segregation and other forms of bigotry. It does mean, however, that the Negro newspaper of tomorrow will be more balanced, more informative, and therefore, more positive in its leadership; militant, without being belligerent. Such a Negro press should grow increasingly influential in national affairs.

What most people who criticize the Negro press fail to realize is that there is nothing wrong with it that money, experience, and a little more time will not correct.

It is to be hoped, then, that the annual Willkie Awards will help to stimulate interest in reporting, which not only should make better Negro newspapers, but will release of a better America for all the added strength toward the making people.

Willkie Newspaper Awards

A fitting climax to the observance of the 119th anniversary of colored newspapers in the U.S. was the presentation Friday night of the first annual Wendell L. Willkie Journalism Awards.

Some of the nation's outstanding editors and publishers, members of the U.S. Supreme Court and Congress, along with other high government officials, saw top honors go to a modest 27-year-old California woman and learned something about the origin and growth of our newspapers.

In providing for the awards shortly before his death, the man who prophesied "One World" wrought greater than he knew.

Mr. Willkie, who espoused the causes of a free press and equality of opportunity, had in mind the raising of writing standards through competitive effort, but he also must have foreseen that the cumulative effect of this improvement could not be contained within any one area of American life.

Mutual respect is a direct outgrowth of mutual understanding. White America is learning and will learn even more about us because of Wendell L. Willkie. Herein lie a great responsibility and an exciting challenge.

**Willkie Awards
Set for March**
The Wendell L. Willkie awards in Negro journalism will be made at a dinner meeting here in March during Negro Newspaper Week.

Tribune wins Willkie Negro press award

Mrs. Eugene Meyer, wife of the editor and publisher of The Washington Post, announced yesterday that the white and Negro press have in common will be discussed at that time. Committee members for the award ceremonies will be Douglas S. Freeman, honorary chairman; Mrs. Meyer, secretary-treasurer, and Mark F. Ethridge, chairman.

These awards were established a year ago to honor the best works of Negro journalists and the contributions they are making to improve the race relations.

WILLKIE AWARD TO L.A. NEWSPAPERWOMAN

Chicago Defender, Ill.



Winner of the number one Wendell L. Willkie Award for the most outstanding performances in Negro journalism during 1945 was Miss Almena Davis, founder-editor of the Los Angeles Tribune, shown receiving the first prize in Washington last week from Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, right, editor of the Richmond News-Leader. Other winners, left to right, are: John R. Young III, Pittsburgh Courier, and P. B. Young Jr., Norfolk Journal and Guide, both of whom shared second place honors. 3-9-46

las S. Freeman, right, editor of the Richmond News-Leader. Other winners, left to right, are: John R. Young III, Pittsburgh Courier, and P. B. Young Jr., Norfolk Journal and Guide, both of whom shared second place honors. 3-9-46

National distinction came to the TRIBUNE this week with the naming of editor Almena Davis as one of the three winners of the Wendell Willkie award for Negro journalism. Missing style as "delightfully ironic and humorous". Only woman winner, the TRIBUNE editor was invited to make a short speech at the banquet, which was to be addressed by Spruille Braden, assistant secretary of state; and P. B. Young, publisher of the Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide.

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learned before the TRIBUNE went to press. It is believed each prize amounts to \$500.00.

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the late Wendell L. Willkie to be made annually to the three Negro

journalists doing the best work in the three branches of writing: editorial, feature and reporting.

Mrs. Meyer's wife did not say in which branch Miss Davis' work was adjudged the best.

Mrs. Meyer, who is a writer in her own right, the author of a distinguished sociological study, "Journey Through Chaos," is one of an outstanding group of nationally known personages serving on the committees. Mark F. Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal, is chairman of the committee of journalists. Dr. Robert G. Sproul, president of the University of California, is a member of the honorary committee, which also includes Author Carl Van Doren, Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Dr. Frank Aydelotte, and Channing Tobias.

Miss Davis, the daughter of Mrs. Genevieve Davis of Los Angeles and Chicago, spent her early childhood in Chicago. She was graduated from Jordan high school here and attended Los Angeles City College, quitting to work full time on the California Eagle.

After 7 years' association with the EAGLE, she joined William T. Smith on the Interfaith Churchman in March of 1941. A few months later, she bought the paper from Smith, converting it to Inter-church Tribune. With the advent of Lucius W. Lomax Jr. as publisher, the paper became the Los Angeles Tribune, a newspaper of general circulation. She has held the position as editor since then, and is one of the owners of the Tribune corporation.

The distinguished group of journalists and government dignitaries, who gathered to pay honor to the award winners, heard a speech by Spruille Braden, assistant Secretary of State, who described the writers as an exalted and genuine talent. He especially praised her sense of humor, and urged tribute to the writers as an exalted and genuine talent. He especially praised her sense of humor, and urged tribute to the writers as an exalted and genuine talent. He especially praised her sense of humor, and urged tribute to the writers as an exalted and genuine talent.

The occasion, he declared, "is symbolic of the liberal, free spirit, which is the hope of mankind in

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Almena Davis home after winning national distinction

The TRIBUNE's cinderella girl, Willkie journalism award winner Almena Davis, was back home this week after a six-day jaunt that took her 2,800 miles from home by plane. Honored in Washington, dinner in the United Nations hall in Washington, attended by notables who included supreme court justices Hugo L. Black and Felix Frankfurter. At the dinner, Dr. Douglas Freeman, editor of the Richmond News-Leader and two-time winner of the Pulitzer prize, paid tribute to Miss Davis as a writer of "fresh and genuine talent". He especially praised her sense of humor, and urged tribute to the writers as an exalted and genuine talent. He especially praised her sense of humor, and urged tribute to the writers as an exalted and genuine talent.

The prize winners were selected after a perusal of entries submitted by regional committees, which had culled the best work of their districts from among the offerings of over 100 papers. Miss Davis' work was "head and shoulders" over that of her contemporaries, the judges said. Her articles were described as "high quality news-paper work—splendidly done by any test" by Dr. Freeman. Among other guests at the dinner were: William Hastie, recently appointed governor of the Virgin Islands; Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university; Walter Lippman, distinguished syndicated writer; Joseph Martin, speaker of the House; and Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, wife of the publisher of the Washington Post and distinguished author in her own right.

Another speaker at the dinner was Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie, who came from New York especially for the occasion. In a voice which often trembled with emotion, the widow of the late great liberal said the award "symbolizes two ideas about which Wendell Willkie cared deeply: The importance of every citizen in the United States to equal opportunity — whatever his race, creed or color." The third, and only Negro speaker, was P. B. Young Sr., recognized dean of Negro journalists, publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide and father of one of the award winners. His address outlined the history of the Negro press, which is the hope of mankind in

"This occasion", he declared, "is symbolic of the liberal, free spirit, which is the hope of mankind in

the Pulitzer prize, paid tribute to Miss Davis as a writer of "fresh and genuine talent". He especially praised her sense of humor, and urged tribute to the writers as an exalted and genuine talent. He especially praised her sense of humor, and urged tribute to the writers as an exalted and genuine talent.

Previous to the dinner, Miss Davis posed for daily and weekly paper photographers and for the newsreel, along with Mrs. Willkie, Dr. Freeman and the other winners. Immediately following the dinner, she flew to New York where she appeared the following morning on the coast-to-coast broadcast honoring Negro Newspaper week. She visited also in Chicago before returning home.

CLOWN OR CRUSADER

Chicago Ill.
The first annual Wendell L. Willkie award in Negro journalism is a distinct disappointment. The sponsors and judges have done irreparable harm not only to the future stature of the award but also to the name of the great man in whose honor the award is given.

When the first announcement of the award was made some months ago, the Chicago Defender welcomed the proposal but warned against the possibility that it might be used as a wedge to influence the militant thinking of the Negro press. All of the fears which we had at that time have been proven justified by the choice for the first prize.

For years now good newspapermen have considered the peak of journalism to be courageous crusading. Since Joseph Pulitzer of the New York World first conceived the idea of the Pulitzer Prize in journalism, white newspapermen have striven to gain recognition and displayed outstanding social vision that has resulted in a number of significant exposes. In recent years awards have been given for exposure of the Ku Klux Klan, for battles against the power utility trusts, and other stories which demonstrated genuine initiative by a reporter.

Chicago Defender
In the Negro newspaper field of all places, there is vast room for crusading, for uncovering the despicable underhand tactics of white supremacy forces in keeping the Negro in bondage to the institution of Jim Crow. The field is wide open for far-sighted visionary feature stories on how the color line is cracking in many corners of America.

If Wendell L. Willkie were alive today undoubtedly he would be among the first to recognize that the essential role of the Negro press in American society is crusading for the rights of all men regardless of color or status.

All the more unfortunate then is the tragic, ill-advised choice for the Wendell L. Willkie award of a story which ranks in journalism at about the same

place that Stepin Fetchit's antics do on the Hollywood screen. The judges, headed by the publisher of a Southern white newspaper, have had the temerity to pick as the finest piece of writing in the entire Negro press for the past year a clowning column which echoes every stereotype of the white man in his thinking about the Negro.

Perhaps Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, editor of the Richmond, Va., News Leader, who is chairman of the honorary committee, inadvertently characterized what the white judges were looking for in the Negro press when he described the prize-winning article as "delicious without being malicious."

It is no accident either that the author of the prize-winning story is the very same Negro newspaperwoman who was the lone defender of Westbrook Pegler and the Reader's Digest when several years ago they took occasion to blast the militance of the Negro press. The prize-winning article by this woman who mocks Negro GIs is unworthy of publication in any fair-minded newspaper, Negro or white.

A typical disgusting passage from this slanderous article reads: "The average Negro man expends the major portion of his energy in bed in nebulous efforts to prove himself over and over again. Instead of bridge-building, book-writing, and the like, constantly spurring him on, a flirting skirt, a well-turned hip or a nicely molded bosom gets him up and going. And especially if the skin beneath the skirt is white."

The white newspapermen who chose this bit of disgusting libel as the best piece of Negro journalism during the entire year must certainly hold Negro newspapers in very low esteem.

They have completely missed the point and principle behind the Negro press.

They have chosen a clown instead of a crusader as the idea of what a Negro newspaperman should be.

They have demonstrated conclusively that they are not worthy of any consideration by the Negro press or the Negro people. If they cannot do any

better, they should be completely boycotted when the announcements of the second annual Willkie awards are made.

California Woman Wins First Willkie Negro Press Award

Washington D.C. Wash
Sat. 3-2-46
A 27-year-old California newspaperwoman last night received the first of the Wendell L. Willkie Awards for Negro Journalism.

The presentation, made at a dinner at the United Nations Club, 1701 19th st. nw., attended by Mrs. Willkie and some of the Nation's outstanding editors and publishers, was provided for by the late presidential candidate shortly before his death.

It exemplified "in a gracious manner, the practical application of liberalism." Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden declared at the dinner.

Winner of the \$500 first prize was Miss Almena Davis, editor and co-founder of the weekly Los Angeles Tribune. Miss Davis' weekly feature articles were hailed as "high quality newspaper work—splendidly done by any test," by Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, editor of the Richmond (Va.) News-Leader. Dr. Freeman, author, and chairman of the honorary committee on awards, made the presentation.

Two other awards of \$250 each went to John H. Young 3d, 31, 1742 S st. nw., Washington correspondent for the Pittsburgh Courier, and P. Bernard Young, jr., 39, editor of the Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide.

Liberalism—the great need for it—and freedom of information were prime topics in Secretary Braden's address. He linked both of them closely with Negro journalism and last night's awards.

"This occasion," he declared, "is symbolic of the liberal, free spirit, which is the hope of mankind in a world that has been forced to defend itself against intolerant ideologies directed at its enslavement."

Sat. 3-2-46
Mrs. Willkie Speaks

Mrs. Willkie, who spoke briefly declared the "occasion symbolizes two ideas about which Wendell Willkie cared deeply: The importance of a free press; and the right of every citizen of the United States to equal opportunity—whatever his race, creed or color." She quoted another of her late husband's creeds—"spread the facts, analyze them, debate them and make them available to all the world."

Braden's address took up the same theme. "Nothing is more important," he said, "than that the people everywhere have free ac-

cess to information, through books, through magazines, and chiefly through the press and radio. If they could have this, they would quickly break down the barriers of ignorance and prejudice and would not allow themselves to be governed except by themselves.

"Before the war there might have been excuse for indifference, for ignorance and for blindness to these ominous evils. But there can be no alibi for neglect now."

Repetition Called Criminal

"To repeat the same mistakes would be criminal. If free access to information were universally established as it is established in this country, irresponsible power would be impossible and the informed will of the people would insure the maintenance of peace."

P. B. Young, sr., president and publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide and father of one of the award winners, in another address hailed the presentation as "underlining the importance of our efforts in the United States to serve a high purpose in the field of journalism, to establish and maintain harmonious race relations; to deal constructively with a great human question which at least a majority of our people are trying to resolve in a spirit of justice."

Sat. 3-3-46
His address outlined the history of the Negro press in this country, observing its 119th anniversary this week.

"The main task of the Negro press in this changing world is to disseminate the truth as to the true status of race relations in America," Young said. It also is to "decry all efforts to perpetuate a system in America under which our minorities are denied equality of opportunity in the lawful pursuit of life, liberty and happiness."

Selection of the prize winners were made by local editors and regional boards made up of outstanding editors and publishers in all parts of the Nation.

THE WILLKIE AWARD WINNER
When Almena Davis turned up in Washington, Friday, to accept the Willkie Award for journalism, she gave me a delightful shock. She had undergone a complete transformation since I first met her in her native Los Angeles five or six years ago.

The Almena who is 1946 Number One femmie journalist is a caramel colored, flashy, ved lassic in her early twenties.

Her soft, black silky hair was done in a shoulder bob, and she wore a smartly tailored suit, cut

on dressmaker lines which accentuated her femininity. She was as glamorous as a movie star, and as pretty.

But this was not the Almena I used to know. When she first entered newspaper work, fresh from Los Angeles University, she was a precocious kid who was hell-bent on being the toughest girl reporter on Central Ave.

She affected severe masculine attire, a loose sloppy joe overcoat, and slacks, and her hair was closely cropped.

She had a brusqueness, common to the Westerner, and improved on by younger generation college students, plus a flare for the dramatic which closeness to Hollywood gives.

She started a violent campaign to clean up Central Ave. of pimps, gamblers, mashers, hustlers and racketeers, and laid it on thick like a Carrie Nation, winning the hatred of the easy livers and welchers by her expose and fearless pen. How many she ran out of town I do not know.

But looking at Almena, Friday night, it was gratifying to discover that, along with her journalistic growth, she has also matured to the point where she has learned that a girl in the newspaper racket does not have to ape men to compete with them.

We like them better when they cultivate instead of suppress their natural charms by assuming an imitation masculinity.

Young Tells How He Felt When Atom Bomb Dropped

Sat. 7-6-46

By P. B. YOUNG, Jr.

Editor, Norfolk Journal and Guide

ABOARD USS SHANGRI-LA, OFF BIKINI — In the momentous hour of history I feel pygmy-like before the enormity of what I was fortunate enough to witness.

The temptation to view the unimaginable power, the nearly overwhelming intensity of the detonation flash, was overpowering, and I risked a look, seconds before the announced safety period, at the light predicted to be more brilliant than any before conceived by man.

The risk was distinctly worth the reward. From the highest point of vantage aboard this huge carrier, on the skyward gun control deck, the ten correspondents aboard viewed the split-second launching of the four radio-controlled drone planes, their eight mother ships, the secondary control planes, and two air-sea rescue torpedo bomber planes — and the explosion just over an hour later of atomic bomb number four. The whole operation is something that will remain vivid in our memories for long as we live.

Three of the four drones were sent through the atomic cloud, covered, and returned to the Roi Island strip — "hot" with radioactivity, according to control plane pilots who were interviewed immediately after they had returned to carrier.

The fourth went out of control about twenty minutes before the bomb was dropped. Apparently because of a mechanical failure of its automatic pilot, and spiraled into the sea from 28,000 feet altitude.

For Able Day the ship was alive before dawn and I was up at 4:30 and on the captain's bridge at 6:15. Promptly at 7:05 the engines of all the control planes were started with a racket and deafening roar. At 7:08 the first plane was ready for catapulting. At 7:13 the drones' motors started, and at 7:14 the first of eight control planes was catapulted off perfectly as the TRM planes flew off the carrier.

Practice run over the target completed at 8:31 and was shortly thereafter reported successful with the weather okay. By now the Shangri-La was steaming directly toward Bikini from a point 35 miles southeast of the target. Then there came from the bomb plane via radio the periodic warnings, "Twenty-five minutes to go. Bomber returning to base leg of bomb run." And at 8:50, "Now on live bomb run."

Then came the dramatic announcement. "Two minutes to

bomb drop. Put on goggles." Cigarettes were lighted by nervous fingers. There was occasional high pitched laughter, brief and self-conscious — then dead silence like that of a ghost ship, steaming on a ghost sea.

Meanwhile, the crew members massed on the flight deck, about-faced and covered their eyes with their arms and officers and correspondents followed suit, mostly with reluctance. None wanted to miss the whole show, but none knew what might be the risk of disobeying.

Then over the ships' loudspeakers roared the announcement: "The bomb has exploded. You may look." That was still soon enough to see the secondary flash billow up and balloon out above the horizon like a bigger and brighter sun. Then within seconds the gigantic swirling mushrooming cloud, streaked with red, orange and purplish tones, swept upward to a height computed by triangulation from the ship, of 50,000 feet within three minutes.

So huge was the cloud and so clearly defined although primarily creamy white, that it seemed impossible for it already to be up in the stratosphere.

But it was possible, because it moved at an estimated speed of ten thousand feet per second and within ten minutes at the outside was sixty thousand feet above the lagoon, growing in immensity and dwarfing everything else within sight. Inside the atomic cloud there was terrific heat, unparalleled air turbulence, and deadly radioactivity. But on ship we heard nothing, felt nothing.

An amazing angle is that with all the hazards against picking a suitable day from the weather and wind viewpoints, the test was held at almost the exact hour, on the exact day chosen for the first test five months ago. The likelihood of the second test being held on July 20 as scheduled is much brighter than prospects indicated before today since. From first reports not too much work will have to be done to array the targets for the second and probably more destructive detonation test.

Tan Yanks on Duty on A-Bomb Island

By P. BERNARD YOUNG JR.
Sat. (For NNPA) 7-6-46
KWAJALEIN, Marshall Islands — Among the tan Yanks here are: Herbert Lomax, Chicago; Edward Horne, Detroit; Harmon Miller, Baltimore; James Turner, New Orleans; Alexander Kenney, Richmond, Va.; Clifton Gilkes,

Hot Springs, Ark.; Major Mayfield, Baltimore; Ivory Simms, Toledo, O., and James Pratt and Alphonso Lense, Jacksonville, Fla.; all steward's mates first or second class. Some left last week for the United States.

Crossroads Sidelights

By P. BERNARD YOUNG
(FOR NNPA)

KWAJALEIN — Sudden thought while typing: The only Tan Yanks seen either in Honolulu, Johnston Island, Kwajalein Island, Bikini Island, or aboard any vessel of the Task Force have been in the messmen's branch — with one unidentified exception. He was a signalman flashing a message from the bridge of the U.S.S. Mt. McKinley.

After the first few days here the already small Tan Yank population suddenly shrank. Now the Navy Officer's Club mess is serviced by Philipino and white messmen.

Breakfast is served from six to seven — a most unpopular hour with newspapermen. I got there the other morning after the mess hall was "secured" (closed), but a kind Philipino petty officer into charge passed me in anyhow.

Breakfast costs 20 cents and so does dinner. Supper is 30 cents. Cigarettes are 50 cents a carton or 5 cents a package. Drinks that cost 75 cents to \$1 in the States-side bar, cost not over 15 cents here. And the choicest whiskeys are \$17 a case (of 12 quarts). But GIs get only beer, at 10 cents a bottle.

Haircuts are the price of whatever tip you care to pay. Tailoring and altering is ditto. Laundry is 50 cents a bag, amount unlimited, except by the size of the bag. Plane fare that would cost round trip about \$1500 to \$2000 is cost-free for the accredited correspondents. Only travel in the continental United States is out of pocket. Sat. 7-6-46

Cameras on the island are prohibited unless one is a photographer correspondent. And they have to have three extra passes to operate easily as news cameramen hereabouts. We newsmen must merely have our invitational orders (25 copies of same!) and out laminated press card, carrying our fingerprint, and photo, and avoid using for publication six general types of top secret information.

You can get pictures made on request by service cameramen, but getting hold of prints is about the finest example of military snafu or fubah, and worth a separate article.

Drinking Water Scarce
Ships supporting the Task Force total 169. All water has to be hauled here or distilled from the seas since Kwajalein has very little and Bikini has none!

Wet rations for 10 days ahead were consumed and now the club is Sahara dry. Farmers were hired to care for the animals on the target ships.

Supplies not mentioned previously include 70,000 candy bars and 30,000 packages of cigarettes for the Task force.

Transportation Heavy
The Crossroads airline has hauled over 250,000 tons of material and 1300 passengers since March.

Recreation hereabouts included miniature golf, beer gardens, swimming, horseshoes, volleyball, softball, ping pong and unofficially craps and poker.

Hospitalization is provided by hospitals ashore and afloat, the latter having 1400-bed capacity.

No Foreseen Conclusion
The joint task force officers reiterated last week that "the atom bomb tests are not designed to prove or disapprove anything but are designed primarily to answer some of the questions created by the advent of the bomb."

"Whatever mike-hour may reveal," they added, "will be as the Irishman said when he fell down the elevator shaft, 'A very long step.'"

OPINION

The U. S. A.—And What Happened in Spain

P. M.

WASHINGTON

Of the three years I spent in Spain at the time of the Spanish Civil War, by far the most fascinating was the year before the war. Not that the siege of the Alcazar in Toledo nor the siege of Madrid itself wasn't fascinating. They were. But they represented the brute descent into force just as all war does, and, when you have reached that point, reason flees and you have a simple, primitive struggle.

It was the year before the civil war, however, that witnessed the building of the forces that ultimately were to come into conflict. The day by day struggle, the taking of positions, the twisting of issues, the provocation—the steady alignment through sheer stupidity, greed and hatred of the immovable body and the irresistible force. You could feel the clash coming day after day, inevitably, like the unfolding of a Greek tragedy.

In many ways I think our own country is in such a stage now. I don't mean to say that we are heading for civil war. The tensions in America are by no means as grave as they were in Spain. But I think, nevertheless, that the same forces are operating; that slowly, but surely, they are gathering strength to the point where real trouble may lie ahead unless the fundamentally decent people of America, who are the backbone of our democracy, do a little serious thinking about what is going on. P. M.

We came out of the war, rich, powerful, a part in our own way of the profound social and economic changes that the war has served to advance. We came out with a dream of achieving, perhaps, a closer approximation to the America of the Declaration of Independence, of the Bill of Rights, of a growing economic democracy, than we had ever had before.

We talked, and still talk, of full employment, of adequate unemployment compensation, of a high standard of living within our traditional expanding economy, of an FEPC, of abolition of the poll tax, of decent housing for our people, of new and bigger TVAs, of a more equitable sharing of the wealth we produce, of a Good Neighbor policy not only in South America, but in a rapidly shrinking world. New York, N.Y.

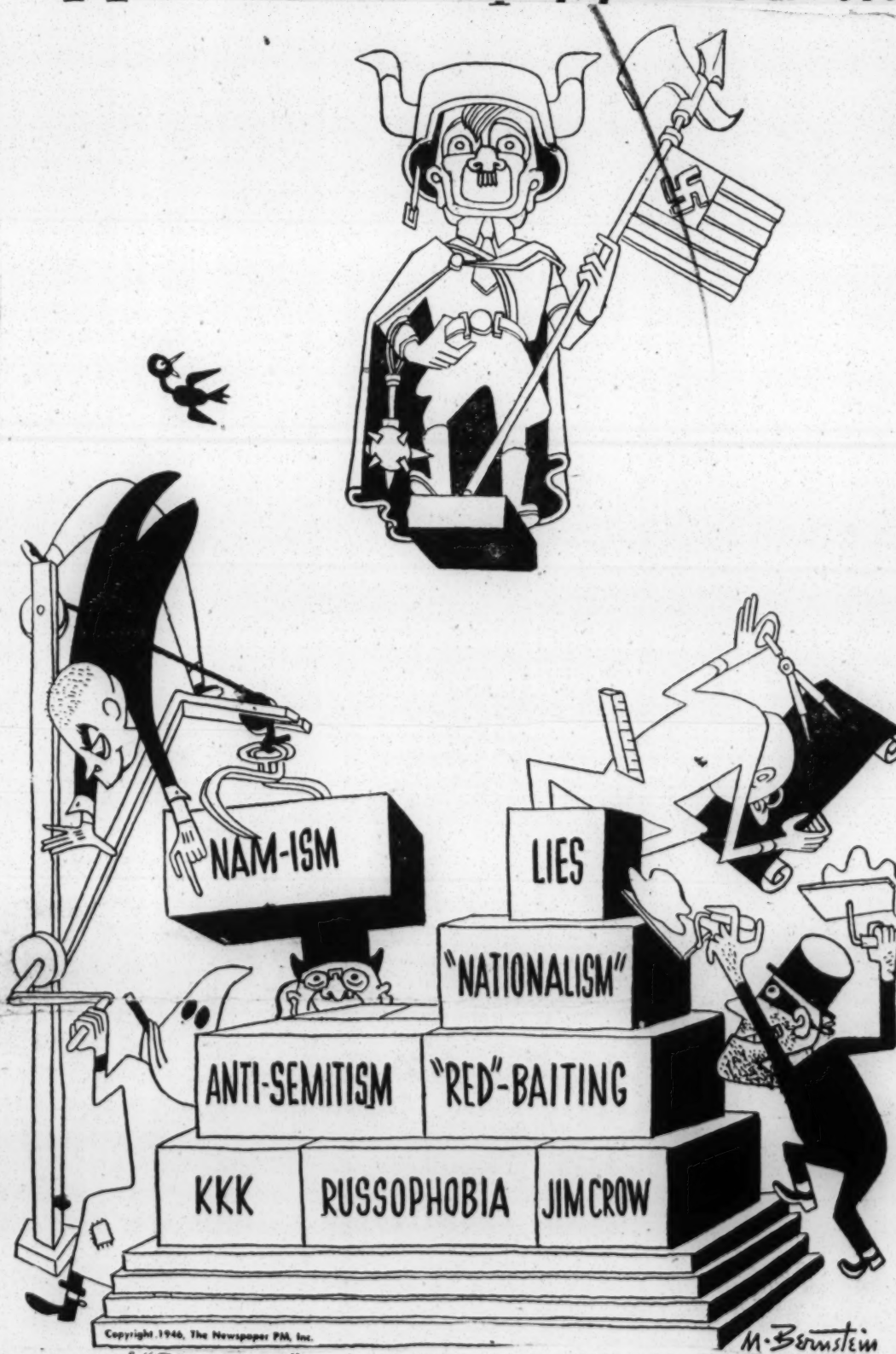
Yet the blood of the last wounded had barely dried when you could feel the old forces back in the field again—the isolationist who had suddenly become Nationalist; the haters of the foreigners and the Jews; the haters of labor unions; the

screamers of "Communists" at the slightest excuse; the disrupters of unity. All working for the return to some narrow, mean, hate-filled concept of America—the kind of people who like to tell you that the U. S. A. is a Republic whose chief job is to protect property rights rather than a democracy "of, by and for the people."

In Spain, the men who dreaded the ris-

ing tide of Spanish democracy had not watched Hitler and Mussolini for nothing. They could use techniques like that. And they did. Here in our own country you can begin to see the techniques, too.

Let's not call it fascism. Even Franco has denied that he or his system is fascist. "Hispanidad" he calls it, or some kind of mystic Spanishness that turns out



to be a system conveniently constructed to hold down the Spanish people and hold up Spain's powerful and ruthless minority cliques. 1-10-46

Here in America it's not usually called fascism, either. "Sturdy individualism," "Nationalism," some sort of mystic Americanism it's called—yet when you really get at it you find it is also conveniently devised to hold down the American people and hold up our own powerful and ruthless minority cliques.

I have been trying to figure out this mystic quality of "Americanism" that is finding expression more and more in the Hearst - Patterson - McCormick press, among their favorite columnists, among the spokesmen for the worst of reactionary industrialists—all busy fitting together a mosaic of what Max Lerner has called so aptly "primitive" thinking.

Put back the clock? *red 4/24/46*

Turn to the ad of the Sentinels of Democracy a few days ago preaching destruction of every bit of legislation that fixes hours of labor, of social security, of price control—so self-condemning a picture of retreat to an economic jungle that even General Motors has repudiated it.

Anti-Semitism?

Go back to the John O'Donnell column and the enormous cleverness with which he inserted the idea that we had fought the war for the Jews and that it was the Jews who were responsible for "breaking" Patton. Of course, he repudiated it all later on, but the damage was done.

Or on a different level, take yesterday's *Times-Herald* and its editorial called *Just Another Agitator* discussing the advice of Ira A. Hirschmann to Jewish merchants to boycott anti-Semitic newspapers. There was a long inter-office memo by W. F. Gatewood which Cissie Patterson published apparently as vindication of her position. It contained a paragraph that is worth study.

"I told him in my humble opinion," Gatewood wrote, "that speakers of the type of Hirschmann did the Jews a great deal of harm, because the Jewish merchants did not have to live with the Jewish people, but had to live with the Gentiles and that whatever money they accumulated had to be spent living in a world heavily populated with Gentiles and this type of fighting could not possibly win."

It would be hard, I submit, to find a more cynical—unconscious perhaps—summation of the basic kind of thinking

that produces anti-Semitism among the ignorant. Nothing of right or wrong, of justice or injustice, of men as men and Americans, but everything that breathes kill the first picket who attacks him." United States of America—the individual, members of the government and you'd better learn to get along with it. Of late, too, there has been a steady uals, honest to private citizens who use their post or Or take such gentle incentives to vio-God, 100 per cent Americans ought to be office or private power to accomplish the lence as Westbrook Pegler's in one of his doing something about the people with ultimate atrocity which was the involv- recent columns in which he wrote: whom they disagree. O'Donnell put it thisment of this peace-loving Nation (always

powerful enough to protect its frontiers) in warfare on the continent of Europe.

"And this writer looks forward to the day when he can hitch up his chair, sharpen his reportorial pencil and sit down in the criminal court weighing the guilt or innocence of the U. S. war-mongers.

"We think it can happen here—and will!"

And only yesterday, writing in the *Times-Herald*, Frank C. Waldrop, for whom even the palest liberal is a Communist, said:

"We in the United States have tolerated the Communists since 1919 to spread their poison here. They incite racial and religious hatreds and prejudices. They convulse our economy with strikes. And they smear our Government in a fashion unparalleled in the annals of any nation's political tolerance.

"How much longer is that going on before we begin to look for the privilege of doing a little something in answer?"

That is the kind of writing that is going on. But there is talk like that, too, not confined merely to the professional haters, but among ordinarily decent people. Whether it's a result of fear or thoughtlessness or ignorance is hard to know. And it's hard to believe, too, that many Americans want a mean-spirited, ingrown, selfish America. Most of them would deny vehemently that that was the kind of America they wanted.

But that is the kind we may get if we don't take warning from what has happened in Europe. The appeals to the veterans to grab what they can; the glorification of the strong military man; the hints of vengeance yet to come. These are all symptoms.

The forces in America are being shaped today, and it isn't going to be possible for any American who loves his country and the dream it represents to stand aside idly. Nor is it possible for thoughtful Americans to ignore what is happening. The fight is just beginning.

ALEXANDER H. UHL.

In this corner

It's Farewell to Sports

for Nat Low

Bill Mardo

Lester Rodney was telling me yesterday of that afternoon six years ago, when a rather tall kid with friendly blue eyes and an engaging smile walked into the sports department and submitted a fight cartoon for consideration.



The former *Daily Worker* sports editor accepted the drawing and it wasn't long before that young fellow came in to visit regularly, sometimes with more cartoons, sometimes just to help Lester knock out some sports copy.

That's how Nat Low came to this paper.

This bit of reminiscing is all by way of saying that Nat has become a new addition to the *Daily Worker* Art Department—and as soon as our close friend and colleague gets out of the hospital where he is recuperating from a siege of the grippe, he will busy himself with the important job of layouts, design, and illustrations for the D.W.

So it's farewell to sports for the Low-Down.

You know, when one tries to sum up what a guy has done, his achievements, the clear guidance he gave the *Daily Worker* sports-page readers—it's hard to discuss it impersonally. Especially if you've been as close to things as I have. I think of the many wonderful times Nat and I have had, covering one event or another. And, of course, I remember the encouragement and help Nat gave me when I first joined the *Daily Worker* some four years ago.

Objectively, my mind wanders back to the many hard-hitting jobs Nat has done on the Jimcrow moguls of big league baseball. The relentless campaigns he organized and waged to erase the ugly scar of discrimination from America's National Pastime. And if a deep wedge has now been driven into the Jimcrow baseball bar, and if Jackie Robinson and John Wright are donning the uniforms of the Montreal Royals next month in Florida, a very large share of the credit for this important achievement goes to Nat Low.

None of us will ever forget Nat's colorful fight columns; his keen basketball coverage; the day-to-day analysis he gave to the baseball race; the "something-extra" that Nat always injected into his remarks on a topical sports controversy. And least of all shall any of us ever forget his strong Communist approach to the athletes themselves or the sports world in general. None of the usual smart-talk and cheap cynicism marked Nat Low's columns.

And that's as it should have been, for Nat had a wonderful teacher in Lester Rodney—and inherited a wonderful tradition when Lester went into the Army four years back.

That Nat stepped into Lester's shoes quite comfortably is about the highest compliment I can pay the Low-Down... because it needs no reiteration from this corner to have all of you agree that Rodney was just about the best there was.

There's lots more that could be said about Nat Low. But you know how it goes. These things are never easy to write, and I fear this bit of public bouquet-throwing will embarrass him enough as is.

So I guess the best thing we can all do at the moment is to wish Nat a speedy recovery from his illness—and as successful a career in the *Daily Worker* Art Department as he had while serving as sports editor.

Good luck to you, Nathaniel.

Publishers Apologize For Writer's Use of Derogatory Epithets

Recently public sentiment rose following the use of derogatory terms in articles that appeared on two different occasions referring to Negroes in the New Orleans Item and the Times-Picayune. In The Item, appearing in Fred Digby's column, were quotations from a well known sportsman in which the famous epithet, "n—r," was used. In the Times-Picayune, following a Coliseum fight attraction, the unflattering term, "darkies," was used in reference to the participants in a sports article.

Following protest by Daniel L. Byrd, president of the Louisiana State Conference of NAACP Branches, both publishing companies have forwarded letters of apology promising no recurrence of such terms.

Stimulus From Pegler

Editor Constitution: I have been very much disappointed to notice that the regular articles by Westbrook Pegler have appeared in The Constitution only twice in the last two or three weeks.

I am also a little worried over the fact that the articles by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Tom Stokes have been given such prominence. I sincerely hope that they do not express the editorial policy of The Constitution, especially on the FEPC question.

ROBERT P. McLARTY.

Atlanta.

Anti-Southern Views

Editor Constitution: If Communist Stokes hates the last conservative bulwark in this country, the representatives from the south, that is his business. If he wants two parties, one of which is run by outside carpetbaggers, to hold the South back another hundred years, that, too, is his business. But when The Constitution prints his antisouthern views it becomes the business of your readers. Why must we pay to be derided by these home-grown radicals?

MUNROE d'ANTIGNAC.

Griffin.

Stokes and Pegler

Editor Constitution: As a substitute for Pegler our friend Stokes is a lamentable and dismal failure. For all his faults, Pegler was a clear-headed, consistent writer, sure of his ground, and at all times dependable. On the other hand the effusions of Mr. Stokes are usually the last word in absurdity, inconsistency, and asininity.

JAMES L. WARREN.

Marietta.

A PRIZE IN MISSISSIPPI

It is significant that the Pulitzer Prize for editorials on racial, religious and economic tolerance has been awarded to an editor from the state of Bilbo and Rankin.

He is Hodding Carter, 39, editor and publisher of the DELTA DEMOCRAT-TIMES, Greenville. Mr. Carter established his own paper in Hammond, La., in 1932, and proceeded to wage a bitter four-year campaign against Huey Long which won national recognition. He served overseas in World War II, and was Middle Eastern editor of STARS and STRIPES, army newspaper, and YANK, army magazine.

While Carter has fought consistently for friendship among all the races, his editorial, "Go For Broke," an appeal for fair-dealing with Japanese-American soldiers, was the one mentioned in the Pulitzer Award citation.

It is good to know that Mississippi has men like Carter who are fighting for racial tolerance, just as Rankin and Bilbo seek to disrupt it. Bilbo's prime performance was when he addressed the mother of a dead soldier, "My dear Dago."

Men like Hodding Carter are the hope of America and of the world. It is either "Love thy neighbor," or die with him in the blast.

Private Citizens Must Preserve Democracy

MONTEVALLO, Ala., May 28—

"We small people, and especially the college graduates, must make democracy safe for the world," Gerald W. Johnson, author and editorial writer for The Baltimore Sun, said yesterday in a speech before the Alabama College graduating class.

"The task is at hand, in every county and every town and every country neighborhood in America," he said.

"Is there a Negro in your community deprived of his lawful rights? Is there a share-cropper subjected to extortion and injustice? Is there a Jew persecuted for his religion? ... Then there is a chance for you to make broader and stronger the base of the United Nations."

"Is there a candidate, not for President of the United States, but for township constable, who is running on a platform of prejudice and hate? Is there a police chief taking bribes to pervert justice? ... Stand boldly against such a man and you are vindicating democracy, which is the one hope for the thousand years of peace."

Johnson declared the United States could not deal reasonably with Russia, for example, unless

our scientists have conferred upon us to destroy civilization, it must be because we have refused to tolerate a public policy based on hatred either at home or abroad. "If our foreign policy, over a long term of years, is to be just and wise in Germany, Japan, China and Iran, must be because our domestic policy is just and wise in Alabama. "If we are to refrain from using

WHITE MAN'S VIEWS

By TED LE BERTHON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

SOME of my fellow whites become exasperated with me when I insist that I believe in racial equality and social equality, and that they are identical forms of equality. "Surely," they vehemently protest, "you don't believe all human beings are equal." Or they declare they are sure I choose my friends with as great care as they choose theirs.

They intimate that I believe in theoretic equality, that I don't practice it. Words are indeed inadequate and misleading. Some misleading conceptions of democracy have not helped any. Perhaps I should say that I believe in equality of basic social and political rights and opportunities.

Obviously, no one believes that the average janitor, be he colored or white, is the intellectual equal of the President of Harvard or the President of the United States. A homely girl, of whatever race, is not the equal in beauty of Leda Horne or Hedy LaMarr. A bush league player is neither the equal of Joe DiMaggio nor the equal of Jackie Robinson. I am neither the equal of Richard Wright or J. F. Powers as a literary craftsman, nor can I fight as well as Joe Louis or Billy Conn.

A spiritual altitude analogous with the altitude which enables an aviator to see a terrain whole is necessary for the discernment of what truly constitutes racial and social equality.

AT A CERTAIN altitude—not too high—an aviator may see a geometric pattern of streets and houses. He may observe a stream of motorcars resembling tiny beetles, and pedestrians seem a trickle of thousands of ants. In a philosophic moment, the aviator may feel the pathos of human vanity in the face of the immensities of space.

A historian will review the passing of nations and races through the ceaseless blend and transformation, and ponder all the dreams and hopes and loves of billions of tiny individuals, and somehow between Emperor and peasant there had not been so great an essential difference.

One who visits a cemetery can become aware of the great leveller, death. And as one headstone tells of a man who lived to be eighty, and another records the death of an infant, the visitor is made to feel the uncertainty of life's length, and the illusoriness of all "the earthly things men set their hearts upon."

Death is no respecter of race. Death is the ironic egalitarian, the relentless reminder of our basic equality. Death is the democratic humorist par excellence. Death and love are forever related.

We see, behind the color of skin, the human being. We know that

he will die some day. We know his susceptibility of joys, miseries, social and political and economic theories. We know that he can never fully communicate what he really thinks and feels to anyone, that he will misunderstand and be misunderstood.

FOR SUCH profound and unceasing reasons, he is our brother and equal, be he janitor or university president, cripple or athlete, poor or wealthy, Negro or Japanese or German or Russian or Filipino.

For such reasons he is our brother and equal whether he believes in God or not, and whether he believes in God in the same way we do. Whether he prays or reviles, he is our brother and equal. For what he does one day, we most likely have done another day. His ideas may change as ours have changed. Whatever vicissitude he is susceptible to, we are susceptible to. Whether he is a saint or a murderer, he is our brother and equal.

In our very blindness of heart and mind, and in our vague limitations, we become brothers and equals. For we see each other inadequately. The one we think a saint may not be as holy as he seems. The one we adjudge a murderer may have little guilt, as weighed on the scales of the infinite comprehension of God.

Of course we choose our friends. White like certain fellow whites better than they like others. Negroes like certain fellow Negroes better than they like others. Interracial friendships, it is the same. I am drawn to some Negroes rather than to others. A Negro is drawn to some whites rather than to others.

But equality of rights and responsibilities and opportunities is something all should strive for, out of elementary justice, out of simple love, a love as simple as that of little children, of common children of God.



Mr. Le Berthon

Dabney Predicts Prosperity If South Uses All Resources

Wed 2-27-46

A prediction of "unprecedented prosperity" for the new south was made here yesterday by the well-known liberal editor of the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch, Virginus Dabney—if the south capitalizes on its material and human resources and if it approaches the postwar era with "determination and vision."

Alibis for the south now are "The Responsibility of Professionalism," Dabney told more than 800 school administrators attending a regional conference here. He pointed out that more than 80 years have passed since Appomattox, and that the evils of reconstruction days and their aftermath are "far behind us."

Dabney named several heartening factors pointing toward a great and growing south, and then reversed his line of talk by citing some of the crucial needs and shortcomings of the region.

THE SOUTH NEEDS

"One of our greatest needs," he asserted, "is a development of our laboratories and research facilities to a degree not yet approached. Most of our southern institutions are far behind those in the north in scientific research." He added that Georgia Tech is a very fine school, "obviously headed for great things."

A better opportunity for Negro citizens in the south was asked by Dabney. Declaring that a region as a whole cannot progress unless all its people progress along with it, he said that we must help the Negroes "move upward." This he advocates doing in a "sound, realistic and evolutionary" manner.

"I hope," said Editor Dabney, "that in time a two-party system can be established in the south. It seems to me that our one-party system is conducive to apathy, decay and bossism and that it stifles the free play of ideas. I say this in no critical spirit."

Dabney said that southern states now are the political stepchildren of Washington, which passes out its plums to those from other parts of the country since it already knows how the south will vote.

MUST DISCRIMINATE

"We must discriminate," he said, "among persons running for office, and cast our votes irrespective of the label which is attached to them."

Dabney praised Gov. Arnall for his fight to equalize freight rates, explaining that equalization of rates is one of the needs for large industrial growth here.

A further development of educational opportunities and facilities and an increase in the south's purchasing power by a higher wage scale also were listed by Dabney as vital to the rapid progress of the region.

Charles H. Lake, of Cleveland, Ohio, president of the American Association of School Administra-

ON EDUCATION

Education must be equally available to all children, he declared, and to finance it, federal, state and local funds should be secured in approximately equal proportions.

W. Frank Warren, superintendent of schools, Durham, N. C., presided at yesterday's meeting. Combined West End. Key and Faith sections of the Atlanta Boys' Choir sang several religious selections.

Brooks Hay., a member of congress from Arkansas, addressed an open meeting of the conference on "Conserving Human Resources" last night in the Municipal Auditorium. Miss Ira Jarrell, superintendent of Atlanta schools, presided. Several concert selections were given by the Atlanta Youth Symphony, with Henry Sopkin conducting.

TODAY I am in receipt of a letter from an Irish New Yorker who in language of a most unparliamentary character, charges me with being a supporter of Bilboism, and racial animosity. Nothing could miss the mark further than does this charge. I yield to no man in Virginia in my desire to promote better racial relations, first in my own State, and throughout the South. I have received hundreds of letters from people all over the country, Negroes and whites, complimenting me for my column on this subject which appeared in this paper on October 9. One such letter came to me today from Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. I have long been champion of complete legal equality for the Negro. I think it is high time to abolish Jim Crowism and all other legal indignities placed on our Negro fellow citizen. I hold that he is entitled to receive from me every courtesy that he gives me. I have said that Bilboism has been sustained and encouraged by the improper approach of foreign reformers hostile to the South. They are a hindrance rather than a help to a better recognition of the Negro's rights, and the abolition of legal discriminations against him, a thing which no man north of the Mason-Dixon line desires more than I do.

Mon. 12-9-46

Albert Deutsch

Serious-minded, thoroughgoing, fact-finding Albert Deutsch is well known to PM readers for his crusading journalism. He sits in a corner of PM's City room, at a desk cluttered with papers, pamphlets, voluminous reports, pipes, matches, and a big ash tray. Bookshelves on his desk are so loaded down with medical journals, hospital reports, and reference books that they sag and seem ready to collapse at any moment. They haven't yet.



Deutsch hit the headlines in all papers last Spring when he was called to Washington to testify before the House Veterans Committee after he had exposed conditions in Veterans Administration hospitals. He refused to reveal his confidential sources of information and was cited for contempt. Later, the citation was rescinded, a victory for Deutsch over Rep. John E. Rankin. The VA series led to the appointment of Gen. Omar Bradley as Veterans Administrator and to sweeping reforms in VA hospitals along lines suggested by Deutsch. For his job on the VA hospitals, Deutsch got honorable mention for the Newspaper Guild's Heywood Broun Award.

Deutsch was born 40 years ago in New York, attended public school and high school here, and then set out to see the country. His higher education was picked up mainly in public libraries all over the U. S. A. He worked as a New Orleans longshoreman, a Georgia peach farmer, and a San Pedro shipyard worker. He also wrote what he calls "embarrassingly lousy plays." But his travels around the country gave him a love of the land and its social history. He wrote articles on social history for magazines, he worked on the editorial staffs of two encyclopedias, and wound up, in the early 1930s, with an appointment as research associate in the New York State Dept. of Social Welfare, where he stayed about six years.

In April, 1941, PM's editor, Ralph Ingersoll, invited Deutsch to write a social welfare column—the first of its kind in America—for PM. Deutsch has been with PM ever since. He has done jobs on schools and toothpaste, discrimination and vitamins, psychiatry and venereal disease. The jobs he is proudest of—in addition to his job on the VA hos-

pitals—are his successful 1942 crusade against anti-Negro bias in City child-care institutions, his expose of discrimination against Negroes in municipal hospitals and nursing schools, which led to the dropping of the racial bars, his continuous crusade for better mental hospitals, and his fight against discrimination in medical and dental schools.

As time has passed, Deutsch has become more and more interested in public health, and in legislation like the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill. But he is not above selfishness. For no Summer would be complete at PM without Deutsch's annual series on ragweed—scourge of hayfever sufferers—complete with pictures of the big plant. These articles are always good for wisecracks from PM staffers. But Deutsch is one of the sufferers and plugs away. *New York, N.Y.*

Deutsch is author of an authoritative book called *The Mentally Ill in America—A History of Their Care and Treatment*, and is at work on another, *The Life of Benjamin Rush*, America's first psychiatrist.

Albert Deutsch

Our Scheming Minorities

Quite sometime ago, Westbrook Pegler, the anti-everything columnist, declared that minorities represent people that "segregate themselves into groups for what there is in it for them." *Am. American*

Down at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Frank Rose, white writer, decided to do a little research on the subject and presented his findings in an article in a little magazine called "Kapustkan." In biting satire, he proceeds to inform the world about "our scheming minorities."

Pointing out that "scheming blacks lured the innocent white traders to their shores," in a coup to gain entry to America, Mr. Rose adds: *Baltimore, Md.*

When they reached this country, they contrived to have themselves sold as slaves. This forced the poor, overworked plantation owners to work twice as hard to provide sumptuous feasts and luxurious lodgings for their guests. But the ungrateful creatures repaid this kindness by doing nothing but romping merrily all day in the cotton fields. . . . *5-25-46*

. . . They forced us continually to lynch them. . . . They grabbed the back seats in busses which everyone knows are by far the most comfortable. They demanded the right to live apart. They refused to eat in our restaurants. . . .

. . . Now we learn their ultimate goal: they want to be treated as Americans. Imagine! *Sat.*

In times like these, such a pointed and even-tempered refutation of the Pegler lie is indeed refreshing. We don't know Mr. Rose, but he has certainly done all minorities a service by writing as he did.

HAROLD MARTIN

Constitution
**Grand Old Man
Still Carries On**



RALEIGH—Josephus Daniels, that grand old man of journalism and statecraft, today at 84 is still as bright and twinkling of eye, as quick of friendly wit, as warm and understanding of heart, and as full of zest for living, as he ever was when as Woodrow Wilson's Secretary of the Navy he became the daddy of the modern American fleet.

When I saw him the other day, he was busily fixing up a little joke on his good friend, the distinguished former Governor, Max Gardner. He was pasting on a sheet of letter paper a headline from his Raleigh News and Observer saying: "Gardner Convicted; Gets 5 to 7 Years." Under it he had written in the famed Daniels script which is not as illegible as popularly supposed: "Dear Max—I didn't know you had ever been convicted. What was your crime? If you had let me know I would have been glad to go on your bond." It was, of course, some other Gardner.

Every morning at 10 o'clock Mr. Daniels comes down to his big, airy office in the News and Observer building, and there at a big desk with a cracked varnish top he writes the day's leading editorials—in longhand that popular legend says only one of his aged printers can read, turns out his daily column of salty colloquial humor called "Rhamkette Roaster," which everybody in Eastern North Carolina knows he writes, and reads from 15 to 20-odd newspapers, which by midmorning are adrift on the floor around him. The secret of writing, he says, is to first read yourself full, and then write yourself dry. *8-1-46*

Pictorial Panorama The office, with its pictures, cartoons, and framed front pages of newspapers recording great events which he witnessed or took part in, is a pictorial panorama of his career. The newest picture is a bright-colored, life-sized lithograph of President Truman, and the most prepossessing is a somewhat larger than life-size oil of Woodrow Wilson. But the one which perhaps gives Mr. Daniels as much pleasure as any other is a photo of him on the deck of a ship, his companion a tall, bronzed young man in a high collar and a flashing smile—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, his Assistant Secretary of the Navy, at the age of 32.

The pictures of Mr. Daniels himself of 25 or 30 years ago look

remarkably like the man himself today. The dark suit, comfortably loose, the high shoes with hooks in them, and the stiff-bosomed pleated white shirt with the wide collar and drooping black bow tie are still the same. *Thursday*

After his morning at the office, Mr. Daniels goes home to his big, rambling stone house on the edge of town, where crepe myrtle, pines, maple and water oaks grow in haphazard profusion along a long graveled driveway and from small sunny openings of green lawn. There he eats with relish, and his own teeth, an amazing quantity of corn on the cob, squash, carrots, green beans and what not, all grown on his own place, and tilled, he claims, by himself from 5 to 5:30 every morning. Since he only makes this claim to persons whom he knows never rise before 8:30 there are no witnesses to this agrarian enterprise. *1-1-46*

After a short afternoon nap—the nap, along with a cane, and dry toast instead of hot corn bread for dinner, are the only concessions he makes to the advancing years—he rises to work on his books until midnight.

He has just completed the third book of a massive trilogy in which he turns the light of a warmly understanding liberal mind upon the history of his State and nation for the past 60-odd years.

This one, called "The Wilson Era—Years of War and After," tells the story of the exciting years from 1917 to 1923 in prose as fresh and racing as the news in this morning's paper. It also gives perhaps the most intimate and understanding picture yet presented of the Wilson whom many consider enigmatic, but in whom Daniels "found nothing mysterious or mystic."

He Is Afraid A man who has lived as long as he has and who has looked at life with such a balanced mind knows, of course, that there is little new under the sun. Knowing I was from Georgia, now so shamefully in the news, he read at length to me from one of his earlier books, "Tarheel Editor," a chapter about the time when North Carolina herself was angled in the toils of racial troubles. That was 50 years ago, almost, and is now forgotten. But he sees in Georgia the seeds of the same bitter discord coming to flower, and he is, he says, afraid.

Yet he remembers that out of North Carolina's bitterness and hatred between the races came a man who preached a new doctrine. Gov. Charles Brantley Aycock took as his theme not racial animosity, but the need of education for black and white, farm and city folk alike. He united North Carolinians against a common enemy—ignorance. And from his administration dates the progress which placed North Carolina in the role of pace-setter for the South.

He hopes that Georgia can some day find, and follow, that type of man.

Mr. Daniels' latest book, on which he is now working, is the story of his nine years as Ambassador to Mexico, a labor which, like the writing of his other books, will help him bear the loneliness he has felt since his wife, to whom he was married for half a century, died three years ago.

White reporter beaten for defending Tribune newsmen

The Tribune
Los Angeles, Calif. Sat. 7-28-46
Daily News reporter Pat O'Hara, who ran an independent news service, vice. Garrett became a father and got a new job all in the same week and the TRIBUNE rushed Carter into the breach Garrett left.

Showing up at the D.A.'s press room, from which reporters file their stories. Carter was amiably even warmly treated by some of the newsmen, all of whom are white. Reporters like O'Hara and Bob Kirsch went out of their way to help orientate him into his duties.

But after he had left, he and his race became the subject of a tirade by Foster, one of the white supremacy boys in the flesh. When O'Hara differed with him, Foster set on the smaller man and inflicted painful injuries.

All this went on while District Attorney Fred Howser was out of town. When he returned, the newsmen converged on him with protests against Foster; and the story won a happier ending than usually the upshot of such cases. Stating flatly that the facilities of his press room were for newsmen of any race, creed or color, Howser barred Foster from use of the room and commended O'Hara and his colleagues for their courage.

The depressing spread throughout the nation of illness and suffering. The remains lay in state at his home, 4515 Vincennes Avenue. Mr. Lewis is survived by a wife, Carey B. Lewis, Jr., a granddaughter, Carey B. Lewis, Jr., a granddaughter and a host of friends.

Death and who got many assignments to cover conventions, associations and gatherings. *12-13-46 Fri.*
At the bedside when he passed were his wife, Mrs. Lewis and a number of friends. News of his

town. When he returned, the newsmen converged on him with protests against Foster; and the story won a happier ending than usually the upshot of such cases. Stating flatly that the facilities of his press room were for newsmen of any race, creed or color, Howser barred Foster from use of the room and commended O'Hara and his colleagues for their courage.



Amsterdam new york
2-23-46
TO WRITE A COLUMN:

Alan Courtney, famed radio announcer, who is doing plenty for better racial relations, is going to write a weekly column, "Tolerance Through Music," for the Amsterdam News, starting March 4 in our tabloid edition. Courtney, a fixture on WOR-Mutual, conducts a Saturday "Record Carnival" at which thousands of teenagers, white and colored, attend to listen and judge popular records and to dance on the WOR theatre stage afterward. His column will seek to bring closer understanding among these youngsters and millions of others who follow him on the radio. Watch for "Tolerance Through Music" beginning March 4.

Mr. Graves Takes a Walk

The exits of most hired newsrooms hands are quiet and quick. The exit of John Temple Graves II from the staff of the Birmingham *Age-Herald* last week was a five-day rowdydow. *Time*

For 17 years, Graves's column, "This Morning," had the *Age-Herald's* Page One, Column One spot. He was stoutly in favor of Southern chivalry, Birmingham-made steel, free enterprise, John Temple Graves II and segregation of Negroes. A round-faced, goggle-eyed Georgian of 53, Graves was editor of the Jacksonville (Fla.) *Journal* when in 1929 the *Age-Herald's* late Publisher Victor Hanson hired him away, for \$75 a week, and made him a columnist. *Chicago, Ill.*

In Birmingham, Columnist Graves lived gently on the far side of Red Mountain, away from the city's valleyful of smoke & soot, and became, in his own words, "a Southerner who is willing to make it a profession." He mailed his column to about a half dozen other Southern newspapers, who printed it because they liked Graves's ability to tout the South.

Columnist Graves was prone to quote such back-pats from admirers as this one: "Silver has its Bryan, the League of Nations its Wilson, the sensible free speech has you. . . . All hail to the champion of freedom." To which Columnist Graves generously responded, in print: "All hail to you, too, Mr. Purdy." *3-4-46*

A fortnight ago, Graves, who had not had a raise in all his *Age-Herald* years, was informed by General Manager James E. Chappell that "This Morning" would be booted off Page One forthwith and deposited inside the paper. Graves promptly wrote to Chappell: "My column has . . . become easily the most widely read and popular thing in the papers as well as in the South from a Southern writer. . . . The reading public will interpret [this shift] as another example of what happens to columnists when they don't follow your editorial policy. . . . My column's policies, as you know, are much more popular now than your editorial ones. . . ."

Next day Columnist Graves followed this letter with another: he was going on a two-week lecture tour and if the column was really to be moved, he would "hand you my resignation before I do go. . . . If I am relegated to an obscure position . . . I shall be so lost to view that gradually I shall lose my present hold. . . . It will be far better from my point of view to leave . . . when my leaving will create the biggest protest and be most widely noted. . . ." *Chicago, Ill.*

Chappell had the last word: "I shall not attempt to argue with you. . . . It would be impossible for either you or me to be longer happy in any sort of employment relationship. . . ." *Time*

Three days later Graves's "This Morning," retitled "This Afternoon," popped up on Page One of the *Age-Herald's* opposi-

tion. Scripps-Howard's Birmingham Post.



JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES II
His pillar went to the Post.

Advice, Nevertheless

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sun 8-25-46
Not long since, John Temple Graves, Birmingham

Columnist, had occasion to give some advice to his fellow southerners, when speaking before the Atlanta Kiwanis Club, he admonished them to master their own ills. He said:

Let's have a reaffirmation of the segregation line—then let's do something for the Negro on his side of the line—We don't need an FEPC and we don't need an anti-lynching law. Despite what happened at Monroe, lynching as an institution is out in the South. We don't need the Ku Klux Klan, either. Let's be decent, sensible and Christian, helping our colored people to all of the advancement of which they are capable and all of the rights for which they can qualify."

There's a lot that's bad in the philosophy expressed in Mr. Graves' advice. He admits, by the nature of his pleadings, of a station of inferiority for Negroes, which we ourselves can never admit. He insists that the South doesn't need an anti-lynching bill, although southerners are now agreed on that point, least of all are Negroes. But we are in complete agreement with his views that southerners should be decent, sensible and Christian. In this, they will get rid of the thoroughly discredited Ku Klux Klan and all other-mongering groups. What we really need in the South is an honest appraisal of our own faults and failures, then face them squarely with a determination to bring about change in them.

Southern Reporter Abroad

The articles, editorial in character, of John Temple Graves, who is a good reporter, are printed in *The News and Courier* for the reason that he is one Southern man who is writing articles about men and things in the United States. *Louisville, Ky.*

The *News and Courier* mentions to its rational readers that our Mr. Graves is now in the North writing about conditions in the North—and that *The News and Courier* has the last 40 years wished that Southern writers might do. *Tues. 12-3-46*

Since 1865 the philosophers, savants, seers and shamans of Northern cities, many of them persons of rich and luxurious cerebral endowment, have written, sometimes written well and truly, of the South as the nation's diseased limb and have devoted their amazing powers of clinical analysis and dissection to it.

When half a dozen villains in a Northern community surround a fellow and shoot him in the back it is a hold-up or a robbery, though in Mississippi it would be an incident in an "orgy of lynching".

Sometimes *The News and Courier* is led, or misled, to suspect that the Earthians of Michigan, Massachusetts, Iowa, Sweden, Germany and Russia have numerous traits in

common, however, it is not to be doubted that occasionally a whole parcel, or group, of them constituted as one nation may run amok and become for the time disorderly or murderous characters.

The 18th congressional district of New York city represented aptly by V. Marcantonio, Esq., was lately the scene of a killing of a politician presumably by political thugs, and exactly that could have happened in a parish of Louisiana or in Columbia, Tennessee.

John Graves, whose father was a native of Abbeville, is a Southern man exploring Northern states a little while, and he is the first Southern "Columnist" to engage in that pastime.

By the way, William Randolph Hearst's people were Abbevillians, which is irrelevant to the topic now under discussion but should not be entirely forgot. Abbevillian blood is tonic for the Americans.

42b 1946

Harold Martin

Racial Question

The Constitution
Editor Constitution: I have read with a great deal of interest Harold Martin's articles in The Constitution which voice his opinions on the racial question. Of course, this is one of the important problems of America, and more particularly of the South. I heartily agree with his views as he expresses them. Better race relations will come with education and understanding surely, but I almost despair sometimes when I hear so much prejudice and emotion among my own friends. Some of them in our churches. Attitudes are probably the most difficult things in life to overcome. One hope is the new project of some of the visual education people who are planning to launch some "attitude-changing" films some time in the future. *Atlanta, Ga.*

I am glad Mr. Martin wrote these articles. Thank you so much.

MRS. JOHN F. HEARD

Atlanta. *Thurs. 11-28-46*



RALPH MCGILL

Demagogues Not Southern Phenomena

We are about to have a good lesson in political science.

That curious loan to Great Britain comes up in congress soon. It is a necessary loan. The rankest sort of anti-Britisher must know that a Britain unable to participate in world trade will cause the whole plan of trade and international business revival to collapse into another world depression.

It is a curious loan, because the British themselves do not really want it. They feel its terms unfair. They feel so largely because of the years we were not in the war they were spending without stint their credit in foreign nations which they, as an exporting people, must have to live and do business. They were destroying their credit reserves and going into debt against an enemy which we, though not then in the war, nevertheless recognized as the common enemy. Many Britons feel we should share this load.

No American can afford honestly to think of lend-lease on any other terms than that of time bought and lives saved. It is difficult to see how we could call it a debt since we used it to buy time to prepare and the lives of thousands of our young men. And, truthfully, we took a very good position on lend-lease, our politics being what they are. We asked a rather good interest rate, 2 per cent, on the loan. The British felt its terms severe and the loan aroused a small, but articulate, demand that Britain "withdraw" and go it alone economically, eating and wearing less until the budget be balanced. It might be the better way, but assuredly it is not the quicker way.

Nevertheless, the loan is to come up in our own congress. It will be passed, because the financial institutions of the country are for it and so, by and large, are our industrial leaders. The people, too, I think, want the loan to be made. They, perspectives being what they are, think of it as a friendly, generous sort of act and will be a little hurt at the British perspective.

Debate

Nevertheless, it is coming up for debate and "hearings," and soon our congressional halls will echo to the cries of the anti-British members of the governing body.

And here is the political lesson.

However much one might dislike and abhor the political personages of Sen. Bilbo and Rep. Rankin, to name two currently in the news, it obviously is both wrong politically and actually for nothern critics of the two to label them as peculiarly southern.

The truth is, there is nothing about the two which is peculiarly southern. As has been pointed out by Charles J. Johnson, writing for readers of his own race, these two men are not regional phenomena.

As many southern states well know, from frequent experiences, there are two political formulas. One is to appeal to ignorance, to selfishness, to fear and to all the mean and unworthy prejudices. The South has seen a lot of that sort of politics in which the lie, exaggeration and distortion are the weapons.

But, these same elements are to be found in any and all regions. In Vermont, for instance, the French-Canadian minority bears the brunt of most of this sort of appeal.

In New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania and other states where there is a high percentage of foreign-born persons, of Jews, and Negroes, it is not politically wise to attack them, because they have the ballot.

So, we already have seen and heard Senator Brooks, of Illinois, rise on the floor to protest against the loan to Britain and to rail against the socialism of that nation. When the loan comes up he, and other senators who wish to appeal to selfishness, meanness and prejudice, will hammer away at Britain. They will twist the lion's tail with violence and with eloquence.

It is very safe to talk about British socialism in Illinois and to cry "treachery" and "cheat."

But, if we will look back in Senator Brooks' record we will find that when Winston Churchill was in power Senator Brooks was denouncing British "imperialism" and was asking why Mr. Roosevelt was under the Churchillian thumb.

The inescapable conclusion is that Senator Brooks and Senator

Ralph McGill

Bilbo are political brothers.

There are almost no Jews or foreign-born persons in Mississippi, and the Negroes can't vote in the primary. So, Mr. Bilbo denounces "Kikes," "Wops," "Dagoes" and Negroes with a fine frenzy. If he had many of these persons voting, no doubt the senator from Mississippi would be equally eloquent in denouncing Britain or France or Russia.

A collapse of Britain would weigh heavily on the great industrial states of the middle west, including Illinois. They export their goods and that market will, if the world goes along, be good. The collapse would hurt the cotton South as well. But the senator must have his whipping boy. As must others.

It is interesting to keep in mind that the late "Big Bill" Thompson got himself elected mayor of Chicago on an anti-British platform. He used to make a show of burning school histories which did not damn the British enough to suit him.

So the political demagogue is by no means peculiar to the South. He is to be found everywhere, appealing to all that is meanest and selfish in us. He is not a southern phenomenon.

You may listen to the chorus when the loan to Britain comes before committee and the congress.

There Are None So Blind

Editor Constitution: This State will deeply regret the choice it made last night. No worse fate could have happened to Georgia. Nothing more shameful. The next four years will see strife, words with the Federal Government, internal bitterness, the horror of the Klan, the ridicule of every other State in the nation. 7-21-46

No one could have fought harder and with such courage and tolerance as Ralph McGill has. Day after day he has put the issues straight to the people. He has been honest; lying has prevailed. He has been sincere; deception has won out. He has been straight-forward; slyness and cunning have usurped it. Atlanta, Ga.

It takes courage for a man to write his heart out every day, to stand up for the things in which he believes, to be insulted and spit upon verbally by the rabble, and still continue so strong in his faith in the people. It takes strength — strength of character and strength of mind, strength of the spirit, and strength of convictions — for a man never to waver, to fight onward, upward, to attain for his State the ideals of which its fallen sons are worthy.

To those of us who are disillusioned and sick at heart over the inability of the rural sections to understand what is happening to our State, Mr. McGill and what he stands for, are as a light in the blackness of night. Sunday

"For there is none so blind as he who will not see."

FRANCES J. BARNES.

Marietta.



RALPH MCGILL

The Constitution On the Sickness Of Our Cities' Growth

NEW YORK—Cities interest me. The really big ones are fabulous. But of them all, New York is the most fabulous.

I was never one of those who say, after returning home from a swing around New York's night life, that New York is a great place to visit, but not a place you'd want to live. I know those boys. They are trying to salve a Puritan conscience by fleeing from the fleshpots of Babylon. They are the perennial customers, along with the traditional old ladies from Dubuque, so to speak, who keep the joints going. New Yorkers groan when a visiting fireman comes to town and they have to put off slippers and the dressing robe and take the fireman out to do the town. They know very well they are going to get a letter from him when he gets back home and his head quits feeling like a concertini in the middle of a Gypsy dance piece. "I don't see how you New Yorkers stand it," the letter will conclude.

Well, anyhow, it is a fabulous town. London, Copenhagen, Paris, Berlin before it was bombed, Vienna, Moscow, Stockholm, Delhi and others I have seen had tremendously vital things in their makeup. But none of them is even close to New York in the qualities which make up a great city. Paris and Cairo are the only two that come close to having the same sort of quality. Paris has more charm of a sort. And Cairo is fantastic, like a perpetual movie set. Paris and Cairo have a lambent light at dusk and dawn that is something to see.

But New York is the greatest city in the world. I am not possessed of any business qualities. There always seem to me to be very interesting ways in which to spend money. But whether it is because the hot breath of Calvin has been on my neck since birth or whether I have got too much sense, I never could endure night clubs or gambling as a way to spend money. Both seem to be the height of stupidity and dullness to me.

In all the years I have been coming to New York I have been in night clubs but twice and both visits stand out in my mind as painful bores. I like to get by myself and prowling the town, looking in side street windows at places that sell old books or old jewelry or foreign foods. I like to try and find Russian or Greek Orthodox crosses in refugee shops or look at the old Russian icons that have been parted with in great pain and put on the market. There is a lot of the tourist in me. That makes me like to go by myself to the top of the Empire State building at dusk, or at night high up in Rockefeller Center for a look at the millions of windows piled up in the great dark masses of buildings. Or to the small exhibitions of paintings, or a good cafe, but mostly I just like to plug along, looking.

If it is true, as the poets and the romantists say, that the great persons of bygone years can lean over some balustrade high up beyond mortal eyes and look on the scene below, then great must be the conversation and the consternation and awe.

Thomas Jefferson never liked the cities of his time and they were little more than charming villages in which life was downright pastoral.

Yet, to a very great extent, he was right when he said that develop and the impingement of poor whites and poor Negroes, cities were to good government what sores were to the body of a sick man.

Sickness And the cities of America are sick today, and getting sicker. We hadn't built many houses in the five years before the war began. That is one thing that is wrong with our thinking now, and it is one thing the builders haven't told the truth about. We had a housing shortage when the war came along. The present crisis was aggravated by the war, not at all created by it.

So, New York and Detroit and Boston and Philadelphia and Atlanta and Macon and Richmond and all the other towns are suffering from growing pains and from lack of planning. People move out from cities and values come down. Taxes go up. Slums

thing. That is why cities are changing, and not so slowly as you'd think. Those who know say New York is changing and has been doing so for 20 years. It is time for a little thinking, and those who make their living in cities need no longer think that by moving 10 and 20 miles out from the city and leaving its problems to be solved by those who can't move out, they are going to escape the final judgment and responsibility.

You think about all these things trudging along New York's streets in between planes, waiting for one to go to Boston.

Grist for Pegler Anti-Negro Mill

By CLAUDIA JONES

It's hardly news when Westbrook Pegler uses his poison pen to smear fighters for progress. But sometimes he runs out of anti-Soviet, anti-labor copy so he chooses instead a convenient substitute—attacks on Negro people.

Not so long ago, Pegler was publicly slapped down for his malicious anti-Negro talk by progressive, labor and Negro circles. Then, he wrote a column stating that if he were a Negro he guessed that "he would batter his head against a brick wall in the effort to break out of such sub-human status."

This doesn't mean that he was contrite.

In his column of April 19, he attacks Negro press once more.

What Pegler is really after, is to "get" the Negro veterans.

Pegler accuses the Negro press of "undermining the national loyalty of Negro servicemen during the war." This is plain bunk.

By and large, the Negro press played a heroic role in exposing jimcrow and inequality in the armed forces; in pointing out to Negro servicemen that they were entitled to demand their democratic rights for which they fought. Negro troops served loyally despite great odds, because they realized that the anti-fascist war was in their own interests.

They are simultaneously demanding their rights today, because as they stated in the recent Declaration of Rights at the newly formed United Negro and Allied Veterans off America in Chicago: "we have freedoms yet to win."

This displeases Pegler no end. He cannot understand the new anti-fascist militancy which beats in the hearts and minds off Negro veterans everywhere. Pegler is angry because they refuse to walk hat in hand. Neither does he like progressives who fight for the rights of the Negro people. These (he steals the Tory phrase of Lincoln's day) are simply "carpet-baggers" to him.

And he objects to their recognition that Jimcrow oppression which our capitalist society needs to divide Negro and white concerns them. He is critical because they do not, like him, tell the Negro people that they are "responsible for their own woes."

In one important respect, Pegler's attack differs from that of the past. He appears to have found an ally in a young Negro woman editor of Los Angeles whose arguments he uses liberally to prop up his whole anti-Negro thesis. The arguments he uses Alameda Davis, editor of the Los Angeles Tribune include outdated tripe such as describing the "sexual" of Negro men. That Pegler could secure such quotes from Miss Davis' own newspaper is evidence of how such slander (no matter who utters it) provides material for the Hitlerite race theories which Pegler perpetrates.

Alameda Davis was the recent first-place winner of the Willkie Award for Negro Journalism.

This certainly makes questionable the basis upon which the Willkie Award judges awarded the first prize. This has already been questioned widely in the Negro press. Only recently, Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville Courier Journal and chairman of the Willkie Award Committee, defended Miss Davis and the award after Lincoln University School of Journalism newsletter had charged that "the winning article was a satire on race relations which put Negroes in a none too favorable light."

We can say a hearty amen from students to this criticism of journalism. Pegler's column is additional confirmation that Miss Davis' articles only help to feed the insatiable appetites of the Peglers, Bilbos and Rankins.

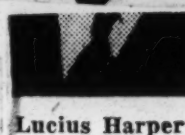
Dustin off the NEWS

By LUCIUS HARPER
Chicago, Illinois
PEGLER, THE CHRONIC SOURPUSS, IS ON THE LOOSE AGAIN

WESTBROOK Pegler, the chronic sourpuess of journalism, is still being tormented by the Negro press. In fact, every time Peg "runs out of copy," he



Robo... unions, he seems to fall back on the favorite American pastime, lambasting the Negro. Once ree pudiated and politely spanked by the public as a



Lucius Harper

in his hole for a while and tried to live it down. He even attempted to patch things up during the interim by passing out a slight bouquet to the race on his thoughts of being a Negro, and stated that if he were one he guessed that "he would batter his head against a brick wall in the effort to break out of such a sub-human status." Coming from any other source, it would have been a noble thought and confession of sympathy for the black man's predicament in this bogus democracy, but from Pegler it was merely an ax-grinder. His bosses had warned him that his attacks on the Negro were causing some notable dips in circulation, and a little ointment was needed to heal the wound. So Pegler bowed to his masters.

Recently, however, Pegler aimed another dart at the Negro press by referring to the winner of the "Wendell Willkie Award," Miss Alameda Davis, editor of a Los Angeles paper, who in some moments of editorial hysteria penned some very ugly things about her fellow journalists. Of course, these things pleased Pegler because they sought to drag down the intelligent Negro, and brand his creations as unworthy of public support. Anytime Pegler can dig out such milder dewed pap and totally unwarped muck as Miss Davis issued against her fellow craftsmen, it is duck soup for his column. What Miss Davis said has whiskers on it now; she said it two years ago. But Pegler is out to "get the Negro press" for so diligently protecting the rights of the Negro soldier during this war, and causing him to demand the things for which he was sent in the battlefields to fight. Pegler, who likes "A Negro," but who hates Negroes, just can't understand this New Negro who has been produced in the war.

IN THIS category of thought Pegler is not singular in white journalism. Demanding his citizenship in the South, and likewise demanding more democracy in the North, the Negro has truly become a menace to such "leaders of thought in American journalism" as Pegler and his ilk. I quote this mail on a charge of disloyalty. In the majority of the Negro press, during this war, so Tom hat-in-hand status, and the Negro service men that they be-came unmistakably responsible for episodes humiliating to their own racial clientele and tragic to many individual Negroes thus seduced to commit grievous military crimes. These events have been charitably

glossed over, but they are, never-as: "a louse in the blouse of theless, of record and the records, journalism," "this exponent of contain, moreover, timely reports by commanders and intelligence of-ficers, during the training logroller." Then Winchell ended period, deploring the evil influence of the Negro press on Negro units. Whoever gave Westbrook Pegler that misinformation should be horsewhipped. In fact, I don't believe anyone so misled him; he just made it up.

Fact of the matter is that Negro editors had to grit their teeth and stomach all the nastiness in the whole American army and navy own bias and your lack of knowledge and understanding. If you other race would have undergone such deliberate discrimination and segregation, in the name of Democracy, as did the American Negro in this last war. At every turn (Pegler, if you do not actual-ly know) he was made a slop- sergeant and stevedore while pos- sessing degrees from Harvard, Dartmouth, Cornell and Yale. He poured letters of protest into every Negro newspaper office in this land, pleading for deliverance from such beastly treatment. In some instances Hitler's treatment of the Jews was outrivaled by the treat-ment that many Negro soldiers— thousands of them—received in southern camps and at the hands of ignorant southern officers. Mr. Pegler, Negro college boys—sol- diers, they once were—are now in American penitentiaries serving long sentences because an ignorant southern officer from Sisco, Miss., said they "sassed him."

PEGLER, since you once were a sports writer, let me tell you the story of two great prizefight-ers' experiences in the armed forces of our country; probably you may use it as "copy" some- times. It's about two men of world championship calibre: Joe Louis and Jack Dempsey. Joe was sent to Ft. Riley, Kans. Here he scrubbed floors and did everything else required for training. Yet, he was dogged and insulted to such an extent by a Texas army officer that upon complaint of outsiders, the war department ordered an investigation. Joe was relieved of this humiliation only when the officer was hastily transferred to a post back in Texas. The mean-while, Jack Dempsey, bedecked in the outfit of a Lieutenant-com- mander in the Coast Guard, spent his time between his business in New York and in some navy yards thereabout. Jack was honored, made happy and pleasant for his patriotism; Joe was dogged, in- sulted, abused and humiliated for his loyalty. And, Mr. Pegler, the Negro press had to muffle itself while this was going on, else we would have been barred from the eyesight of Pegler when the Negro does not accept the Uncle Tom hat-in-hand status, and the Negro press tells him to hold up his head and demand respect, the Negro press then "is undermining the loyalty of Negro service men."

Probably Pegler is just what Walter Winchell once branded him

as: "a louse in the blouse of theless, of record and the records, journalism," "this exponent of contain, moreover, timely reports by commanders and intelligence of-ficers, during the training logroller." Then Winchell ended period, deploring the evil influence of the Negro press on Negro units. Whoever gave Westbrook Pegler that misinformation should be horsewhipped. In fact, I don't believe anyone so misled him; he just made it up.

PEGLER has been against so many things and so many peo-ple that he's actually beginning to become funny. Probably in days of Negro newspaper office in this land, pleading for deliverance from such beastly treatment. In some instances Hitler's treatment of the Jews was outrivaled by the treat-ment that many Negro soldiers— thousands of them—received in southern camps and at the hands of ignorant southern officers. Mr. Pegler, Negro college boys—sol- diers, they once were—are now in American penitentiaries serving long sentences because an ignorant southern officer from Sisco, Miss., said they "sassed him."

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'Roughneck' Pegler Lives on His Unique Ill Manners

One of Westbrook Pegler's First Columns
Termed Lynching as 'Fine' and 'Swell'

By CARL MURPHY
BALTIMORE
Westbrook (Bud) Pegler, who did a nasty piece about colored newspapers the other day, has probably been thrown out of more places than most newspaper columnists.

In World War I he was a foreign correspondent and was barred from press conferences by the British Chief of Operations. At a time during that war, when Admiral Sims and American military authorities were keeping the destruction of German submarines a secret, Bud Pegler came up with a dispatch about the probable sinking of German submarines by an American destroyer. Admiral Sims took away his credentials and put him under arrest. Shipped Home 2nd Time
He got out of this squabble only to be transferred to France where General Pershing found him trying to smuggle an article through ing to smuggle an article through censorship to his American publisher and shipped him home for the good.

Pegler started out as a leg re- porter and then a sports writer. He graduated into a columnist for the Chicago Daily News, the Tribune, Scripps-Howard and now works for Hearst.

Charles Fisher, in his book titled, "Columnists," published in 1944, points out that one of Peg-ler's first articles for Scripps-Howard papers was violently pro-lynching. Here is what his column says, "As one member of the rabble I will admit that I said, 'Fine, that is swell,' when the papers came up that day, telling of the lynching of two men who killed the young fellow in California, and I haven't changed my mind yet for all the storm of right-

His columns, filled with inter- perate, rude, sonorous attacks on people, highlight the following: "Leering and arrogant eyes, ver- dierst kind of guilty thugs, ver-

Fits His Own Description?



WESTBROOK PEGLER,

the know-it-all columnist, whose description of another writer as "fantastic frog shape, futile, pretentious hair-trigger columnist" fits Pegler himself, says AFRO editor Carl Murphy in the accompanying article. This photo of Pegler was taken when the anti-everything writer testified before a House Judiciary Committee studying defense labor conditions in 1941.

min gorillas, unionneers, criminal-like Henry Wallace and Pearl ity, crooks and traitors, stealthy, Buck when the latter attacked cowardly members;

"Communist front, violence, coercion, union terrorists, swinish insinuations, degraded associates, traitorous racketeers, base and mean deceit, fearful victims, coyote, coon and skunk."

Pegler is a Catholic, but a priest, who felt that his articles were violent told Pegler to his face, "My son, I don't believe you are a Catholic."

Vacillated on Roosevelt

He scoffed at Hitler and Mussolini.

During Roosevelt's life he said that the President was the strongest man among us and the fittest, and on all counts the most logical man in the United States to carry on the task of war president.

Yet he was against Roosevelt consistently after his first term and liked nothing better than to discredit the influence of people

public schools, and he didn't get much chance to finish his education even though he has gone a long way without one.

Pegler refers to anyone who pitches his speech on a level higher than his as "a swanky thinker."

He has contempt for scholars of all description and boldly has recorded his belief that the Einstein theory may well be a fake since he can't understand it.

An Immigrant's Son

Now that he is working for Hearst, he does not like foreigners any more than Hearst does.

Despite the fact that Pegler's father was an Englishman and came over to this country for the first time in 1884, most amazingly Bud Pegler wrote in his column some time ago, "Our country belongs to us and not to everyone who wants to come in."

Pegler is anxious to prove that he himself is 100 per cent American, and he always points out that Sidney Hillman was born in Lithuania and Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter in Austria.

Bud Pegler is at his best when he can sit down and do two or three vicious columns on Mrs. Roosevelt, the colored press or labor unions.

Description of Self

This description which he wrote of another seems best fitting for Pegler himself:

"Of all the fantastic frog shapes which have risen off the swamps of confusion, the most futile and the most pretentious [is the] hair-trigger columnist who knows all the answers off hand and can settle the great affairs with absolute finality 6 days a week..."

Bud Pegler can supply answers to anything offhand, post-war planning, American nation's attitude toward the future as to what to do with labor and Communism, whether Tom Dewey or George Marshall would make a better president.

However crude and rough he speaks to other women in public life, he goes home to hold hands with his invalid wife who was severely hurt in an automobile accident back in 1921.

Is It 'Fair Enough'?

By the way, Pegler has the Pullman car first name of Westbrook. He was ashamed of it in the days when everybody called him "Bud."

At one time he signed his column "W. J. Pegler."

The "W.J." and Bud" have gone out the window now.

It is Westbrook and you need not take it seriously but the title of his daily column is "Fair Enough."

Pegler Lives and Learns

Editor Constitution: Westbrook Pegler's column in your July 10 issue affords us a remarkable example of how a man's point of view can change and mellow with the years. He writes with sympathy and feeling concerning the

young Louisiana Negro boy who miraculously survived a trip to the electric chair. Mr. Pegler takes the humane view that further attempts to kill this boy would be a reflection on a civilized community which has respect for its legal processes. Few individuals will be in disagreement with this one particular column by Mr. Pegler.

However, having the long memory of one who perhaps spends too much time with his nose poked into a newspaper, I recall a column by this same writer which appeared in 1934. In this column Mr. Pegler described with relish and unabashed approval the actions of a frenzied mob in San Jose, Cal., who stormed the jail and lynched two perpetrators of a revolting murder in that locality. Mr. Pegler joined with the then Gov. James Rolph, of California, in praising the action of what Gov. Rolph described as "those fine patriotic citizens of San Jose." Both Gov. Rolph's and Mr. Pegler's public indorsement of what the mob had done excited the country to widespread condemnation.

The point that interests me is that we find Mr. Pegler 12 years older, and farther from his hell-raising sportswriting days, on the other side of the fence. What was all right for the unbridled mob in California to do without benefit of court trial now is not all right for the authorities in Louisiana to do to consummate a court order. Don't get me wrong. I agree with him. Capital punishment is indicted on its own record. The States which persist in it have more homicides than the enlightened States which have outlawed it. It is no deterrent to criminal impulses.

The interesting thing is the apparent inconsistency of Mr. Pegler in 1934 and Mr. Pegler in 1946. One almost takes hope that "we live and learn"—even Mr. Pegler. He seldom makes sense to me. I regard him as an incendiary influence, an agitator of man's baser impulses, and it surprises me that a reputable family newspaper such as The Constitution would print his ill-considered words.

Atlanta, Ga. JOHN T. CUMMINS.

164 Rumson Rd., N. E.

Pegler Plays 'Possum

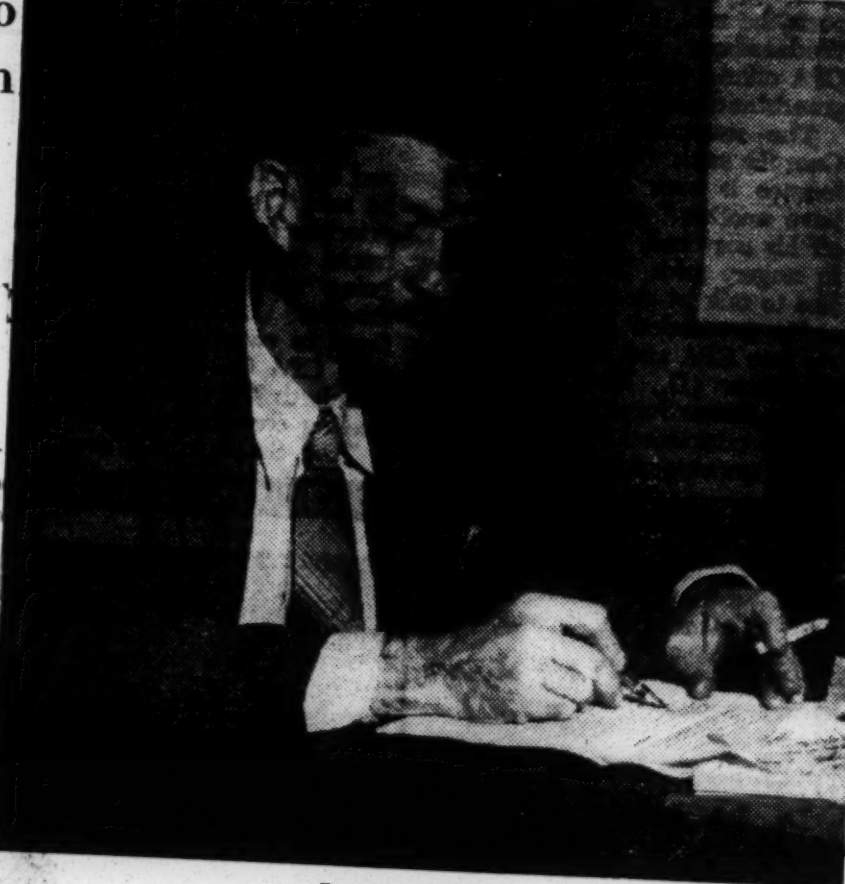
Westbrook Pegler shed a few crocodile tears the other day about Willie Francis, 17-year-old Louisiana youth, awaiting the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court as to whether he must again sit in the electric chair which failed to kill him on May 3.

But don't let Pegler fool you by his apparent concern. He's still a cracker at heart and unpredictable. Like many Southern slaveholders, he has great sympathy for an individual colored person but nothing whatever for the group to do.

Introducing Jennings Perry, NOW of PM

PM New York, N.Y.
Southern Editor to
Feb. 10-11-46
Do Daily Column
Starting Monday

PM is pleased to announce that Jennings Perry, outstanding Southern liberal editor and commentator, will join its staff of writers starting next Monday. Mr. Perry will write a daily column on the American scene.



Jennings Perry
 To Write in PM on the American Scene

Photos by Steven Perry, PM

Always an enthusiast for PM because of the paper's fearless forthrightness, Perry intends to carry on in PM's columns his lifelong fight for world order, justice for the little people, and democracy for the South. An early champion of repeal of the poll tax, he will continue to fight the autocratic statutes which, he says, provides for the rule of the people by one-third of the adult populace.

Perry, who is proud of being a cotton farmer and ginner (he owns 320 acres at his native Jackson, Tenn., to which he hopes eventually to retire in peace), was born Sept. 3, 1900, the son of a farmer who served in the State Legislature. Both his grandfathers were officers in the Confederate Army, and both sat in the Legislature. Perry himself served in the Army in World War I, and his only son served in the Navy in the last one.

"There must be no more wars," he said grimly. The Army took Perry when he was a freshman at Union University, in Jackson, and put him in the Student Army Training Corps. The war ended two months later before he could see any action. Restive, the young man abandoned his studies, shipped out in the crew of the first relief ship to carry food to Germany. He broke in at \$20 a week, stayed two months.

He didn't remain even two months with the Examiner. "Even in those days, it didn't give you a clean feeling to work for Hearst."

Boyish Kick
 From Hamburg, he went to Berlin. Recalling the adventure, he grinned. "I got a boyish kick out of reaching Berlin. You see, the Army had never got there. I felt that I was in a competition with the men of my time."

Chief impression he brought out of that first glimpse of defeated Germany was one of a hungry, hopeless people. "There had been so much atrocity propaganda that I, like all the rest, expected to find the Germans a race of beasts. I saw no beasts—just starving, ribby men extending weary hands for a piece of bread."

A year at sea was enough. The young man came back to America, took a cub reporter's job on Hearst's Los Angeles Examiner, his second newspaper job. His first smell of printer's ink had been in the room of the Sun, back home in Jackson, just before he shipped out to Germany. He broke in at \$20 a week, stayed two months.

He didn't remain even two months with the Examiner. "Even in those days, it didn't give you a clean feeling to work for Hearst."

Anyway, all my life I have kept on the move—seldom stay long on one job."

After knocking around on secretarial jobs for Ford Motor, Portland Cement and a shipping office in Los Angeles, Perry took a few courses in a college there—"some drawing, some scenario writing, a dab of Spanish." Two years on the Coast sufficed. "I discovered California was too far from the world—too far, in fact, from the United States." Before leaving, though, he spent a year in the San Francisco Public Library writing his first fiction.

"It was a Jules Verne sort of thing—all about a plan to jam up the Gulf Stream with a coral formation and freezing Europe to death." A pucker of the lips. "I still have it."

A period of fiction-writing in New York then proving fruitless, Perry did another stint back home on the Jackson Sun and then, in 1922, broke in on the Nashville Tennessean, the paper where he was destined to make his reputation. After three months, he moved to the Tampa (Fla.) Tribune, and after four more, he came to New York with a letter of introduction from the Tennessean to the late Adolph A. Ochs, publisher of the Times. The letter noted that Ochs was from Chattanooga and certainly loyal enough to hire all Tennesseans. Ochs threw the bearer out.

'Proper Field'

Determined to make the grade in the big city, Perry did assignments on space rates for the Staten Island Advance, the Brooklyn Eagle and the old Evening World. But when he sold his first piece of fiction, which he wrote to order for a magazine called Black Mask which needed a story to fit a cover illustration it had bought, he decided he had really found his proper field. With Charles Somers, the famous World reporter, he withdrew to a wood-cutter's cabin in Connecticut and sat down to carve out prose.

"It was beautifully rustic," Perry recalls. "The deer would come into our windows at night." But the deer brought no sure-fire ideas or hints on creative writing. The fiction did not sell. Winter came—it was 1924—and the cabin was frosty. Perry and Somers parted, and Perry headed back to Tampa, this time to the Times. In the Spring, the restless youth returned North, went into partnership with two friends publishing a

small paper in Rye, N. Y., called the Courier. "Charles Mergenthaler, the linotype king, lived across the street. He used to come in at night and help us set type, just for fun." The fun folded.

The next jump was to the Memphis Commercial Appeal, which was then fighting the Crump machine under the leadership of the late C. P. J. Mooney, "a great editor." "These days," says Perry, "were the last days of greatness for the Commercial Appeal. The paper still had guts. Now it's Scripps-Howard."

Real Estate Boom

In the Winter of 1925, our young man discovered the Florida real estate boom, which was at its zenith. "I did publicity for a development. The job consisted almost entirely of posing Gertrude Ederle and Eileen Riggan, the swimmers, and Jim Barnes and other golfers around pools and putting tees. Also, seeing that there were plenty of cars and liquor for the press."

In May, Perry was on a boat again—this time to Paris, where he lodged in a small hotel on the Rue Brea in Montparnasse and started a novel. He did most of his writing in the bathroom, the place was so crowded. In August, he took a walk to Switzerland—and learned French on the way.

Back in northern France in a month, Perry found Trudy Ederle preparing to swim the Channel. He arranged to cover the story for Hearst's INS, but Trudy didn't make it on that attempt. (She did next year, but, of course, the peregrinating Perry had long since hied himself from the scene.)

Finished Novel

On his way home to New York in November, he finished his novel, The Windy Hill. After selling it to Simon & Schuster, who were just starting out as publishers, he wintered in Florida. The Spring of 1927 found him back in France, bicycling around between chores of short stories for the Saturday Evening Post, Country Gentleman, Woman's Home Companion, and Smart Set.

It was during this period that Perry met a young art student from Buffalo named Patricia Meredith Mohun. On a café terrasse one afternoon, she leaned across from a neighboring table and requested "take off those sun glasses so I can see what you look like." They got married and took a honeymoon in North Africa the hard way: they cycled across the Sahara in 22

There was a Summer of writing

fiction in Normandy, and then their first child was born, in the American Hospital at Neuilly. They named him Peter. (Later they had a daughter, named her Pam.) The Perry twewriter (and the Patricia twewriter) moved to Majorca for the Summer of 1929, then back to France. In 1931 they came home to America. The paper was in receivership, thanks to the debacle of its latecentage of fines they levied.) He was an unlamented publisher, "Colo-won the crusade, the system was for defrauding one of theof salaried courts. The campaign The receiver restored the paper to a position of

Intends to Carry On

eminence and affluence.

Pro-New Deal

Always staunchly pro-New Deal, Perry took up the cudgels for TVA, fought the poll tax. Silliman Evans, fresh from Texas, bought the paper in 1937, retained Perry as editor. Perry put the liberal principles of the sheet into its masthead to stay, threw all his strength into a ding-dong battle against the Crump machine, which was the steamroller—and still is—of Tennessee politics.

He wrote at least a thousand editorials demanding repeal of the poll tax, which deprived Tennessee's Negroes and most of its poor whites of the franchise. In 1940, the Legislature repealed the tax. But Crump, who controlled the State Supreme Court, saw to it that the court handed down a fabulous decision denying the Legislature had a right to repeal a law it had enacted.

Poll Tax Fight

Since then, the fighting editor has turned his attention to the efforts for a Federal restriction against poll taxes throughout the South. For the last six years he has been Chairman of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax. He is confident the day will come when public pressure will be strong enough to swing Congress into action. His book, *Democracy Begins at Home*, has rallied many into the movement.

"I am a Tom Paine-George Mason Democrat," Jennings Perry says. "I believe in the right to vote as the prime political right of the little citizen on which in the end the preservation of all other rights depends. I have told Senate committees this is so, and I have spoken all over the South and the East in this cause. I shall continue to do so, until the day of victory."

A New Pegler?

The Afro-American
AN EDITORIAL *Baltimore, Md.*

Jimmy Powers, author of "The Powerhouse," a syndicated column originating in the New York News, is now fully qualified to be regarded as the Westbrook Pegler of the sports pages.

During the past week, the former News sports editor proved beyond doubt that which many of his readers have suspected for several months: that he puts on special glasses whenever he is about to comment on the achievements or, or questions pertaining to, colored athletes.

His most recent job, a dissertation on how Joe Louis fouled Tami Mauriello, ranks with other Powers "masterpieces" which have labelled him a wilful and malicious prevaricator.

Powers detected a bit of "heeling" on the part of Louis when the champion had Mauriello against the ropes. In so doing, the News columnist scored a "beat," an "exclusive," a "scoop," for no one else at ringside seems to have noticed it.

Referee Arthur Donovan, with whom (among many others) other foul; Judge Frank Forbes, questioned by the AFRO on Monday. Powers has been having a feud, did not see the "heeling" or any day, saw nothing like foul fighting, and two AFRO staff writers, seated four rows from the ring, also missed what Powers saw.

In this attack on Louis, Powers was simply being consistent. In the past six months, "The Powerhouse" has:

1. Predicted that Jackie Robinson would not make the grade in the International League—after which Jackie made him look silly by leading the loop in batting; *Sat. 9-28-46*
2. Ignored, more or less intentionally, the fact that colored his space in reporting his tour of Mexico to the former major players were the backbone of the Mexican League—he giving all leaguers, whom the AFRO exposed as definite "failures" there;
3. Offered some left-handed praise to Satchel Paige in an effort to put over a baseball promotion in which he was believed interested;
4. Lambasted Branch Rickey, obviously because of his fearlessness in giving Jackie Robinson and four other colored players tryouts with Dodger farm clubs;
5. Blasted Joe Louis's Harlem business venture, "exposing" Mike Jacobs's connection with the undertaking, and
6. Branded the cleanest heavyweight champion the world has ever seen, as a foul fighter.

Like the punch-drunk fighter who refuses to recognize the end of the trail, Powers goes on swinging at imaginary objects.

Bearing a constant gripe and being unable to find something good to say once in a while is a sure sign that a writer is washed up. SAM LACY.

the week

The Afro-American
Why Knock Louis?
Baltimore, Md.
New York Shows

Sat. 9-28-46
By W. I. GIBSON

Jimmy Powers, New York Daily News sports scribe, and one of the time for exploding this old myth about Louis being a "savior" of his people and a shining example for his "race." Louis is no ec-

This time he complains that Mike Jacobs is "again using Joe halo." He is a fine specimen of manhood who has conducted himself well inside the ring and out, at the same time seeking to make up for some of his educational deficiencies and to provide for his mother a comfortable sustenance.

Mike, according to Powers, "pays Joe \$18,000 a year to front for the new Joe Louis Grill. Mike owns 51% of the stock."

Just why Powers should object to such an arrangement is not clear to me, since Louis is merely following in the footsteps of Jack Dempsey, Maxie Rosenbloom and others who have used the magic of reputations gained in the squared circle to further careers in business.

There Are Others

But there are others equally talented in other fields—Marian Anderson, Paul Robeson, Duke Ellington, Dr. Percy Julian, Dr. Mordecai Johnson—to name a few, who also provide inspiration for countless thousands, regardless of

race, creed or color.

It's high time to think of Louis as a human being and to judge him by the same standards applied to other humans whose efforts toward perfection in their chosen fields are making for progress.

It is writers like Powers, who have attempted to build up the Louis myth, who now seek to show that their idol has feet of clay. Let's have an end to this silly business.

Mrs. F.D.R. Voices Hope Her Grandchildren Will Be Fair

NEW YORK—Again giving her views on the intermingling of races, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, in her column, "If You Ask Me," in the January issue of Ladies Home Journal, expressed a hope that her granddaughter like other mature persons, will "know men and women of all races and appreciate them for what they are worth."

The former First Lady's statement was in reply to a question by a reader who pointed out that the granddaughter "is quite a young lady now" and asked "Are you contemplating encouraging her mother to have young colored men present at her debut or any other of her grown-up parties?"

Declaring that because she believes that the problems of one's children and grandchildren should not be interfered with, Mrs. Roosevelt stated that she had no idea of interfering with their lives but expressed a hope that their attitudes would be one of complete tolerance.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

Atlanta Constitution

The World Point of View

Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK.—I waited until I came home to say something which has been on my mind for a long time. When you are on the continent of Europe, facing the needs of human beings, the dispute over rights and wrongs between American management and labor suddenly falls into perspective. You know just one thing—that, between them, they are adding to the sum total of the greatest misery the world has ever seen, for the world sorely needs the products which only we today are able to make.

I BELIEVE the Lord spared this country so that we might give spiritual, moral and physical leadership to the world, and I cannot help feeling that failing to give leadership when it is so badly needed will boomerang on our own heads. This is no time for men and women of narrow vision. This is a time when I believe the Lord meant our whole nation to be great and, in its greatness, to give the world hope for the future.

Our industrialists have shown that they are capable of great vision. As a people we have a genius for management and the know-how in mechanical and engineering processes. That is what has made us such a great industrial nation.

Let us not forget, however, that our population is made up of people from every country in the world. Their hearts reach back, by a thousand memories and the ties of love, to the countries of their origin and to the people who today are suffering in ways that we scarcely understand. Some day, unless we act wisely, they are going to say to their leaders: "How did it happen that you didn't tell us what our actions here meant to the people throughout the world with whom we still have a deep concern?"

In addition, we must remember that other nations are watching us today, because the trend in the world is towards socialism and we are the greatest democratic capitalist nation. If we show lack of

unity and allow our differences to grow to such magnitude that we are unable to work together to meet the increasing needs, not only of our own people but of the world, what is their verdict going to be? How can we maintain that ours is the system which most nearly meets the wishes of our people if we haven't what we want ourselves and can't help those in the rest of the world?

IT IS NOT so much our government which has failed to understand our world situation, it is our industrialists who have failed to give leadership in the economic field. Labor, too, should have had the world point of view. But both have served what they imagined were their immediate profits rather than the greater profit of learning to work co-operatively and giving leadership in a broad point of view to our whole citizenry. In the long run, the world point of view is the only one which will benefit the United States of America as a whole.

Often Too Lady-Like For a Fighting Liberal

IF YOU ASK ME. By Eleanor Roosevelt. Appleton-Century.

176 pp. \$2.50. If you ask me, Eleanor Roosevelt is an admirable woman, a truly Democratic citizen with tolerance, sympathy and human understanding. She deserves the praise she has had from both political parties, and people in every walk of life. I would like to see her elected President.

But I am afraid that I cannot carry my enthusiasm for her to

the point of calling this little book of questions and answers a masterpiece of literature or even a profound philosophical catechism. It avoids too many issues where she fears she might offend. It is often too "lady-like" to be the credo of the fighting liberal she is. EVADES "BOSS" ISSUE

For instance, I don't like her evasion of the "party boss" or "city machine" issue in politics. A fearless attack on such machines as those in Chicago and Jersey City and Philadelphia would be a kindness to both parties.

She steps too softly in her defense of the distribution of advice on "planned families." Sun 3-31-46

She misses an excellent chance to rebuke Dr. Morris Fishbein, who has the effrontery to carry his belligerent defense of status quo medicine even into his craftily worded question to Mrs. Roosevelt.

On the other hand she shows great courage in her answers of questions concerning racial minorities. No American is a greater defender of minorities, and no one has a better right to do a little straight talking to all sides.

For instance she not only fights for the rights of Negroes as she always has, but she advises Negroes against the "irresponsible and inflammatory articles which one sometimes reads in the Negro press," jostling and pushing in crowds and "little discourtesies which some of us can easily understand and excuse, but which people who are unsympathetic and against the Negro can use against the whole race." Instead she suggests self-improvement and advancement by all peaceful and evolutionary means.

No lack of courage in that answer Atlanta J. & W. Children, Artists

She makes sense in speaking of the part that children and artists can do in reducing race prejudice.

She commands respect in her statement that we can live at peace with Russia, although she bases her belief on no false and rosy optimism.

She challenges platitudes when she says that "phony free enterprisers" (meaning reactionary monopolists) would lead us first to "Fascism . . . and then to Communism."

In general her attitudes are highly intelligent, and her intentions of the best. But it is possible that so gentle and considerate a liberal speaks too quietly to move an angry, bigoted war-weary world. Mrs. Roosevelt needs something more than columns in newspapers and magazines to influence the planet. She needs a job of high executive authority where she can act. Sun 3-31-46

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

Mrs. Roosevelt Joins Board Of African Culture Group

NEW YORK—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt this week became a member of the board of directors of the African Academy of Arts and Research.

Mrs. Roosevelt addressed a delegation from the Academy and members of the press at her home on Washington Square West.

She praised the work and program of the organization, which she said was a splendid example for increasing the efficiency of the United Nations Organization and furthering world peace and understanding.

"Africa is a country that has traditions and an ancient culture," said Mrs. Roosevelt. "But now for the first time we are consciously trying to bring the civilization of Africa and the other countries of the world into a conscious cooperation."

"The fact that there were representatives of a number of African peoples in the U.N.O. seemed to augur the possibility of real cooperation in considering the affairs of the world in general. These representatives, however, were understaffed, I think. I am particularly pleased that one of the things you are interested in is work with African students, because I think they can be of great service in helping properly staff the representatives of their countries in future world conferences. I felt that this problem was one thing not well thought through at the London conference."

Mrs. Roosevelt suggested that the African Academy might meet with the State Department to discuss this subject. She also suggested a possible study of Africa's climatic conditions and its effect on its inhabitants as a contribution sadly needed in the world's understanding of it. Sun 3-30-46

Mrs. Roosevelt also expressed interest in the academy's plan for a campaign to raise \$25,000 to assist its budget for the coming year.

This, officials stated, is the first time the academy will make a public appeal for funds, though in its two and a half years it has planned and executed several large projects toward increasing mutual understanding between Africa and this country.

Dr. James H. Robinson, chairman of the board of directors, in expressing the pleasure of the academy for Mrs. Roosevelt's acceptance of membership on the board, briefly outlined some of the group's future activities.

"We hope to tap the resources of Africa, and also to take something there," he said. "We hope not only to aid students to come here, but to arrange for Americans to visit Africa under proper conditions for study and observation."

Mrs. Roosevelt Accepts Post on African Academy of Arts

NEW YORK—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, in accepting membership on the board of directors of the African Academy of Arts and Research, recently said that African students "can be of great service to representatives of their countries in future UNO and world conferences."

She suggested to a delegation from the academy and press agents at her home on Washington Square West, that the academy "might meet with the State Department to discuss this subject."

Mrs. Roosevelt expressed interest in the academy's plan to raise \$25,000 to assist its budget, most of which will go toward educating selective African students in American universities.

African UNO Staffs

She said "the fact that there were representatives of a number of African peoples in the United Nations Organization (who were understaffed) seemed to augur the possibility of real co-operation in considering the affairs of the world in general." 3-30-46

"We hope to tap the resources of Africa, and also to take something there," said the Rev. James H. Robinson, board chairman. K. O. Mbadiwe, president, said the academy may sponsor a small model museum in Africa to better acquaint the natives with their own storehouse of culture.

ON MRS. ROOSEVELT

To the Editor of The News: 5-3-46

This is in regard to "Judy Brown Says" of April 29. This columnist says of Mrs. Roosevelt: "Her interest in and sympathy for the colored race knows no bounds. She would lift them right up to the peak of prosperity and importance among other races if she could," etc.

May I ask a question, please? Why should she want to lift them, or why should she not want to lift them? That's the question to think about! I can answer the first part of the question. Mrs. Roosevelt not only knows the opening words of the American Declaration of Independence, drawn up and signed in July, 1776, by the representatives of the 13 colonies which became the United States of America, "that all men are created equal," but, like all good Americans, she is determined that these words shall not be said in vain. She is in love with democracy and truth, and not with the color of a human's skin. She does not believe in oppression, regardless of race, color or creed. She is one of the most remarkable women that the world has ever known. Birmingham, Ala.

As long as any section of the United States tries to keep any of its citizens oppressed,

Mrs. Roosevelt or any other person cannot comprehend that section's problems. You cannot climb to a place in the sun, which is rightly yours, by crushing others as you climb. In order to find a place on the summit, you'll have to climb Jacob's Ladder with "Your Brother's Keeper." MAYME L. IRWIN. Decatur, Ala. 5-3-46

False Democracy In U.S.

Perils World Peace: Mrs. FDR

(Defender Washington Bureau)

Mrs. Roosevelt Says

UN Should Be Concerned With U.S. Bias

Comm

WASHINGTON — A democracy built on pretty words and isolation cannot perhaps survive another world conflict, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt warned the U.S. this week.

Speaking at a dinner at the Mayflower Hotel, guest of the Women's Joint Congressional Committee, the former First Lady told more than 1,300 women, Negro and white:

"If we still think our domestic affairs can be isolated from world affairs, then I'm afraid the future is very dark and our vision very narrow." *Lat 3-23-46*

Hits Churchill Proposal

Mrs. Roosevelt, this country's only woman representative to the United Nations General Assembly, took sharp issue with the former English Prime Minister Churchill proposal for a "fraternal association" of English-speaking people.

While this country cannot forget the wartime leadership of Churchill, Mrs. Roosevelt stated, "We should not have our vision clouded by thinking that the English-speaking peoples of the world—in spite of their strength today—can get along without the far greater number of people who are not English-speaking."

"We have a great deal to learn about other people—they have a great deal to learn about us. We have taken for granted too much the fact of saying—we are a Republic, our way of life is democratic. This was not really teaching people what we meant, nor was it telling people what we believed in and were willing to die for."

"Democracy," she challenged, "is something you really have to live to understand. It is hard for people to not find us a little inconsistent in our democracy, to really understand whether we say what we really mean, or whether what we say isn't just some pretty words."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she had been recently approached on the good of the Atlantic Charter, since we are not living up to it. She answered we were not living up to the Constitution of the United States either, adding, "but it is a great thing to have our Constitution and the Bill of Rights. And, it's a great thing to have the Atlantic Charter."

Mrs. Roosevelt said we cannot sit back and say, I hope we do not have another war. That isn't going to keep us from having another war. You've got to work for peace.

Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and delegate to the United Nations Assembly, introduced Mrs. Roosevelt, while Secretary of Commerce and former Vice-President, Henry A. Wallace paid her a deserved tribute. He said she was more than the wife of a President of the United States, more than the widow of a great man. He said, "She is a symbol of so much that is dear to the womanhood of the entire world, possessing an undying faith in the peoples of the world."

NEW YORK—Speaking as a private citizen here last week, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared that so far as the United States is concerned, "matters of discrimination" here are worth the attention of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who is chairman of the Commission, did not elaborate on this statement. *6-1-46*

In connection with the same issue, she was quoted in the May 11 issue of The Pittsburgh Courier as saying the accomplishments of the Commission would "naturally" have effect on the race question in the United States. She said the Commission only makes recommendations to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, but added that the Council could not very well escape the race issue.

INTERNATIONAL FIGHT

Some observers interpreted these statements as meaning Mrs. Roosevelt not only will oppose discrimination on a national scale but will fight it internationally through the Human Rights Commission.

She made the far-reaching statement at a press conference after the Commission had completed its report. She declared that the United Nations held out more hope of obtaining social justice than the world had ever known before.

Mrs. Roosevelt added that the Commission intends to "implement" as well as "promise" an international bill of rights. *6-1-46*

FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

The Human Right Commission's report followed the scheme laid down by members in meetings that led to its adoption. Besides recommending an international bill of rights, it emphasized again the setting up of some agency to make sure that the fundamental freedoms are observed in all countries

Scores Civil War Thinking:

Pulitzer Prize Winner's Talk Jolts Dixie Editors

Pittsburg Courier Sat 3-9-46
Pittsburg, Pa.

ATHENS—(ANP)—Tom Stokes, a native Georgian and Washington columnist, shocked Democratic Southern conservatism last week as principal speaker to Georgia editors and their guests at the eighteenth annual Georgia Press Institute.

Stokes, whose writings have won the Pulitzer prize, told the editors that what the

South needs is a two-party system. *Sat 3-9-46*

The chapel, filled to capacity, heard liberal Stokes blast the discrimination and prejudice left over from Civil War days.

HITS OUTWORN TRADITION

"Conservative interests of the South should have an opportunity to leave the Democratic party, and progressive people should have an opportunity to elect men and women who would carry out progressive ideas. The issues should be fought out on the basis of their merits, not on the basis of an outworn tradition," Stokes blasted.

"Of course it will never be possible to fight the issues out on their merits until and unless every citizen of the South has an opportunity to participate in elections, so that all the people have a voice in choosing those who represent them in Congress. This is restricted now in the South by disfranchisement of Negroes, and in some, but to a lesser degree, by poll taxes. Those things are very familiar to you, and I need not elaborate."

Hereupon, one of the staunch daughters of the Confederacy rose in disgust and, seizing the hand of her child, lest it be contaminated, stalked conspicuously from the historic university chapel. A low murmur arose as many of the Athenians drew on their dwindling reserves of composure and prepared to listen somewhat unwillingly to the remainder of the address.

PRaises Gov. Arnall

Stokes spoke of Governor Arnall's progressive administration. "I believe the South is inherently progressive and all it needs is the chance to express its progressivism. It needs to shake off a few more of the encrustations of tradition and the Civil War complex," he said. *Sat 3-9-46*

"Until the South does free herself, until her whole people, white and black, can share in government and share in the fruits of her industry and agriculture, I don't believe she can realize the great destiny that certainly is hers. The opportunity is here, but she cannot accomplish her full development as long as any part of the population is suppressed and held down, denied equal opportunity."

Southern Democrats

Pittsburg Courier Sat 3-9-46
Tom Stokes is deservedly a columnist

of national importance. He is a Georgian whose talent has carried him far. He was a Pulitzer Prize winner in 1938. A graduate of the University of Georgia, he went back to his alma mater the other day to address the press institute which is an annual affair on that campus. And he talked to that audience, just as he writes, plainly and bluntly about the performance of Southerners in Congress. He said the great liberal party of Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt is not matching up to its task, and that the Southern minority in Congress must be held to account for this collapse. *Tues 2-26-46*

What is the situation, as Stokes sees it? "There is today no longer any responsible party government in Congress." And why is this true? "The real truth is that today a minority of the Democratic party is running Congress insofar as domestic measures are concerned—a Southern minority, a tail wagging the dog, exercising its will . . . through the control of key places of power and by an alliance with Republicans." As a result "the Democratic party shows signs of falling apart." That is what happened just before the War Between the States. "This division may spell the downfall" of the party in '48, so that Democrats may be shut out of control of national policy for 25 years.

There's nothing novel in this point of view. Mr. Stokes is merely restating what other observers have seen and discussed. This paper among others has warned against the consequences of the rule-or-ruin policy on the part of some Southern leaders in Washington. One doesn't need an historical precedent to realize that too many Southerners in Congress are in effect knifing their own party, whatever their intentions may be. One doesn't have to be a prophet to discern

in their course ample intimations of serious party danger. The question is, are the Democratic people of the South content with the prospect of having their interests sacrificed in order to provide factionalists with an opportunity to keep on playing their game?

How is it possible that the men Stokes was talking about are willing to sabotage their own party? In the first place, they know their own seats are in little danger, so long as certain devices put the choice up to a minority which they can handle. In the second place, they are so fixed in their conservatism that they are ready to insist on their own way at any cost. Suppose they lose their committee chairmanships, if the Republicans win; they would apparently rather play second-fiddle to Republicans with their social and economic views than permit the administration to carry out a progressive program.

Tues 2-26-46
The Democratic party can win only if it remains progressive. It is on that basis that Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt proceeded. But what has been happening in Washington more or less recently makes it very difficult for the Democratic party to pretend to liberal principles. If it cannot get together in these crucial days on forward-looking legislation, the voters will not accept lip-service at election time. If it cannot get together in terms of liberal action now, it invites defeat in '48. The South which has most to lose from defeat is, therefore, in the curious position of invoking disaster because of the tactics of certain Southern spokesmen.

Chicago Defender Sat 3-9-46
Columnist Lauds Choice Of Negro As Mother Of '46

WASHINGTON — The selection of Mrs. Emma Clarissa Clement of

Louisville, Ky., as American Mother of 1946 was not only an honor to the Negro race, but a symbol of the progress of Negro education, wrote Columnist Thomas L. Stokes this week.

Stokes, whose articles are distributed by the United Features Syndicate, is one of the nation's leading liberal writers.

Pointing out that Mrs. Clement and her seven children are all college graduates, Stokes said, "Her influence and their influence in behalf of opportunity for members of their race for education and improvement in living standards have spread far and wide."

Cites Contributions

"The sons and daughters of this American mother have contributed much in the education and welfare fields," he added.

"What the mother and they have done with their lives in useful service is an example of the fine influence of our Negro colleges," Stokes continued. "From these colleges there go out leaders in all fields and professions, teaching, medicine, the law, social service, business and agriculture."

Expressing the opinion that "more trained leaders are needed in all lines for the 13 million Negroes who live among us, Stokes emphasized the need for support of the current United Negro College Fund campaign for contributions. *Sat 3-9-46*

Lauds College Fund

"This is a joint effort on behalf of 33 Negro colleges, among which the funds will be distributed," the writer explained.

"The goal this year is \$1,300,000, not much when spread over the nation or when measured in individual contributions, but essential to keep these colleges going and to improve their equipment and make additions to their staffs."

"Negro colleges have never been strong financially. They have suffered along with all other colleges in recent years through decrease in income from private endowments and the falling off in outside support, including that of wealthy philanthropists whose fortunes are not what they once were."

GIs Seek Education

Stokes quoted estimates that "some 20,000 Negroes, out of the million in the service, will seek college education under the GI bill of rights. This calls for more teachers and more facilities," he stated.

Stokes' Humiliation

Even as a man, struggling for his soul, may be consumed and overwhelmed within himself, so may a State, a State like Georgia. Eugene Talmadge and the "Tobacco Road" and powerful industrial interests he represents, are all of Georgia. In fact, the power and the industrial interests are scarcely Georgia—they are antennae outside financial combines which want a Georgia to their liking and use Talmadge as a tool. The rest of Georgia, like the other Georgia, struggles against this devil within itself, trying to save its soul.

Thomes L. Stokes, clear-headed, sane and courageous columnist for Scripps-Howard newspapers, is a Georgian. He returned home recently and later wrote:

"This is the sad story of a native who came back home hoping and expecting to see the people smack down Gene Talmadge. This local demagogue had blackened the name of the State all over the Nation some time back and dared to try it again."

After describing the harm which Talmadge had done Georgia during a previous term of office, Stokes continued:

"This, and a number of other things, gave many Georgians a grievance against Mr. Talmadge—those who had stayed here and those who had gone away, like myself."

Mr. Stokes noted progress under Governor Arnall, the extension of the franchise to 18-year-olds, to Negroes. All these things made him happy.

Then came the knowledge that Talmadge had won again. Wrote Stokes:

"I had a sickening feeling all over." He concluded: "This bit of personal experience is told because it reflects the feelings of so many people in Georgia who were sick at heart over what happened."

"But don't give us back to the Confederacy yet. There'll be another day."

We can understand the nature of Stokes' humiliation. Love of home, love of country, love of the soil of one's own State, grow deep roots in a man's being. How frequently we are confronted with the irony of a Negro's boasting of his State of Mississippi, his State of Florida, his State of Texas or of Georgia, boasting of States which rob and cheat him, which curtail and frustrate him, which brand, demean and degrade him. He boasts because of a deeply centered natural pride in the place of his birth, the place he once knew as home. Georgia was once home to Columnist Stokes. It will always be home to Stokes, wishfully, romantically embroidered as the years pass by. Great is his hurt that his home should be the captive of meanness and hatred and prejudice and murder.

But great is his hope, also. There'll be another day, he pledges. We share that hope because there are Tom Stokeses and Ellis Arnalls and Lillian Smiths, and Ralph McGills, because of the awakened conscience of these and thousands like them.

To Stokes in humiliation we extend our sympathy to Stokes in hope we extend our hand.

World-Telegram Leaves Out Writings of Liberal Stokes

18 Columns in 10 Weeks Fail to Appear; Here Is What He Said

RECENTLY there was an example of how Americans and Russians can get along. This was at the Moscow conference on international communications. An official report of the success of the conference was given over the radio by Francis Colt de Wolf, chief of the State Department Telecommunications Division. He praised the Russians highly and told how well the American delegation, which included several businessmen, got along with them. Before the delegation left it was briefed at the State Department in the higher echelons, with all sorts of instructions about how tough the Russians would be in their negotiations; that they could take in no books and papers; that their pockets would be turned inside out and their luggage searched, and other frightful stuff. The delegation was briefed at the American Embassy in Moscow again to the same general effect. Nothing of the sort happened and members of the delegation went about as they pleased in Moscow and enjoyed themselves.

Maybe that explains something. Are we going to raise a mental and spiritual iron curtain of our own in this country?

Wyatt is on sound ground in his conception of the function of RFC as to the theory back of it. It was set up by the Hoover administration in the days of panic at the start of the last depression to bolster shaky American finance and capitalism by loans.

It has made loans to 5825 going banks, 2780 closed banks, 1183 building and loan associations, 133 insurance companies, 233 mortgage companies, 98 railroads and railroad receivers and trustees, 12,102 loans to private business and industry, and so on, ad infinitum, to a total authorization of \$13,160,000,000 of which \$9,656,000,000 was disbursed.

This is a "reconstruction" period. Why can't the Reconstruction Finance Corporation do something about veterans housing?

THE CLEVELAND PRESS, NOV. 26, 1946
Jus. 12-10-46
By MURRAY GROSS

Eighteen columns by the liberaler Thomas L. Stokes on attempts of reactionary Republicans to capture control of the GOP, the scandal of veterans housing, Russia's views on recent disputes with America, the possible revival of German cartels, and others—have been left out of the World-Telegram in the last 10 weeks (less one day).

Stokes, winner of the 1945 Washington correspondents' award for outstanding reporting from the Nation's Capital, has often been in editorial disagreement with Roy W. Howard, president and editor of the World-Telegram. Under contract to United Features Syndicate, the Southern-born, militant liberal, appears in more than 100 newspapers throughout the country. (See Hats Off, page 25.)

Lee B. Wood, executive editor of the World-Telegram, explained to PM:

"We've got several columnists.

We don't run all of them every day. Which will be of most interest to our readers is the determining factor."

Robert C. Ruark, current glamour boy of the Scripps-Howard chain, has appeared regularly over the same period—five columns per week.

A survey covering Monday, Sept. 30, through Friday, Dec. 6, shows that in only one week during that time did the World-Telegram print all six of Stokes' pieces.

Among the days when Stokes' articles were left out, he wrote on the following:

Dec. 6: Regrets resignation of Wilson Wyatt, housing expediter. If private building fails, alternative is "Government building of apartment marks end of New Deal era."

Dec. 4: Discusses plight of returned veterans, and gives plan of Robert Rosamond of Philadelphia: a world budget to meet needs of people throughout the world.

Dec. 3: Describes future "responsibility of Republicans." Says the people will want something done about spiraling prices and the high cost of living; their displeasure is "... rising into a mighty roar."

Dec. 2: Warns against drive of big business to have Wendell Berge, chief of the anti-trust division, dismissed.

Nov. 27: Commented on the need for an investigation into American military policies in Germany. "What influence the big business, big financial complexion of some of our representatives in Germany has had in economic affairs in that country should be determined. That leads directly to the problem of former German cartels: Have they

been put out of business or are they gradually coming back with the acquiescence of American officials associated with industries or financial houses that formerly

had ties with German cartels before the war." Referred to Brig Gen. William H. Draper, American chief of the economics division council group "who has a background of big finance through associations with National City Bank, Banker's Trust and Dillon, Read and Co."

Nov. 26: Made a blistering attack on the RFC's (Reconstruction Finance Corp.) refusal to grant loans for the manufacture of urgently needed veterans prefabricated homes. Jus. 12-10-46

Nov. 22: Said Russia's attempts toward co-operation had been rebuffed by the U. S. A.; but, "We've got to find a common meeting ground." He asked if the U. S. A. also was cloaking itself in a "mental and spiritual iron curtain?" (See reproduction from Washington Daily News above.)

Nov. 21: Cited the belief of Fiorello LaGuardia, UNRRA director, that the giving of relief should not be based on a foreign country's political policies; said a successful United Nations depends on an all-embracing international setup.

Nov. 20: Said Republicans wanted to block Sen. George D. Aiken (Vt.) not only from the Chairmanship of the Senate Labor Committee, but from the chairmanship of any other committee. Reason? Aiken "voted 80 per cent against the Republican position as they interpreted it."

Nov. 12: Commented on President Truman's promise to work with Republicans, urged advocates of states rights and strong central government to adopt the middle way "used by the New Deal in some of its major reforms. . . ."

Nov. 5: Noted tendencies in the election campaign toward "crass materialism" and the "Communist bugaboo." Commented that only if we have another "boom and bust" period will there be danger of a Communist menace.

Oct. 26: Asked why the Democrats in their campaign for election didn't lay more stress on the need for "continued effective cooperation" between the world's powers noted that the Republicans were convincing many people that the Democratic party was "fostering Communism."

Oct. 17: Asked if we were permitting the good derived from the

New Deal "revolution" to slip away radio delivery and ability to make in a "counterrevolution." Said he the common man understand thought so. Said the meat issue plex issues. "So another Roosevelt was a fake issue, created by clever may be on his way." Other columns were left out on reaction," added that the Com-Nov. 15, Oct. 31, 15 and 4. "look under the bed." "munist issue has even made liberals velt with his father, FDR: fine

Editor Wallace States

The News and Courier
 Henry A. Wallace, entering upon the editorship of *The New Republic*, weekly of New York city, tells in lovely words of the necessity that the peoples of the Earth work together. They cannot have peace as long as powerful nations or races, shall, severally, imagine themselves "mandated" to strive in rivalry with others that engenders hostility and war. In that is beautiful dreaming. We like it. *Charleston, S. C.*

Is the former vice president and secretary of commerce resolved to be an editor? Or is his "sanctum" to be a nest for the hatching of an egg so that he will be the "Democratic" chick comfortably cooped in the White House? In the absence of declaration that he means to devote the remainder of his life to journalism, whatsoever he shall set forth as an "editor" will be subject to heavy discount. *Thurs. 12-12-46*

No seeker or acceptor of public office is a trustworthy publisher or editor.

In his program of generalities he is harping upon "jobs for all". As long as men shall not be born equal some of them will make jobs for themselves and others must have jobs given them. In the United States this day are bands of men claiming monopoly of certain jobs for themselves, to the exclusion of others. Of these monopolies Editor Wallace (is he editor pro tempore?) has nothing to say, though he does say that the PAC is the one organization that is assistant to the "progressive Democracy." Does the CIO-PAC welcome every man, every "common man", to every kind of job that he has the ability to fill?

If shall be "jobs for all" who shall distribute them? Shall Farmer Johnsmith of South Carolina yield to government power to hire and fire? Shall in the United States—in South Carolina—be thousands of bosses or, that "jobs" may be "for all", shall there be one big boss and he a Josef Stalin under another name?

Editor Wallace's accusation that the Republican party is and has been selfish, in tariff legislation and in other ways, *The News and Courier* will be the last to dispute. What party in the United States has had the monopoly of selfishness—has had it the last 14 years?

Who is the American pharisee who shall stand on his housetop and thank God that he is not as other men?

The Roosevelt administrations have been staffed with a larger proportion of the men uncommon in ownership of property than all others that preceded them. When has been fuller recognition by an American government that, however there be great thieves among the exploiting rich and small thieves that hold up shopkeepers or rob hen-roosts, as a rule the possession of property is the surest sign we have of the possession of ability?

Were this not so would Mr. Wallace have been the late Mr. Roosevelt's choice for vice president and would he this day, if only for a time, be editor of a New York weekly?

Mr. Wallace's statement bursts with generalities. They glitter. It pleads for the brotherhood of man. We are in favor of it.

Letters Of Congratulation Pour On The "Pilot" On Its 9th Birthday Today

West African Pilot
Lagos, W. Africa
Nov. 11-12-46

"Hail Pilot of the West — congratulations. You have manifested to the world what African brain, African labour and African capital can do. Amidst these odd years of persecution thy head is bloody but unbowed.

"Fight on the noble fight, some day the shackles of oppression shall break and you will be vindicated."

Thus runs one of the many messages of congratulation which have been pouring into this office throughout this week on the occasion of the ninth birthday of the (West African Pilot) which first saw the light of day on November 22, 1937.

FROM MR ADESEGUN
Another comes from Mr E. B. Adesegun who, after describing affectionately the way the "West African Pilot" has these nine years tried its best to keep up the highest traditions of journalism, says:

"On this august occasion of the celebration of the ninth birthday anniversary of the "Pilot" and of its sallying forth into the dawn of the tenth year of further services and usefulness, I heartily wish the happy celebrant and all those responsible for its existence more striking successes in the years that lie ahead."

FROM THE ZIKISTS
On behalf of the Zikist Movement in Nigeria, the Cameroons and the Gold Coast the President, Mr Kola Balogun writes:

The birth of an ideal is equally as important as the birth of a potentite or a celebrity.

Sometimes it can be held that the birth of an ideal is more important, for while "sceptres and crowns will tumble away," ideas and ideals remain forever.

Rightly do we Zikists all over Nigeria, the Cameroons and on the Gold Coast rejoice today, the ninth year of that child of destiny, that gave birth to our inspiration.

The West African Pilot stands out conspicuously as the light house, through whose beam of light, the sea voyages of Africans to their

Canaan is made possible, in spite of waves of difficulties.

A NOBLER FUTURE

The struggle of this paper is nothing more than that of engendering a world-fellowship through the extermination of brute force and bad faith.

It has succeeded thus far; it should have high hopes for the future. We who have derived our inspiration from the ideals it preaches, congratulate it on its noble part; we wish for it a nobler future.

We salute the "Pilot."

Lagos Sat.

West Africa

11-12-46

Deep South Speaks

Kansas City, Missouri

The Case Fri 3-8-46

The effectiveness of the Negro newspaper for the preservation and extension of democracy for all the people during the past decade is the white South's most alarming discovery.

Purely mercenary white journalists in the South are capitalizing on the growing interest of Negroes in news by and about Negroes, by employing Negroes to conduct columns or sections entitled, "Concerning Negroes" or "What Negroes are Doing," and "Negro Activities." Some of these white-controlled newspapers which started off with one such column a few months ago are now carrying as many as four columns.

In one section of the South a white weekly is devoting the entire back page of each edition to local news about and by Negroes. It solicits advertising from Negro business to be featured on that page. Each advertiser is given bundles of copies of the paper to give to his customers.



Robert Durr

PUBLISH HATE SHEETS

In one particular community where it is known that the leading daily is shedding much of its reactionary policy, a leader and his associates in the attempt to resurrect the Ku Klux Klan, published any number of reactionary hate sheets.

The weekly devoting a full page to Negro news with a southern white woman soliciting the advertisement among Negro businessmen is thought by many to be a part of a setup which underneath is as anti-Negro as Nazi Germany was anti-Jew. Fri 3-8-46

When this setup is exposed it is likely that supporters among Negroes will discover that their advertising dollars have supported newspapers which are anti-Negro and that their support makes possible publication of hate sheets which are circulated among unenlightened whites.

In the senatorial race between Senator Lister Hill and Attorney James A. Simpson—the Alabama Sun and the Southern Outlook and Southern Watchman—all hate sheets were distributed to households throughout Alabama free of charge. Distribution was made to business offices in every nook and corner of the state. The contents consisted mostly of vitriolic attacks upon the New Deal, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and all who shared their thinking and efforts to make democracy work.

Even in some quarters leading workers on interracial setups blame the Negro press for the awakened Negro. It is accused of leading the crusade against "Jim-Crowism," segregation and discrimination and making the Negro discontented with "his place" and the "do nothing" handlers of the Negro problem.

NEGRO PRESS BLAMED

The opposition's technique now is to bore in to existing Negro newspaper setups with a view to dividing the owners into conflicting view

ROBERT DURR

NNPA STAFF WRITER

points—one for newspapers with souls and policies and the others for newspapers without souls or policies—just something to make money.

The other method is to enlarge the "Jim-Crow" sections conducted by local Negro reporters reporting news of local Negro activities and get the Negro newspaper dollar without having to give Negro mechanics, columnists, editorial writers, circulation and advertising executives employment. Put this with the average white daily's practice of playing up the bad doings of Negroes and playing down their worthwhile activities and you have a setup wherein the gullible Negro aids and abets and finances his own downfall. Fri 3-8-46

STRUGGLE OF RACISTS

There was a time in this nation when the Negro church was looked to for leadership by the Negro. Today many leaders in that group are looked upon as racketeers and beggars.

There are exceptions to the rule, otherwise there would be no rule, but it has been discovered that in the South the Negro looks on the Negro press and the Negro lawyer today as his source of light and leading. Anti-Negro forces are out to destroy the effectiveness of the Negro press with the aid of the gullible Negro.

This fierce crusading of racists to underhandedly or destroy crusading soulful newspaper for Negro newspaper patronage, and wherewithal to control Negro thinking and cooperation, may drive Bahai-minded groups to form a powerful affiliated newspaper chains which will be more than Negro newspapers—real newspapers, employing writers, mechanics and other personnel not on the basis of race, but merit, with equitable opportunity for minority group representation and upgrading in all departments. The Negro newspaper has a good foundation upon which to build. It is in reality our most American segment of the American press.

The truly free newspaper of tomorrow will feature activities of people without regard to race, color or creed. This may end the so-called white or Negro paper. And out of that end will come—just good newspapers. There is a need for that type of newspaper. Millions wait to support it.

CRIME NEWS AND OUR GI

Veterans are bitterly complaining of the unfair method used by the newspapers in reporting the crimes committed by former servicemen. It seems that the GIs are now experiencing the results of the adverse publicity that Negroes have been the victims of for years.

Both army publications and veterans organizations are objecting to the screaming headlines that proclaim, "ex-sailor in holdup" or "ex-GI robs bank" and "ex-serviceman slays mother." In addition to the sensational headlines, the stories usually carry the entire service record of the culprit, including citations received during his military career.

The reading public, as a result, is conditioned to believe that all ex-servicemen have criminal tendencies, when the actual number of offenders among the group is infinitesimal.

The unfair reporting practice to which the veterans are being subjected is the same pattern applied to Negro news that most white papers have followed. Moreover, the attitude created against Negroes is, by far, more harmful than the injustice done to the GIs. Stories of heroism, together with success stories of their civilian lives act as a leveling measure to counteract some of the adverse crime publicity given to ex-servicemen.

On the other hand, the axiom, "Negroes are not news unless connected with crime," which many white papers still adhere to, gives the Negro a crime-cast, but all outstanding achievements by him are studiously ignored and our people do not receive the "antidote" to offset the crime stories.

Further observation will reveal that we receive a double-barreled blast when crime news of veterans is presented. All races are represented in the ranks of veterans. When a veteran is defiled, although it reflects upon the whole group, the only race singled out for special identification is the same old "scape-goat" the Negro.

We never read of Irish veterans or Italian veterans or Jewish veterans committing a crime. True, the word veteran is used, however, the race naming is omitted. The case is far different with the veteran of dark skin. The newspapers have two selling features to exploit, first the Negro angle then the GI feature. Hence the Negro GI committing an offense is sensationalized as an extraordinary menace.

It is an enlightened attitude for the veterans to assume that the continued identification of veterans with crime will instill within the readers a feeling that all veterans are misfits and, therefore, should be set apart. If an example of restricting a group were needed, just look at what adverse publicity has done for colored men.

The veteran's organizations should take on the project of teaching the metropolitan press proper democratic methods of reporting crime news. If such a campaign should get under way, representative Negro groups should join in this effort wholeheartedly to eliminate the racial as well as the military connection.

When the drive has obtained the de-

sired results, we can then read of criminals described by name and address only. No innocent veteran or Negro would have to hang his head in shame because of a tie-in between the criminal and his group.

BRANDING THE MINORITIES
To the Editor of The News:
In all the maelstrom of democracy's dilemma no one force is doing more towards the widening of fissures than the tyranny of words. Scarcely a newspaper emerges from the presses which doesn't contain such headlines as these: "Veteran Slays Night Club Patron," "Negro Assaults Downstate Woman." This brand of journalistic precedent and expediency aggravates social breaches which should be salved and softened. *The News*
Over 10,000,000 young Americans can be classified as veterans. With each day that passes these men become more and more the backbone of our nation. With veterans the bulk of our manhood, it can reasonably be said that in a very few years virtually any man who commits a crime or is elected to office will be a veteran. Why, then, should journalism set aside veterans as a class—particularly when the news story happens to be on the distaff side? Enough factors are already at work creating difficulties along these lines: the psychological misfits who were made so by a war which was not of

cago Sun; James A. Wobbe, city editor, New Orleans Item; Harold A. Tyler, city editor, Atlanta (Ga.) Journal; John C. Calpin, assistant city editor, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin; Hugh A. Forgarty, city editor, Omaha (Neb.) World Herald;
Louis L. Clifford, city editor, Cleveland (Ohio) Press; Henry W. MacLeod, city editor, Seattle (Wash.) Times; Edward Johnston, city editor, Chester (Pa.) Times; John S. Moore, managing editor, Dayton (Ohio) Herald; Alvin B. Ritch, city editor, Pas-saic (N.J.) Herald-News.

AFRO Managing Editor 1 The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. of 26 Chosen for Seminar

Sat. 11-9-46
NEW YORK—A group of 26 newspapermen representing 20 States from coast to coast and the District of Columbia has been selected by the American Press of Sigma Delta Chi, professional Institute to attend its three-week journalism fraternity, and two have been named for city editors at Columbia University, beginning Dec. 2. In addition to Mr. Mackay, some 25 of those selected were:
Included in the group is Cliff David H. Joseph, city editor, New York Times; Malcolm J. Adams, city editor, Memphis Commercial Appeal; Ben W. Gilbert, city editor, the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspaper; Washington (D.C.) Post; Jack B. Krueger, city editor, Dallas (Tex.) Morning News; Charles E. Matthews, city editor, Mobile (Ala.) Press Register; and four assistant city editors and four assistant city

their own doing; the American Legion's crusade to control the veterans politically, the new veterans' organizations; rumblings of demands for bonuses. *Birmingham, Ala.*

What the veterans of World War II did on the battlefields was a noble thing. It will long be remembered. But its memory must not be a thing of deterrent retrospect. The veterans themselves must not ask for special favors except in case of the physically handicapped. They must not set up pressure groups. They must not collectively or individually consider themselves in the light of privileged souls. They are the future of America. They must work through the channels of a democracy for which they fought, rather than the creation of a neutral zone of immunity. If the veterans fail in their civic and professional responsibilities, then this nation of ours will sink to an apathetic level from which it may never rise again. *Mon. 12-23-46*

The case of the Negro versus the tyranny of words is somewhat different. Unlike the veterans, they cannot fight back. They can only struggle, with both hands tied behind their backs, utilizing whatever courtesy, artistry and ingenuity which they can command with limited education and background. Why should this added burden be placed on their weary shoulders? Why should they, of all people, who need so much help, and who have so much to offer in the way of music, manual skill and imaginative ability, be handicapped with this stigma of caste? Certainly they have far to go before they reach the white race's social status; but in the past century they have probably made more progress towards respectability than any other race of people—even those who were aided rather than hindered. The Negroes seem to be progressing satisfactorily as a minority. It is we of the lesser pigmentation who must look to our conscience for what we are doing; it is we who are stunting our own growth.

America is a land of individuals who crossed the seas to escape oppression and lines of discrimination. We are an amalgamation of all races, all creeds. We can remain great and a haven of justice only as long as we adhere to the scripture of the Declaration of Independence, which decrees that all men are created equal and shall be given equal opportunity for the pursuit of happiness in the sight of God. The creation of border lines of emancipation, justice and opportunity is the antithesis of what we have fought for since the days of the Mayflower, Thomas Paine, Jefferson, Lincoln and the others. The tyranny of words must not breed a new tyranny of the Middle Ages. Lest we forget, our late lamented Nazi contemporaries proved conclusively that we are not yet removed from medieval narrowness and oppression.

If journalism is to remain consistent, why not such headlines as "Chicago Irishman-Jew-Scotchman-Polish-Italian Elected to School Board," "Denver Baptist-Rotarian-Elk-4-F Slays Widow"? Much can be done to level off the idiocy. If a veteran who is mentally unbalanced because of combat duty commits a crime, let the cause be sanely explained in the story. For a time it will be good for the ego of the Negro to call attention to those of his kind who rise to undue heights of accomplishment. Journalism alone cannot remedy the situation. What the newspapers are doing merely reflects our own intolerance. But editors have always led the way in new avenues of freedom. They can accomplish much by refusing to brand America's minorities with inescapable trademarks of shame and retrogression. CHARLES WHITE McGEHEE.
600 Dixie-Carlton Hotel. 12-23-46

Unmatched Coverage!

Afro American
Following a 54-year-old tradition of giving the freshest, and most comprehensive coverage of world news events, the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers score again by providing the following coverage, unmatched by any other newspaper:

Baltimore, Md.
OPERATION CROSSROADS — Covered exclusively by Vincent T. Tubbs and P. Bernard Young, Jr., of NNPA, whose cabled reports appear in this issue.

Saturday 7-6-46
OPERATION BILBO — Ralph Matthews, head of the AFRO's National Bureau, is in Mississippi covering the primary elections in which an attempt is being made to unseat Senator Theodore G. Bilbo.

Saturday 7-6-46
NAACP CONFERENCE — Ollie Stewart, brilliant AFRO correspondent, covered this important conference in Cincinnati and gives his impressions and analysis in this issue.

Saturday 7-6-46
COLUMBIA, TENN. — To get a real cross section of what is going on at the trial of Columbia's pogrom victims, both Messrs. Stewart and Matthews have been assigned to make reports.

Saturday 7-6-46
NATIONAL AAU MEET — AFRO Sports Editor Sam Lacy was at San Antonio to witness the first National AAU track and field meet to be held in Dixie in 36 years. His stories appear in this issue.

Saturday 7-6-46
BASEBALL IN MEXICO — From Texas, Lacy has gone to Mexico where he will make a swing around the Mexican Baseball League to find out how colored players are faring. His first reports will appear next week.

Saturday 7-6-46
Add to this spot coverage, the book reviews by J. Saunders Redding which have already set the literary world agog by their brilliance and penetrating analysis; E. Simms Campbell's gripping editorial cartoons, and three EXCLUSIVE AFRO comics which are drawing chuckles and belly laughs each week, and you'll see why more and more readers are turning to 7-6-46

Salute to AFRO

The Afro-American Newspapers, which, more often than not, is on the front line of fights for racial and national decency, contributed in a significant way to the conscience of America with its recent victory against jim crow on the railroads of this country.

In a fight which lasted for a span of years and during which this militant paper refused to back down one single inch, the AFRO finally forced a Court of Appeals decision which wrote in a footnote to democratic treatment of Negroes on interstate train travel.

Certainly, the battle is not concluded.

Defender
Of course there will be those who will refuse to observe the orders of the legal authorities which made history when they wrote their decision.

But at least we have a law to work with.

Chicago, Ill.
We have words written on paper, backed by the enforcement agencies if we cause them to back it, which says that we shall have a fairer deal and a squarer deal for our money and for our citizenship.

There are some newspapers which hate to see another paper accomplish something which reflects credit upon it.

Frankly, we're tickled to death about the AFRO's victory.

It is a victory for the entire Negro press.

It is a victory for the entire American nation.

It is, in fact, a victory for democracy.

To the AFRO — orchids, hats off and any other colloquialism which means — congrats.

From the New York Age.

Murphy Trustees Contested in N.Y.

Baltimore, Md.

Original Beneficiary

Sues to Get Stock Back

Sat. 11-23-46
NEW YORK — A suit requesting

that the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers Inc. be forced to readjust its handling of stock left by John H. Murphy Sr., was filed in the N.Y. State Supreme Court on Oct. 9.

Filed in behalf on Noah M. Thompson, an original beneficiary under Mr. Murphy's will, the suit asks among other things:

1. That the corporation be compelled to return to the original surviving trustees the 40 shares of capital stock left.

2. That the corporation make a full accounting of its net earnings since Sept. 27, 1930, and

Wants Agreement Discarded

3. That an agreement in which Mr. Thompson purportedly signed over his 40 shares to another beneficiary be set aside.

Served upon D. Arnett Murphy,

as the company's New York representative, the complaint charges

that the AFRO-AMERICAN conducts business in New York without authorization under the State General Corporation Law.

Referring specifically to the purported agreement between him and the other beneficiary, Mr. Thompson charges that the agreement is contrary to the laws of Maryland, where it was executed, and that under those laws such action is "inalienable."

Alabama Editors In *The Cell Kansas* Press Association *Kansas City, Mo.*

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (ANP) — Representatives from 19 of the 11 Negro newspapers within the state gathered at the USO here last Tuesday and organized the Alabama Negro Press association. Simultaneously with the formation of the new group, information relative to state's responsibility to its 10,000 Negro war veterans was imparted to the attending newsmen by visiting speakers.

Selected to head the association was Emory O. Jackson, managing editor of the Birmingham World. Other officers included J. J. Sneed, editor and publisher of the Mobile American, first vice-president; J. Howard Williamson, publisher of the Birmingham Informer, second vice president; Mrs. Marie Hill, editor of Tri-Cities Weekly Review, secretary; Frank P. Thomas, publisher of the Tuscaloosa Weekly Review and the Alabama Citizen, treasurer; Mrs. Lencie Thomas, editor of the Tuscaloosa Weekly Review, assistant secretary, and Joseph E. Lowery, editor of the Informer, chairman of press committee. Mr. Thomas was also elected chairman of the constitution and by-laws committee.

Speakers addressing the body included W. B. Twitty of Allsboro, Southern Regional council; George L. Davis, Farm Security administration; Dr. J. R. Otis of Tuskegee, state leader for Negro extension workers; Louis Harper, Veterans administration; William E. Street, FSA; Lawrence A. May, Montgomery, Ala., Department of Veterans affairs; Rev. J. F. Casey, father of Edmund All Saints mission, Anniston; Dr. George S. Mitchell of Atlanta, Southern Regional council; James A. Mayfield of Huntsville, AFL; C. L. Coleman, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Molton H. Gray, National Council of Negro veterans; E. H. Murphy, United Negro and Allied veterans; and two representatives of the American legion.

AMERICA REVISITED

Chicago, Ill. Sat. 18-10-46
A Man, A Newspaper—A Battle

By ENOC P. WATERS, JR.

OKLAHOMA CITY — Greatest fear of Roscoe Dunjee, militant crusading editor and publisher of the Black Dispatch, here, is that Negroes may fail to recognize and support their allies.

The former vegetable huckster, who is a pioneer in the fight against Jim Crow, said that more and more whites are coming to realize the ailments of the South. Many see eye to eye with Negroes who demand no more and will accept no less than all citizens are entitled to under American democracy.

Work For All People

Although advancement of Negroes has been Dunjee's chief aim, his interest is not limited to race. He fights for the ideals expressed in the constitution of the United States. Wifeless and childless, Dunjee devotes his full time and energy to people denied their liberties.

It was his sensitivity to injustice that prompted Dunjee to climb down from the seat of a turnip wagon in 1915 and found the Black Dispatch. The Dispatch, widely read by whites, anxious to follow Negroes' reaction, is one of the few remaining papers from the era of personal journalism. The Dispatch, as widely known as "Dunjee's paper" as it is by its formal name, reflects the editor and publisher from front streamer to back filler.

Son Of Abolitionist

Dunjee lives with his paper completely. His living quarters are in the rear of the plant on Oklahoma City's Northeast 22nd st. People familiar with his background look on him as an extension of his father, John William Dungy, who escaped from slavery and became one of the most erudite and militant field workers of the American Baptist Home Missionary society.

The elder Dungy, after being educated at Oberlin and Brown universities became a staunch abolitionist, at one time publishing the Harper's Ferry Messenger. His work with the underground railroad brought him into contact with such men as John Brown, Frederick Douglass, and P. B. S. Pinchback. With Pinchback, lieutenant governor of Louisiana, Dunjee organized a Civil Rights convention in Washington in 1876. During his career, which ended in the Oklahoma territory, he established churches, schools, and other Baptist institutions in many states. The impression he made on his son Roscoe, was so great that today, the editor constantly refers to him.

A man who devoted his entire

time and means to his work, he left his family in such desperate straits when he died, that young Roscoe was compelled to leave school to support the family. There was one legacy he left his son that Roscoe treasured above all else. That was a library of 1,500 books. These became the boy's college.

Impressed by Johnson

An avid reader, young Roscoe, who changed his name to Dunjee, was impressed by the editorial work of James Weldon Johnson. He decided that as an editor he could denounce bigotry, and encourage freedom and justice.

At 30 Dunjee took a vow never to patronize any form of Jim Crow. Since taking the vow he has never attended a segregated affair. A few years ago in Birmingham, he boldly defied Jim Crow laws during a meeting that led to the formation of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.



ROSCOE DUNJEE

A determined non-conformist to Southern patterns, Dunjee relies on his own devices. Much has been done to discourage him and many attempts have been made to wreck his paper, but Dunjee has stuck to his principles.

Three Point Program

He follows a simple three point program: (1) Jim Crow must be abolished; (2) The right to vote must be extended to all; (3) An adequate wage floor must be established. Entirely sincere himself, Dunjee cannot understand any Negro accepting Jim Crow. On the second point, he believes there can be no wrong in doing what the fathers of this country did. The colonists fought England for the right to govern themselves he said, and in the schools, these men

who took up arms for the right to vote are called heroes. Many people who eulogize Washington have no sympathy for the campaign to extend the ballot to Negroes in the South, however, he pointed out.

He disagrees wholeheartedly with those who favor a separate Negro economy. Jews in Europe had financial power, he asserted, but that did not save them from persecution and almost total obliteration.

Discussing wages, he said that a 10 per cent increase in Negroes' incomes would work a psychological and spiritual miracle within the race. Better wages would stimulate interest in life and living, the Dispatch editor declared.

Fears Misunderstanding

Reiterating his fear that Negroes may fail to recognize their allies, Dunjee said that many Negroes are unable to distinguish friends from other people who are interested in maintaining the status quo. Negroes must learn to make the distinction and give these people the support they need, he declared.

"I don't care," Dunjee avowed, "if the man who thinks as I do is called a communist, atheist, or radical. I don't care if he is colored, white, Jew, Gentile, Catholic or Protestant, I will back him up with everything I have, so long as we are moving toward our common goal."

Although the crusading fighter for freedom, alone and single, has had three unsuccessful romances, his life is still full. He is wedded to a cause, and he has an offspring in the Black Dispatch. Neither will ever leave him. He has two companions for life.

Statement Of Policy

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-12-46
At this time, the Chicago Defender is taking inventory of its progress and recharting our course to meet the needs when hatred and lawlessness are challenging our faith in America.

The late Robert S. Abbott established the Chicago Defender as the DEFENDER of the people. In his tradition, this paper will continue fearlessly to serve America and aid Negro Americans in their legitimate aspiration for first-class American citizenship.

Years ago when the Negro was still close to his chattel slavery days, Robert S. Abbott set forth a platform:

DEFENDER PLATFORM FOR AMERICA

1. AMERICAN RACE PREJUDICE MUST BE DESTROYED
2. The Opening Up of All Trades and Trade Unions to Blacks as Well as Whites.
3. Representation in the President's Cabinet.
4. Engineers, Firemen and Conductors on All American Railroads and Government Controlled Industries.
5. Representation in All Departments of the Police Forces Over the Entire United States.
6. Government Schools Open to All American Citizens in Preference to Foreigners.
7. Motormen and Conductors on Surface, Elevated and Motor Bus Lines Throughout America.
8. Federal Legislation to Abolish Lynching and the Poll Tax.
9. Full Enfranchisement of All American Citizens.

At that time many people laughed and considered it amusing that anyone would dare allow such idle dreams in their thoughts.

Today in some parts of America the people accept as a matter of regular everyday routine Negro motormen, conductors and bus drivers, Negroes in high positions such as Governor William Hastie of the Virgin Islands and Judge Irvin C. Mollison of the Federal Court of Customs, New York City and many other gains too numerous for mention here.

Suffice it to say that tremendous progress has been made—however, this is just the beginning.

The Chicago Defender sounded the clarion call when there was no beacon to point the way.

The Defender is still the champion of our people and advocates fair play for all regardless of race, color or creed.

Robert S. Abbott was a man of vision. His life was a symbol of strength, character and devotion to a cause.

We still believe that Mr. Abbott's platform is the best policy for the Defender and America. His aims as expressed in the Chicago Defender platform plus the goals of domestic harmony, world unity and peace are our objectives.

We are independent in politics, have no commitments to keep, and are free to carry forward his work with courage.

To those who seek special favors we offer none—to those who have special interests to protect, the Defender will not provide such protection, but those who fight in the people's cause will ever find the Chicago Defender alert to give leadership and understanding.

We will follow no line except the Defender line.

In the words of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune:

"We must lift up the valleys, cut down the mountains and level off the plains, so that all may walk freely along the highway together."

JOHN H. SENGSTACKE,
Editor and Publisher.

Judge Refuses to Break *The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.* Publisher's Trust Fund

Sat. 7-13-46
CHICAGO (ANP)—Judge John P. McGorty of the Superior Court ruled last week that a trust set up by the will of the late Robert S. Abbott, Chicago Defender founder and publisher, cannot be dissolved of his people, not only a minority race, but a race suffering from oppression.

pression

"He felt that the supreme object of his life was to better and improve the condition of his people, and to bring them the rights which God and nature intended that they should have."

The very nature of these appeals reflect the spiritual bankruptcy of a body politic which could be swayed by such undemocratic, un-American persuasion so soon after a war caused by race hatred. Can any good come out of Mississippi?

"In other words, that they all stand equal in the spirit of our laws and before God."

The suit was brought by Sengstacke, Eliza Kay and Rebecca Sengstacke, nephews and sisters of Mr. Abbott. They sought abrogation of the trust and dismissal of Cashin and Denison as directors of the Abbott Publishing Co.

ANNOUNCEMENT

John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender, announced last Friday that Louis E. Martin, editor of the Michigan Chronicle, Detroit, Mich., has been appointed editor-in-chief of the Chicago Defender.

Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard, former editor-in-chief, has been appointed chairman of the Chicago Defender Editorial Board and chief editorial writer.

Lucius C. Harper will continue as executive editor charged with the over-all production of all editions.

A. G. Barnett, general news editor.

Enoc P. Waters, city editor.

David W. Kellum, Billiken Editor, will expand the Chicago Defender's national youth program.

St. Petersburg, Fla. Times
January

Negro Newspaper Names 25 On Its 1946 Honor Roll

CHICAGO — (UP) — The Chicago Defender, Negro newspaper, yesterday selected 12 Negroes and 13 white persons for its 1946 honor roll of outstanding contributors to harmonious race relations.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York was cited for his "continued selection of political appointees without regard for race or nationality" and his support of a state fair employment practices act. Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia was named for his leadership against hate organizations and Actress Ingrid Bergman for her stand against the "lily white" policy of a Washington, D. C., theatre.

Others named were Asst. Atty. Gen. Daniel Duke of Georgia;

Actor-Producer Orson Welles; Band Leader Lionel Hampton; Actor Canada Lee; Mrs. Irene A. Morgan, who won a supreme court decision outlawing race segregation in interstate bus travel; columnists Drew Pearson and Thomas L. Stokes; Vincent Sheean, author and lecturer; Percy Green, Jackson, Miss. editor; Dr. Charles Drew, chief of the department of surgery, Freedmen's hospital; Attorneys Leon A. Ranson, Maurice Weaver and Z. Alexander Looby; Levi Jackson, Yale university football player; Walter Gifford, president of American Telegraph and Telephone company; Judge Thurman Clark, Los Angeles; Ada Lois Sipuel, Chickasha, Okla.; William S. Paley, board chairman, Columbia Broadcasting System; Mrs. Henry Ingraham, former YWCA president; U. S. Atty. Gen. Thomas Clark; Willard S. Townsend, labor leader; and Herman M. Sweatt, Houston, Tex.

Ohio Editor Honored *The Afro-American* on His 81st Birthday *Baltimore, Md.*

CINCINNATI — Wendell Phillips Dabney, editor and publisher of the Union, was given a surprise birthday party at Manse Hotel, Monday, by 30 business and professional men, in honor of his 81 anniversary.

The famed octogenarian was hailed as a journalist, poet, author, musician, composer and "astute politician." Born in Richmond, Va., Dabney attended Oberlin College. He came here in 1898 after having conducted a music school in Boston. *Sat. 11-23-46*

Wendell Phillips Dabney *Defender Chicago, Ill.* Honored In Cincinnati *Sat. 11-23-46*

CINCINNATI—More than 30 business and professional men here arranged a surprise birthday party for Wendell Phillips Dabney, editor and publisher of the Cincinnati Union, at the Manse Hotel, last week, in honor of his 81st birthday.

Each of the guests delivered a brief testimonial, praising the octogenarian as a journalist, poet, humorist, composer, and politician.

One of the last of the "personal journalists," Dabney received acclaim for his books, "Cincinnati's Colored Citizens," and "The Life Of Maggie Walker," published two decades ago.

Born in Richmond, Va., in 1865, Dabney was trained at Oberlin College. He came to this city in 1898, after having conducted a music school in Boston. Hailed as the "Queen City's nationally known institution," Dabney was the only Negro ever to be head paymaster for all of Cincinnati.

Horace Sudduth, real estate broker and YMCA official served as toastmaster. Former policeman Charles H. Payne, Spanish-American War veteran, was presentation speaker. Also present were Attys. Cornelius Richardson, Richmond, Ind., and Joseph E. Bowman, Columbus, often referred to as Dabney's "old cronies."

Grant Spears of Richmond, Ind., presented the celebrated editor with gifts on behalf of Attorney Richardson, and himself, a cake from Miss Vivian Greer, and fruit from the George J. Jones Club.

Rising to the occasion, Dabney said, "So many nice things have been said about me, I am wondering if you have not come to bury me rather than to praise my humble efforts."

Ebony Chicago, Ill. Feb. 1946
EBONY'S really branching out. At Carnegie Hall next month composer Igor Stravinsky's first popular tune *Ebony Concerto* will be given its initial performance by Woody Herman at a string concert. In Chicago a newly-opened night spot has been named Club Ebony. **EBONY'S** a hit. What's in the name—the name **EBONY**? Just what you put in it. A name is a name is a name, as Gertrude Stein would say. There's more than nonsense in that. For a name is a name and no more—unless people attach meanings and connotations which draw sympathetic or unfavorable response reflexes. You only take out of a name what you put into it.

Whether ebony is an African wood, a concerto, a night club or a magazine, we think it's a good name—alive, dramatic, exciting, colorful. A handful of folks think otherwise, have been writing to us to state their objections, i.e. 1. Ebony means black; 2. What does Ebony mean?

On objection No. 1, we enter a dissent based on our contention that there's nothing wrong with black except what whites have done to blacks. As a race, Negroes have much to be proud of. Their achievements stamp black as a color to take pride in. Black is a badge of accomplishment by a people who have stood staunch and steadfast against the worst that is in the white man's soul and yet lifted their heads high through the centuries. Black heroes who have emerged in history's pages despite the Hitler-like efforts to purge them give Negroes a heritage and tradition up to the best of any race. Black is and should be a color of high esteem.

EBONY'S purpose in life is to mirror the deeds of black men, to help blend America's blacks and whites into interracial understanding through mutual admiration of all that is good in both. **EBONY** is a magazine of, by and for Negroes who are proud of their color. Therefore the name—**EBONY**.

On objection No. 2, we hope to teach through the medium of **EBONY** what the word means.

EDUCATION THE WAY

Ebony Chicago, Ill.
 My sister, who is a beautician, brought home one of your magazines **EBONY** from her shop. She casually tossed it on the table. As I was going to bed I looked around for a magazine. I picked up **EBONY** and went to bed. I read every line from cover to cover. I mean literally every line. Most Negro publications only arouse race hatred in me. I do not like this feeling as I have met some very nice people in this world, irrespective of race. I believe in people. There are good and bad in every race.

Your magazine gave me a feeling of race pride. I believe it is only through all types of education, including formal, recreational and cultural, that we as a civilization can progress. *April 1946*

EBONY made me feel more strongly than I have ever felt before that education of all people is the answer to real brotherhood. When I finished your magazine, I was strengthened in the belief that democracy can and will live. It is only up to the people to realize it and make it so.

HELEN McMILLAN.

Providence, R. I.

Ebony Chicago, Ill.
WHEN this magazine first appeared a year ago, it was dedicated to the proposition of reflecting the "happier side of Negro life." That today is still our goal. The deeds and accomplishments of Negroes in American life are many and too often untold in the main media of public information in the U.S.A.—Negro as well as white. It has been and shall continue to be our endeavor to demonstrate the remarkable abilities and achievements of colored Americans as well as to reach the broadest possible audience with this message.

Perhaps the happiest side of Negro life in the past decade has been the gradual but relentless cracking of color barriers in many corners of the land. Interracial trends have given new opportunity to thousands of Negroes to show their fitness and capacity for jobs where they were once barred.

Interracialism, however, is still very much on a limited scale. Too few whites ever meet Negroes except as porters, maids or shoeshine boys. Because

EBONY is a medium by which whites can get to know Negroes who are not menials, because **EBONY** gives a picture of Negro life of which most whites are ignorant, the editors of this magazine have endeavored as part of its campaign for better race relations to expand its white readership. Last month marked the beginning of an advertising campaign to spread **EBONY** among as many white readers as possible. Departing from the tradition of Negro publications sticking to the Negro field only, **EBONY** is venturing out into the white magazine market to sell white readers the idea that a Negro magazine is worth buying. *1946*

More than 2,000,000 readers of the New York Times and Chicago Tribune were introduced to **EBONY** perhaps for the first time through advertisements appearing in the Sunday editions of these two big newspapers. Another 600,000, readers of Newsweek, became acquainted with **EBONY** through a full-page story on our exclusive pictures of Negro soldiers in Germany.

The response has been gratifying. Letters have come from all over the country asking about **EBONY**. The number of white subscribers is growing swiftly. Our advertising campaign will continue with the aim of winning more and more whites to read **EBONY**.

MORE COMPLIMENTS

Ebony Chicago, Ill. Jan. 1946
 Thanks, 114 other G.I.'s here also send their thanks. We are proud of such a fine, decent, and clean magazine — that's the kind of stuff that we have fought and are suffering for.

We have USO shows, movies, speakers, and all kinds of entertainment here in the ward, but your December issue of **EBONY** has brought more cheer than anything yet. There were shouts and cheers and many comments such as: "That is the kind of magazine that I can be proud of," "They were on the beam while we were fighting" and many other expressions. It was an "emancipation proclamation" from the "Red Headlined Papers" which many times have made us ashamed to open it in public.

Thanks again and we hope to show our appreciation by getting a 100 percent subscription from this ward. Please keep it going and keep it free of the "86 year old war," the over 150 other publications will take care of that battle.

Members of Ward B-2
 FRANK S. DICKENS,
 Fitzsimons General
 Hospital

Denver, Colorado.

WHAT IS EBONY?

Ebony Chicago, Ill. Jan. 1946
 Please let me congratulate you on the new wonderful magazine. It is fine. Why such a funny name and what does it mean? But it does not keep the magazine from being tops. **EBONY** is a life, real life magazine that we need, want and have been longing for.

Please keep it clean like it is. We do not want advertisements of how to get white. We are beautiful as a race as we are—we only need intelligence and more race pride.

Why not make it a weekly as soon as possible. I bought six copies and sent them to friends and urged others to buy it and read it.

Thanks for such a lovely magazine, we adore it.

BEAULAH HARRIS

New York City

• Webster's Dictionary gives the following definition of **EBONY**: "A hard, heavy, durable wood of various trees of tropical Asia and Africa; also any tree yielding this wood. The most highly prized ebony is black."—ED.

Defender Publisher Gets Chicago Defender Civil Liberties Award Chicago, Ill.

The Chicago Defender received special recognition this week for its contributions in the struggle of the Negro and other minority groups for their rights as American citizens.

Awards for meritorious service during 1945 on behalf of American democracy and civil liberties were made to the Defender and The Sentinel, Anglo-Jewish publication, by the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee at a luncheon held in the Congress Hotel Saturday Jan. 12.

More than any other paper, the Defender has fought for the civil liberties of all peoples," said Fred Ptashne who presented the certificate award to John H. Sengstacke, publisher of the Defender.

Cites FEPC Fight
Ptashne, a member of the board of directors of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, commended the Defender on its "continued fight for a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee."

He stated that the Defender had led the press in coverage of racial discrimination in the army and navy, and had given the cue on the menace of Bilbo and Rankin to American democracy and civil rights.

In accepting the award, John H. Sengstacke stated that the award stimulated renewed interest in the work that must continue so that democracy might become a reality "for the millions who still think that it is a dream."

Commends Civil Liberties
Sengstacke lauded the Civil Liberties Committee for its "relentless fight for the protection of the civil rights of minority groups."

Upon receiving the certificate in behalf of The Sentinel, Jack Fishbein, editor and associate publisher said, "No people have a greater stake in the outcome of the world situation than the Jewish people in the fight against fascism."

"We are honored to share this tribute with the Defender, a spokesman too, against the forces of fascism."

Principal speaker of the afternoon was Turner L. Smith, assistant U. S. Attorney General, Chief of the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice Criminal Division.

Former Ga. Legislator
He addressed the group on Civil Rights Enforcement Problems. "The rights of all people are greater than any one section or class of people, and I state to you squarely and sincerely that federal prosecution will relentlessly follow and bring to trial those guilty of in-

fringements upon the rights of others." Speakers were introduced by Frank Marshall Davis, member of the board of directors of the Civil Liberties Committee, and Ira Latimer, executive secretary of the committee, presided.

Betty Garrett of the musical hit, "Laughing Room Only," and Bobby Morris, entertainer, participated in the program.

Defender Wins Annual Chicago Defender Civil Liberties Award Chicago, Ill.

The Chicago Defender was voted the 1945 award for Meritorious Service on behalf of Civil Liberty and Democracy this week.

Given annually by the Chicago Civil Liberties committee, the award was also presented to the Sentinel magazine.

"The Chicago Defender has vigorously and responsibly championed the rights of Negro Americans and all other minorities," said Ira Latimer, executive director of the committee. "Without the militant stand of the Defender and its complete coverage of news of racial tension situations there might very well have been violence resulting from lack of official action or frustration on the part of the people."

"The Chicago Sentinel is the weekly voice of the Jewish people and its militant fight has included all minority peoples," Latimer stated.

In previous years, the committee's award has been made to: Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, the Chicago Sun, the Chicago Times, Corp., Counsel Barnett Hodes, Chief Justice Edward S. Schaeffler.

The award will be presented to Publisher John Sengstacke of the Defender and Publisher Jack Feldman of the Sentinel at the annual meeting of the Chicago Civil Liberties committee Saturday Jan. 12 in the grand ballroom of the Congress hotel.

The Chicago committee has been fighting for civil liberties for 16 years and it has grown to a membership of 3500. Included on its board of directors today are Earl B. Dickerson, Pope Huff, Frank Marshall Davis, Loring Moore, Richard W. Smith, and Louise Thompson. Membership of organization principally unions, affili-

ated with the committee total 175,000 in the Chicago area.

NEGRO PRESS DENIED New York Times

Kentucky Group Votes to Refuse Membership of That Race

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 29 (AP)—Members of the Kentucky Press Association voted today to support its executive committee in denying to admit into membership the Negro press of Kentucky.

Members at the final session of the mid-summer convention voted with only a single dissent to deny the application of The Louisville Defender, a Negro weekly news-

paper. The executive committee last April denied the application, thus placing the paper's request before the full membership.

H. A. Browning, president of the K. P. A., said the decision was based on the executive committee's belief that one of the main purposes of the association was to provide social meetings.

If the Negro members were admitted, it would prove embarrassing to members of both races if the Negroes attempted to attend the session and mix socially with white members, he added.

The National Negro Printer and Publisher, founded in 1939 by Alvin D. Smith, the first Negro graphic arts magazine, has resumed publication with its September issue.

The magazine was halted in January, 1944, because of the war. Offices and plant are located in Hamilton, Ohio.

The magazine is independent and is published in the interest of raising the status of Negro printers and others in the graphic arts.

Negro Press Will Continue To Serve Despite Critics Journal and Guide

By JOHN M. LEE

For Continental Features Sat. 5-18-46

Columnist Westbrook Pegler, recently made his annual criticism of the Negro press. I cannot say that I am an admirer of Pegler's work, though I must admit healthy respect for his success in making a fortune by parading his animosity as a fearless presentation of the truthful and, therefore, more dangerous side of the news.

Pegler, the writer, is a journalist, a sensationalist with a few well chosen words you have positive anti complex. That he is anti-Negro is the point behind his yearly pilgrimage to the other side of the tracks.

HIS TACTICS

Like so many others who dare not venture forth on their own in attacking the Negro, Pegler uses quotes from a Negro press. He has fallen into the habit of citing the statements of an estimable lady editor of a Los Angeles tabloid that enjoys an intimate circulation, and which must have had itself in mind when it said editorially, "Negro newspapers are powerless because the men and women behind them and on them lack the power of skill."

With the arrogance and superiority of a confirmed racist, Pegler chose to disdain the qualifications of the many highly-trained publishers and editors of Negro newspapers, and selected the lady from California and her cozy little sheet, as his ideal for achievement in the Negro newspaper field.

NO PRESS IS PERFECT

It is of no interest to Pegler that there are papers that have been owned and run by Negro families for generations and that those same papers are far from perfect institutions because, his rantings and the scolding reproofs of the lady from California to the contrary, this is a white man's country and the advertising that is the life blood of any newspaper must come largely from white sources.

Perhaps the Negro press has not imitated too closely the white newspapers and they have missed some excellent standards as a result, but through peddling luck charms and love powders they have been able to disseminate news and information which has helped weld the Negro minority into a strong, alert segment of the American body politic.

THEY ABIDE ALONE

The lady from California is quoted by Pegler as calling for a return by the Negro to "the simplest

tenents of decency, cleanliness, thrift and perseverance." It is not surprising that he seized upon this quote for boldface presentation, for it gives a beautiful inference that these qualities are lacking in the character of Negro men and women.

"Our performance," the lady from California is quoted to have said in an editorial, "should keep pace with our protestations." In these few well chosen words you have the essence of high moral, civic, and political achievement. It is the state, we must assume, in which writer Pegler and the lady from California abide alone! As desirable as it may be that all of us by choice will forego the pleasure.

THE PUBLIC DECIDES

Pegler's New York outlet, the Hearst Journal-American, has long been a most unpopular member of the metropolitan daily press. It has been accused of questionable tricks and it has not hesitated to use its power to whip up a frenzy against the Negro.

The Christian Science Monitor is a unique publication that follows a high ethical and will not accept liquor ads. However, both are newspapers that enjoy wide circulation, and this would not be so if it were not true that many people find something of interest in some part of each paper.

Neither the self-sufficient Pegler, nor the talented lady from California can say that luck charms, love powders, sensational news stories, or vulgarity are the chief reasons why people buy Negro newspapers. Perhaps the day will come when the standard of the Negro press will be higher, but that is, at the moment, an ideal that must be worked for like first class citizenship and the right to live where we please.

The lady from California is trying to build herself and her paper into giant proportions in her chosen field, and that is her right. She has taken on every Negro paper in the country, and that is her right, but it should not be a source of comfort to her to know that her most unrealistic public scolding has provided a springboard for Pegler to libel Negro soldiers with these false words:

"A DAMN LIE"

... the majority of the Negro papers during this war so undermined the national loyalty of Negro servicemen that they became responsible for their own criminalization and curtailment of rights at home made the word Negro for any of its crime Some of us may grow impatient and disgusted, but nothing will help except sincere hard work on all fronts.

The Negro press grew before the advent of Pegler and the lady from California, and it will survive and continue to grow despite them.

You can't straighten out the press until we straighten out the race problem. Some of us may grow impatient and disgusted, but nothing will help except sincere hard work on all fronts.

WHAT DOES HELP?

Whatever Pegler might say and off we are won't help. He knows the score already, and he'll only use our tirades against ourselves to the condition of the Negro push us further into the back-ground.

Truth is always what does help. The influence that the Negro has exerted over our boys at the front is a normal influence that the people, the condition of the Negro press reflects accurately the con-

The Importance Of The Negro Newspaper

The Informer Houston, Texas

In Post War America

HOUSTON—"The war now ended and reconversion started, the Negro newspaper in post-war America can be the Negroes' most potent weapon in our fight for equal rights in this vast democracy. The needs of the Negro newspaper will have this job to do. It may be wise to stop here and point out what the needs of the Negro are.

Briefly the needs of the Negro may be classified as economical, educational, recreational, health and political.

First let us discuss the economical needs of the Negro. The Negro needs a chance to improve his economical status and the only way that this can be done is by giving him an equal chance at the better jobs instead of giving all of the more desirable and better paying jobs to members of the other races. He should be employed as far as possible on the basis of preparation and ability. If we visit our factories and business concerns we find the practice. Preparation and ability are not considered when Negroes are employed. The Negro is sirable and poorest paying jobs! always offered the most under-

What chance has the Negro of improving his economic status as long as these practices are continued. What chance has he with the defeat of the Fair Employment Practice Commission?

The Negro newspaper, our greatest moulder of public opinion would be the answer!

The needs of the Negro are not limited to the economical sphere but also to the educational sphere. If we examine the records handed out by the Intelligence department of the Army we find these surprising facts. First, that over thirty per cent (30%) of the Negro soldiers drafted by our country to serve in the armed forces had schooling below the third grade level, to say nothing of the large percentage of illiterates that were called to the colors. Of course we must admit that in some instances the Negro was at fault for not taking advantage of the opportunities offered but we must also state that in other cases it was very definitely not his fault at all for this was all that was placed at his disposal.

If the educational needs of the Negro are to be met, the Negro press must constantly play up these educational disadvantages in the post-war period.

Frankly, inadequate physical plants which cannot cope with a program of scientific development needed in this mechanical era should be corrected.

We will need better paid and better trained teachers. We will need a more diversified program which would take into consideration such courses as commercial, industrial and mechanical training. There seems to be a universal practice of not including these courses in their entirety in schools where Negroes are in majority. What greater service could the Negro paper render in post-war America than to make known these educational discrepancies?

The recreational needs are called to our attention by the growing spread of juvenile delinquency. I would like to suggest that the solution to this might be in the addition of more recreational facilities for Negro children, which would include more parks, swimming pools, athletic leagues, and trained recreational workers. I also feel that these recreational leaders should be employed as full-time rather than part-time workers thereby enabling them to give all of their time, thought and energies toward the development of a well-rounded and worthwhile recreational program.

Surveys have shown that in those sections of the country where a well-rounded recreational program was conducted the percentage of juvenile delinquency cases were far below those in cities where such a program was poorly administered. Much of the cause of delinquency found among Negro children probably can be traced to the meager recreational and park facilities provided by the government of the southern cities. Here again is an arena in which the Negro newspaper can render invaluable service toward the future of colored citizens.

Let us look briefly into the health needs of the Negro.

We need more and better hospitals. We need more and better clinics and health campaigns to educate the people into patronizing them. In order to improve the health of our race the housing facilities must be improved. We are limited to well defined areas. In some of the houses there are as many as four or five persons sleeping in one room. Over-crowding with all of its ills and social dangers, is followed by epidemics which sometime sweep through a whole community. The drainage and sanitation in some sections is very poor, with stagnate water a breeding place for mosquitoes, all of which does not promote health.

Last, but not least is the political problem of the Negro. The Negro newspaper's prime duty will be to acquaint the Negro with news that will tend to stimulate his in-

terest in politics as it concerns him. It can show that with out voting power, persons favorable to us can be "made" or broken, according to the way we vote. All of us can be urged to pay our poll tax. Every Negro should be a member of the N.A.A.C.P. Who can tell when we may need the help and support of this organization? We can be taught by our Negro newspaper that when we choose a leader, we stand by him, and not imitate crabs who attempt to pull each other down.

Attention should be called to the fact that racial problems cannot be settled by the first. We must unite in this effort for a better place through political power. In this scientific world of atomic bombs, where wars are fought and won by the propaganda of the mighty press, Negro newspapers can take the same tactics in combating the social ills of the race. We cannot hope to fight racism effectively, much less win the fight, unless we are determined to fight all the forms of human oppression.

What is the Negro newspaper's place in post-war America? I say its place is first in the life of the Negro!

Newspapers Tell Culture of People—Dr. Ira Reid

Dr. Ira De A. Reid, sociologist and author, during an interview Friday said that weekly newspapers should be in all white colleges because "they are an index to the culture of colored people."

Dr. Reid, who has lectured in large universities in many parts of the country, said that he found magazines published by colored people, but no newspapers.

Lack of Material Took During the interview at 1201 Chestnut St., arranged by the Race Relations Committee of the American Society of Friends, he said further that he had been impressed by the lack of material the schools had, to give an "impartial course in race relations."

PRESERVING NEGRO PAPERS.—With this portable 35 millimeter camera during the next 12 months, Armistead S. Pride, director of the Lincoln University School of Journalism, Jefferson City, Mo., will visit more than 20 states photographing Negro newspapers published prior to 1900. The project, sponsored by the Committee on Negro Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies, will take about a year and will enable future scholars to study some 30,000 pages of old colored dailies and weeklies in one center without having to travel to many different libraries and private collections to see them.

visited many schools and colleges in this area. 6-8-46

Two Books Considered

Included among these are the University of Pennsylvania, William Penn Charter School, George School, Westtown School, Haverford Friends School, Friends Select and Pendle Hill.

Dr. Reid said that he has made commitments to write two books. One will be on urban sociology and the other on the South.

Asked whether they will be the "usual" scholarly treatment of these subjects, he answered, "These books will be what I think. If they want to call them scholarly, all right."

Macon, Ga., News Aug. 28, 1946

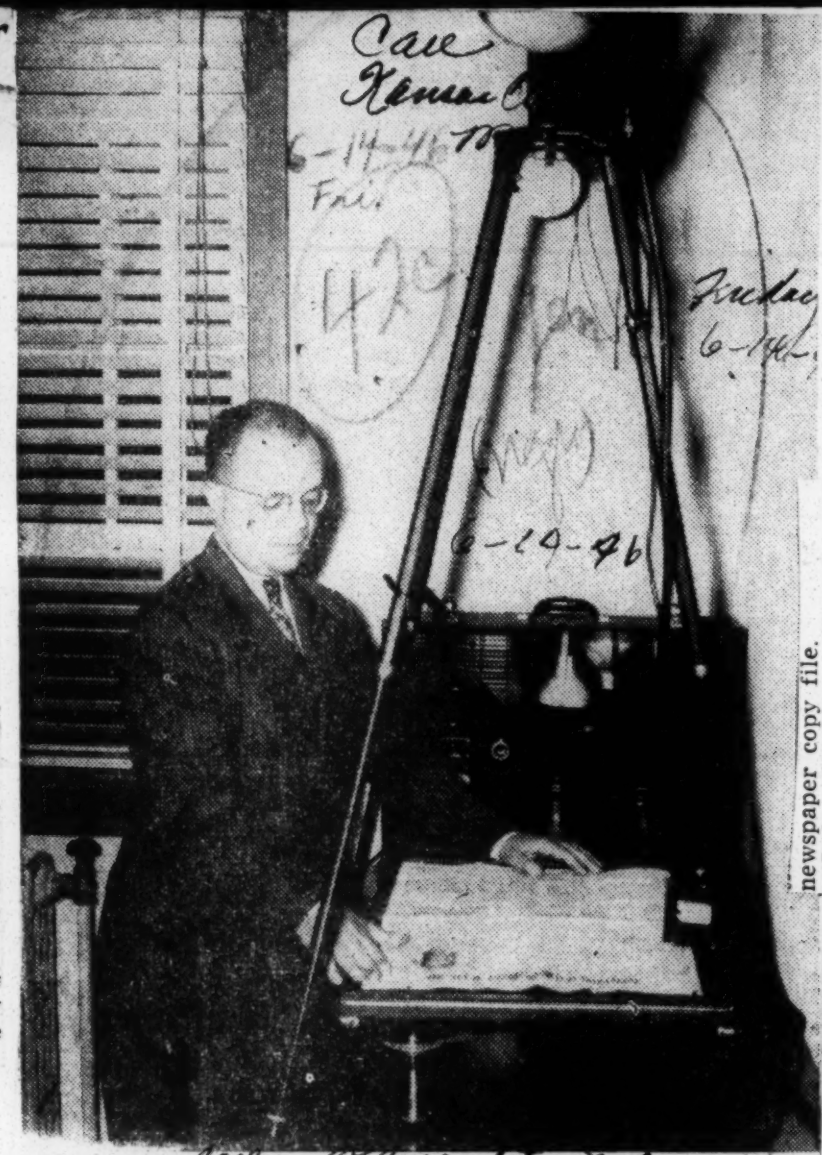
Court Struggle Seen as to Who

newspaper copy file. Judge Atkinson today ordered Marshall and Thomas to appear at a hearing at 10 a.m. tomorrow to show why they did not comply with the injunction order and why they should not be prosecuted for contempt of court.

THE PETITION charges that the defendants published an issue of the paper after the injunction was issued and that on Monday night they entered the news- paper office at 523½ Cotton Ave. and removed various property the ones to determine its editorial policy. Earl Butler, attorney belonging to the firm including a water cooler, drawer of advetis- represents the plaintiffs, and Tom Johnson, is attorney for the de-

litical views held by four owners of the paper, two of whom supported Carmichael in the recent Democratic primary and two of whom did not. Charges of distributing marked ballots also have been made in the controversy. Court yesterday by E. M. Bibb, president of the public, it is charged that Marshall and Thomas failed to observe Judge Atkinson's injunction or-

Will Edit Paper A Bibb court battle over who will publish the Negro newspaper here, The Macon Voice, brewed today while L. Marshall and A. L. Thomas, Negro defendants, faced a possible contempt of court ruling from Judge Mallory C. Atkinson. The controversy arose over po-



PRESERVING NEGRO PAPERS.—With this portable 35 millimeter camera during the next 12 months, Armistead S. Pride, director of the Lincoln University School of Journalism, Jefferson City, Mo., will visit more than 20 states photographing Negro newspapers published prior to 1900. The project, sponsored by the Committee on Negro Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies, will take about a year and will enable future scholars to study some 30,000 pages of old colored dailies and weeklies in one center without having to travel to many different libraries and private collections to see them.

We Come of Age

The Weekly New Orleans, La. Sat. 9-28-46
 WITH this issue The Louisiana Weekly reaches its majority. We are 21 years old. On our anniversary we think it appropriate to rededicate ourselves to the program of progress which has been our guide since our first issue. This program is stated, as it is in every issue, simply and clearly in our masthead. In this anniversary issue we are devoting an entire page to these statements and to the things they mean.

We are pleased to see that as we come of age the community, too, is rapidly approaching manhood. The groundwork for a unified central committee has at last been laid. We are pleased because with this central committee our program and the progress of the community as a whole will be greatly aided. We have long advocated this move. If the next few years see nothing more than the organization of this committee, we believe the demands of progress will be satisfied.

The need for it has long been evident. The most forceful manifestation of it came with the recent primary election. Even if the goal of 20,000 registered voters had been reached, the chances are that vote would not have been felt. The reason, of course, would have been the lack of a unified endorsement of candidates and the "shattered ticket" which resulted.

The responsibility for the establishment of a central committee, the responsibility for solidifying and utilizing gains already won and yet to come lies with four organizations, the NAACP, the People's Defense League, the Urban League and the Business League. These are the Big Four, the most definite, most concretely organized we have. The leaders are all energetic, dynamic men, and with their organizations they have accomplished great things. But they have been acting singly, carrying out their own definite pursuits in their own definite fields of action. How much more they could accomplish if they were to act in one compact body!

There are other organizations, of course, which represent important factions in our city's life. Prominent among them are the Ministerial Alliance, the insurance companies, labor groups and other organizations. All these will certainly be important parts of the central committee. But the initiative for the establishment of this committee still lies with the Big Four. They are the core of this city's action.

When finally the feelings of organizational sovereignty are conquered, when the realization that personal differences are seriously retarding progress comes, what an immense amount of good it will bring with it. Imagine a group of citizens standing before a public official being asked what organization they represent. Think of the impact on that official when he hears, "We represent the entire colored population of New Orleans." *9-28-46*

Being a part of that population, being vitally interested

in everything related to it, we are dedicating our twenty-second year to the achievement of this end.

VIEWS and Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER



(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)

The Courier sat. 9-7-46 Pittsburgh
 A very serious and, I believe, justifiable criticism of the Negro press has been made by James Egert Allen, district school community relations counsellor of the New York City Board of Education, in a paper on "The Local Press as a Factor in Influencing Attitudes Concerning School-Community Relations," recently published by Syracuse University. As Mr. Allen is a distinguished citizen of New York and has been a resident of Harlem for about a quarter century who long served as president of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and now heads its State organization of branches, he cannot be charged as prejudiced against Negroes or unsympathetic toward their socio-economic aspirations as a white person making the same criticism might be.

* * *

Following a brief introduction describing the growth of the Harlem community, recruited chiefly from the South and the West Indies, its expanding geographical boundaries due to growing population pressure, bad housing, the depression and unemployment, educational inequalities, discrimination and bigotry, which made them embittered and sceptical, thus lowering morale and causing "complete loss of confidence on the part of colored parents and citizens in general," especially toward local educational institutions, Mr. Allen charges that the attitude of Negro newspapers serving the community has made reform difficult. He asserts that they "took full advantage of the unfavorable account of parental unrest and dissatisfaction," unduly exaggerating every outburst and infraction of the law, and thus further inflaming the public mind in an irresponsible manner. The approach of the Negro newspaper, he contends, has been negative rather than positive, and therefore, perhaps unwittingly helped to make matters worse.

* * *

Mr. Allen's analysis of the community's newspapers covering a period of ten years shows a continued trend toward anti-social presentation and selection of news. In one newspaper, he charges, "crime constitutes 22.3 per cent of the column inches with number one ranking. Community affairs ranked number 5 with a percentage of 1.1. This average is typical of the three hundred weeklies in America today. In this study of five Negro newspapers serving the Harlem community over a period of eight weeks about 8 per cent of the column inches was devoted to local community affairs and education. About 5 per cent of the news concerning education out of the 8 per cent was sensational and partial to the side of the parents and pupils. Granted that this was a true picture, the fact remains that severe harm could result in inflaming the minds of the public towards the schools and creating a rebellious attitude on the part of the young which reflects itself in public behavior and adjustment." Mr. Allen then reprints the front-page headline stories in the five newspapers during the month of July, 1946, to support his contention that they unduly emphasize strife, tragedy, contention and grief. He calls for more responsibility on the part of the press and adults generally, for study and understanding rather than carping complaint, for wider participation in educational affairs, for preventing misunderstanding and antagonism, and for raising the educational tone of the community.

However, we can materially reduce color discrimination and segregation by statesmanlike, constructive, collective effort, and by adding ourselves of our jim-crow complexes which are numerous and handicapping. Through our own efforts we can vastly improve our living conditions and lift our cultural level wherever we reside, and in this endeavor we can obtain the assistance of the vast majority of white people who are not at all desirous of keeping the Negro down, whether North or South. There is more favoring the Negro than unfavorable in the interracial picture in this country, and the Negro press will be performing a constructive and spiritually uplifting service by devoting more time, thought and space to it, and less to murders, rapes, lynchings, riots and other depressing occurrences. *Sat. 9-7-46*

What is the point in all this deliberate inflaming of the Negro population when no positive and constructive program is offered able than unfavorable in the interracial picture in this country, and to offset the negative presentation? It is very well to use up columns the Negro press will be performing a constructive and spiritually announcing Southern white politicians and practices, and the seamy uplifting service by devoting more time, thought and space to it, and and degrading occurrences outside of the South (often to the total exclusion of other stories just as socially important) if there is some plan, some program, some probability of alleviating or ending these evils. But where there is none, the effect is to foster a spirit of futile rage. Such editorialized headlines as "Bilboism Must Go" are ridiculous unless there is some way of getting rid of Bilbo and are Bilboism from outside Mississippi, which every honest person must doubt. There always has been and always will be color prejudice in this country and it cannot be reduced by denunciation. Negroes alone cannot force any such reduction, and every honest and informed person will concede that never again will the white people of this country divide in conflict over the Negro.

Book Lists

The Afro-American 467 Papers

Four hundred seventy six papers' editors and dates of founding and expiration wherever and these could be ascertained. Negro Newspapers in the United States (18-27-1946), recently pub. The most popular names in

newspapers are AFRO and Trib-

The booklet is the second in a series of which occurs twelve times. Baltimore, Md.

There are ten papers using the names of names News, Voice or Advocate; editors and dates of Nine Records and eight Sentinels

Sat. 10-12-46

Guild Behind Negro Press Gallery Move in Congress

Scranton, Pa. — The weight of the 25,000 members of the American Newspaper Guild was thrown behind the fight of colored reporters for admission to the U. S. Senate and House Press Galleries here recently when delegates to the National ANG Convention unanimously passed a resolution condemning racial discrimination in Congressional Press Galleries.

Drafted by Lowell Lomax of the Washington Afro-American, only Negro member of the 10-man District of Columbia Delegation, the resolution called on the ANG to "protest this outrageous injustice to millions of American citizens."

Immediately after motion for adoption of the resolution was made on the floor of the Convention, Mr. Lomax of the Washington delegation arose to denounce the discriminatory racial policies in the Congressional press galleries and to urge unanimous adoption of the motion.

Thunderous applause greeted Mr. Lomax at the conclusion of his speech on the press gallery resolution before the 250 delegates in the ball room of the Hotel Casey.

Edward Talty, staff reporter on the Washington Times Herald and Harold Read of the National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination also spoke in support of the resolution.

Other members of the Washington delegation who endorsed the resolution were William Flythe, Times Herald; Philip J. Austensen, Post reporter and president of the Washington Newspaper Guild.

Mary Spargo of Washington Post; S. Paul Hoffman, Post; John McLeod, News; Quenten Mott, Evening Star and Milton Murray, International President of the American Newspaper Guild.

Court Appoints Receiver In Negro Paper Dispute

Agitation over the ownership of the Macon Voice continued in the Superior Court yesterday as Judge Mallory C. Atkinson refused to hold L. Marshall, editor of the Negro newspaper, in contempt of court and later assigned the receiver until the case is settled.

ing that the paper had been assigned to the receivership of H. E. Nottingham, Macon lawyer, who will conduct the paper's business and publication until settlement is made at a later date.

ASSIGNMENT ASKED

Request for the assignment was in the form of an amendment to the original petition, and was submitted to Judge Atkinson who named Nottingham to act as receiver.

The legal papers, which were filed late yesterday afternoon in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court, indicated that Nottingham had accepted the receivership but also provided that he could name someone to act for him. The amendment relieved the receiver of the necessity of bond.

The amended petition declared "that if defendants are allowed to continue their unlawful acts, same will necessarily result in causing the insolvency of the Macon Voice, and will bankrupt it."

The petition continued by stating that "it is necessary that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the management and property of petitioner, the Macon Voice, Inc., and operate and preserve the assets of the same."

The internal dispute over ownership of the Macon Voice was today through Color magazine hauled into court on August 22 when the majority stockholders, I. J. K. Wells, editor and publisher of Color, announced that through Sea H. Ferguson, prominent real estate operator of Indianapolis, the Ferguson Fun Bowl in Indianapolis has guaranteed one of these Travel Scholarship tours to any high school student of Indiana or Kentucky who does most to support the campaign drive of Color magazine.

CONTEMPT CHARGED

Yesterday's contempt proceedings were the result of alleged violations of the injunction when the chain of events of yesterday, selects and states today's news mindful of tomorrow's repercussions.

At the session of the court, Butler charged that the removal of the property was an attempt to put it out of business.

Judge Atkinson declined to hold Marshall in contempt of court but allowed injunction, prohibiting interference on the part of Marshall and Thomas, to remain in force.

In the reply to charges of contempt, filed yesterday in behalf of Marshall by his attorney, Thomas W. Johnson, Marshall declared "that at the time the papers were put in the mail he did not have any notice of the contents of the order of the court."

The reply continued by stating that "he emphatically denies that he has ever moved, helped to move or conspired to move any property from the office of the Macon Voice."

Marshall stated that since receiving notice of the injunction that he has changed the name of his paper to the Macon World which he will continue to publish separately from the Macon Voice.

The Negro Press

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. CLARE BOOTHE LUCE

OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 21, 1946

Mrs. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include in the Appendix of the Record an editorial by Lucy Baskerville, secretary of the Carter Patriotic and Civic Association, Inc., which is a splendid example of the tolerant and progressive spirit of many members of the Negro race toward racial relations.

It appeared in the June 15 issue of the Hartford Chronicle. There would be very few serious racial problems which could not be solved if they could be approached in the spirit of this editorial, by both the white and colored peoples.

OBSERVATIONS ON NEGRO PRESS

(By Lucy Baskerville, secretary, Carter Patriotic and Civic Association, Inc.)

The editor's invitation to act as guest editor for this week's Bridgeport edition of the Hartford Chronicle is considered a privilege and an honor.

Our subject is "Plain observations of an average reader of the Negro Press."

We affirm these truths to be self-evident:

That the press is mainly responsible for mass progress, or mass incitement to "act that might set us back 100 years."

That the press is with us from the time we learn to read until the time we cease to live, a sort of eternal textbook of life that patterns and molds us toward progress or retrogression.

A million things worthy of mention happen in a day. A given group of journalists decides which few of all these happenings shall be presented to the reading public.

Discerning journalism, carefully recalling the chain of events of yesterday, selects and states today's news mindful of tomorrow's repercussions.

Sometimes our Negro journalism fails to re-think in these three dimensions.

When this happens our pages 1 emphasize the bad in other races, failing to bring the sheet into balance with an equal emphasis on the good in other races. I daresay this increases circulation (because it is a well-recognized trait in human nature to enjoy sensationalism), but do such practices lead to the "One World" idea of the UNO toward which the world is slowly groping?

Advertising: When Westbrook Pegler attacked a certain section of the Negro press for accepting advertising of "Lucky Numbers" books. Loadstone, Love Powers, and sundry other items dear to the heart of the superstitious, our group (Carter Patriotic and Civic Association) discussed that particular Pegler column at length, and unanimously agreed that Mr. Pegler was "dead right." (However, at the same meeting we passed an oral resolution condemning the same Mr. Pegler for practically everything else he had written about colored people up to that time.)

Our editorials: One of the most intelligent men we know insists that he never completed the fourth reader. He is a successful businessman today at 50. His alma mater is said to be travel, listening, and reading editorials.

There are many ambitious young men of our race today who for one cause or another will not complete their formal schooling in a regular classroom, but who have already completed the first phase of this successful man's education, and to whom the Army discipline has already taught much of the second phase. There remains for these the

final phase only—to have presented to their attention the type of editorials that will reach their consciousness with sufficient impact to cause them to work out their economic and social and political destinies within the framework of the American Democracy, without injury either to themselves or others. The news of the day condensed into the editorial can be made to tell of the progress, the needs, the history, the natural resources, the opportunities to pioneer in export and import trade and discovery in the wide African lands beyond the seas, as well as of the opportunities here at home for those who have the eyes and will to work.

Finally it is the privilege and the sacred trust of the Negro press to bring to these youths the things spoken of in a Garvey poem which I have hanging on the wall beside my desk:

"You sit and quarrel all your life,
And blame the moving world at large;
You fail to enter in the strife,
To sail in fortune's happy barge."

Afro an Old Name

It was from Dr. Brown's compilation, "Negro Newspapers in the United States (1827 to 1946)" published recently by the Lincoln University Journalism Press, that I learned that the word "Afro" has been a good paper name for many years.

The earliest listed was the AFRO-AMERICAN of Cincinnati, published in 1882. Another called the Afro-Independent was published in St. Paul, Minn., in 1888.

The Baltimore AFRO-AMERICAN was established in 1892. There was also an Afro American in Minneapolis in 1899. In 1899 there was an AFRO American Mouthpiece founded in Valdosta, Ga.; an Afro American Sentinel in Omaha, Neb., in 1893.

The Afro American Citizen was established in Charleston, S.C., in 1899 and the Afro Dispatch in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1900.

Nobody seemed to like just plain "African" as a part of the name, but down in Norfolk in 1903, W. A. Conway set up the American Ethiopia.

There were and still are a lot of papers called "Colored." There is a Colored American in New York, Galveston, Texas; Pensacola, Fla., and Augusta, Ga.

And speaking of color, there is, of course, the Black Dispatch of Oklahoma City and there was the Black Republican of New Orleans, but just to even things up New Orleans also had the Sepia Socialite (Democrats no doubt).

It seems almost sacrilegious, but down in Hopkinsville, Ky., the land of the colonels, they had a paper called The Major.

Press Critic in Town

Dr. W. A. Brown, who has been quiet since the early days of the war when he stirred up a hornet's nest by criticizing the colored press in Reader's Digest, was in the Capital last week doing something very secretive with the State Department.

Although Brown's attack coincided with a similar article written by Westbrook Pegler to the end that the publishers themselves thought they were in cahoots.

Brown admitted to me that he has obtained his doctorate from the School of Social Research, New York. His wife is Mrs. Mattie Brown, a sister of Dr. Pegler. He is still associated with the Reader's Digest. Dr. Brown actually makes his chips as a teacher of sociology at Hunter College, New York. He is a native of St. Louis. He confessed.

Role Of The Negro Press In Race Relations

The Chronicle By P. L. PRATTIS *Detroit, Mich.*
Condensed from Phylon

I approach treatment of this subject with some trepidation because, so far as I know, there has been little, if any, formalized thinking and writing upon it by representatives of the Negro press. What I have to say will describe and interpret my personal observations, opinion and philosophy without the benefit of background thinking from the pens of my contemporaries. *Sat. 10-26-46*

In enumerating the functions of the Negro press, I place first the promotion of the welfare of Negroes and the fighting of their battles. The first Negro newspaper in 1827 was born in protest against slavery. Every Negro newspaper published during the 19th century accepted the challenge either to fight slavery or the restrictions which limited the Negro's development as a free man or a first-class citizen. The chief function of the Negro newspaper, along with other forces in Negro life, is to fight for first-class citizenship and full opportunity for growth for Negroes.

Recently, speaking to the students of Lincoln University, I had a word to say about newspaper objectivity. I asserted that the Negro press is ardent and zealous. It does more than describe the fray. It rolls up its sleeves and joins the fight. Sometimes, for that reason, it is called partisan, flamboyant, inflammatory. It is implied that it is not quite a press because it seems to lose itself in special advocacy. It is subjective and personal, not objective and impersonal. It is illy compared with some white dailies which are held up as models of objectivity, dispassionate, impartial purveyors of uncolored, unslanted news.

I should like to say that I believe this much-talked-of objectivity is an academic curio, something prated about in the books on journalism which you study. In most workaday newspaper offices, white and black, it is a guilty conscience complex, heeded more often as a space saver than as builder of character in the newspaper.

I think sometimes that when the scholars in the profession talk about objectivity they mean something else altogether. I think they mean dignity. I think they mean that we should fight like gentlemen the basic ingredients of a particular and not brawl. Not being so good at sneak punches, they don't want us to use any either.

I, for one, can't think of a good newspaper which doesn't take sides and throw its weight around. The modern newspaper was born in passion and protest.

I think that this blunt understanding of primary function is necessary if we are to appreciate the measurable deviations from the rule which indicate affirmative effort on the part of the Negro press to contribute to the improvement of race relations. Many thoughtful, honest persons, black and white, North and South, ob-

portion of Negroes has suffered from the handicaps of such segregation. A practical educator or churchman might ignore that basic fact, even though he were aware of it, in the promotion of the education or religious service of his people. But the Negro press cannot. The basic fact is a foul one to shake hands and work with. The Negro press must say so. It must use its power to destroy the system responsible for the fact. Of course, there are hundreds of other examples I could cite to show why the Negro press is not disposed to play around with issues, to gloss over the facts and why sometimes it upsets the apple cart of other people's plans. But basic to all examples would be the simple necessity and importance of telling the people the truth, regardless of the corrosive affect. The Negro press acts as it does, sometimes intemperately, because of the kind of fight it is in and all too often it must do a blasting job to get the truth.

I would not pretend that we have reached perfection in the utilization and treatment of Negro troops since 1940. We have not. But I am prepared to assert that where as up until 1940 the tendency had been to restrict the number of Negro troops and to use them only for certain inferior services on a segregated basis, the present tendency is in the opposite direction. The present tendency is to use all of America's manpower in the service which it can best perform, regardless of color. There is even open-mindedness on the policy of integration as opposed to segregation. The old way and the old attitude are dying out.

Other organizations, I know, have helped to bring this about, but there isn't the slightest doubt in my mind, having had a privileged position from which to see what was going on during the war, that the Negro press played the leading, determinative and decisive role in changing War Department policy. It used its big guns and it got results.

Finally, I should like to try to prove that the Negro press is affirmatively engaged in the task of winning friends and influencing people, to paraphrase Dale Carnegie. I take it that the desirable aims in race relations are friendship and cooperation between the races. There can be no friendship and cooperation between two groups which are separated by a caste-like social structure, particularly when that structure is designed to depress and debase one group and to elevate and glorify another. You can't love and cooperate with the man who sits on your chest and tightens his fingers around your throat without even having the grace to smile while doing so. That is an elemental fact which the good-will diplomat should not ignore. If two men of two groups are to be friendly, they must accept each other as human beings. You can't hear a heart beat

from one world to another, so they must live in the same world.

The Negro press is seriously engaged in the job of stimulating Negro achievement, increasing the Negro's pride in himself and respect for himself and cultivating within him the desire and the willingness to shake hands and work with the other fellow. The Negro press believes this can best be done by helping the Negro to keep his head lifted high, by helping to dispel all notions that he is an inferior of any kind, by encouraging him to play around with issues, to gloss over the facts and why sometimes it upsets the apple cart of other people's plans. But basic to all examples would be the simple necessity and importance of telling the people the truth, regardless of the corrosive affect. The Negro press acts as it does, sometimes intemperately, because of the kind of fight it is in and all too often it must do a blasting job to get the truth.

More and more, I believe, Negro newspapers of the future are going to feature the constructive, cooperative activities of Negroes and whites. In the past, their columns have been largely devoted to the activities of Negroes alone, but that was partly because Negroes were shover off by themselves. I know of some Negro newspapers where standing orders exist to do everything possible to give proper credit to whites whose hearts are on the right left side.

The Negro press is devoted to friendship on a basis of equality between the races. It has perhaps gone further than any of our so-called racial institutions to promote such friendship. The large newspapers which can afford to do so employ interracial staffs in most of their departments.

This is one of the ways the Negro press uses to increase the number of people on our side. It does not believe in a white America and a black America. It believes in one America and one world. It is impatient of all devices, however attractive, which keep American apart and prevent them from being friends. Like a lion it pounces upon the unjust and like a lamb it welcomes the just.

Sat. 11-16-46
DIFFICULTIES FORCE MIAMI PAPER INTO RECEIVERSHIP
The Afro-American — (ANP) — A plan to force the Sam B. Solomon Publishing Company into insolvency by curtaining publication of the Miami Whip was revealed last week. The paper is in receiver's hands. *Baltimore, Md.*

Negro Newspapers And Periodicals

Some remarkably interesting facts are revealed in statistics on Negro Newspapers and Periodicals, recently published in "Voice of Missions". According to a survey, conducted by the Bureau of Census, there were 155 such periodicals during the fiscal year, July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945. "The combined average net circulation of 137 newspapers bearing a price was 7,809,060. About one-half (52.7) of this circulation was accounted for by newspapers in Audit Bureau of Circulations." (An agency which is the accepted authority on circulation of periodicals.)

The Star of Zion
In other words less than two million copies of the 137 periodicals were circulated currently among the more than 12 million Negroes in the United States, which ratio is further reduced by the obvious fact that many copies went to non-Negro people. Moreover, those who read newspapers and other periodicals often read several, and thus the actual number of readers among Negroes is still further reduced. *Charlotte, N.C.*

If, as is sometimes estimated, five persons may see or read a single copy of a newspaper, it is still highly probable that

not more than half of the Negro population of approximately 40,000, the community in the United States read a representative circulation of all the standard Negro newspapers. For instance: Negro weeklies is estimated to be about the city of Charlotte with a Negro population of 2,000, which is a pretty high figure.

Press Plays Vital Role in Race Relations, Editor Declares

ATLANTA — (ANP) — P. L. Prattis, executive editor of a Pittsburgh newspaper, says that "the chief function of the colored newspaper, along with forces in community life, is to fight for first-class citizenship and full opportunity for colored citizens" in an article appearing in an issue of "Phylon", official organ of Atlanta University. *Sat. 11-16-46*

The article says these newspapers are concerned with the promotion of the welfare of colored people and fighting their battles. It was pointed out that the first such newspaper, published in 1827, was born in protest against slavery. Others fought restrictions which limited development as a free man.

Prattis declared that some people of both races say improving race relations is not the papers' chief function. They advocate the principles of Christianity, the resources of social scientists and diplomacy. They deplore the lack of finesse and temperance.

Thus if the reading ratio is 5 to 1, about 10,000 Negro people are reading the news of activities among their own people.

If such a small percentage of the total population reads the general news, what must be the facts regarding the circulation and reading of religious periodicals? The periodical of the African Methodist Church, having the largest circulation of any paper published by that denomination, boasts of less than 10,000 subscribers, notwithstanding the church claims a membership of more than 800,000. But the Star of Zion is even less fortunate, though being the official church paper of a membership of more than 500,000. *Thurs. 12-19-46*

It is distinctly encouraging and refreshing to note the considerable increase in circulation within recent years, due in some measure to the improved economic situation of our people, but is, indeed, lamentable to observe that a member of our communion, who recently sent an article to us for publication, did not know the name of the Bishop who presided over the district of which her church was a part. This is probably a rather unusual example, but if it were the exception, it would but prove the rule that only one in 20 of our members actually read the Star of Zion at any time, not to mention the possible four readers, who are not subscribers.



TRUMAN PRESENTED WITH FIRST ISSUE OF "COLOR"—Washington, D. C.—President Harry S. Truman was presented last week with the first issue of "Color," a new rotogravure tabloid magazine devoted to the activities of the Negro race and aimed at improving racial relations. (L. to R.): Theodore Cousins, Montclair, N. J., circulation manager; Chester Coleman, W. Va. State College, secretary; Pres. Truman; Sen. Harley Kilgore, of W. Virginia, and I. J. K. Wells, Charleston, W. Va., editor and publisher. —(INP.)

Hits Press OK Of Army Policy Same Old Castor Oil, Says Perry Howard

(Defender Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON—Perry W. Howard, national Republican committeeman from Mississippi, and Washington, D. C. attorney, this week denounced the Negro press for its acceptance of the "so-called" new Army policy making for fuller and sounder use of Negro troops and officers.

Charging that the Negro press' acceptance of the policy constituted

a "flop when they accepted the gold brick from the War Department," Howard declared the new policy "is nothing more than the same old castor oil in a different quill." Putting his feelings into strong language, the veteran politician caustically stated:

Says Press 'Flopped'
"I have previously paid my respects to the Negro press as the second emancipator of my race. I have felt that the results of the Negro press' work during the war are comparable even to the results accomplished by our boys on the battle fields.

"But alas, I have been humiliated and mortified by their recent flop when they accepted the gold brick from the War Department which they said to be a change of policy, when it is nothing more than the same old castor oil in a different quill."

"The order from the War Department only indicated that hereafter they will take more units of colored and more units of whites and have them work together on the battle field. But, no where do they say that segregation of individual soldiers on account of race will be broken up."

"In the newspaper releases relative to the order from the War Department, it was indicated that some representative of the War Department had made some observations. But these observations are not included in the order, and they mean no more than the obita dicta of a court opinion, which is no part of the decision of the court."

WESTBROOK PEGLER A Courageous Negro Editor

One Negro editor in the United States who perceives the patronizing and degrading fraud upon her people that has been promoted for low political purpose by sordid carpet-baggers and frequently reminds them that they are at least in part responsible for their own woes is Almena Davis, the editor of the Los Angeles Tribune. This paper is heartily hated by many other Negro publications which, for years, have imposed on the very ignorance which they deplore among Negroes to advertise luck charms and love powders and to serve their readers a bad imitation of the lowest features of the white daily press written by ignorant gossips and sold by shrewd but utterly mercenary publishers.

At its mast-head, the Tribune says: "The best protection newspapers can offer against distortion, exaggeration and gossip, is frank, uncolored publication of the facts. Truth is always dignified; gossip never is."

Two years ago, the Tribune ran an editorial on an observance called National Negro Press Week.

"What we have to say about the Negro press won't be what the ma-

jority of the craft will like to hear," it said.

"FOR THE most part, the Negro press, to a journalist of any training, talent and respect for the profession, is nauseating. Negro newspapers are powerless because the men and women behind them and on them lack the power of skill, of qualifications for their jobs, of knowledge, without which, zeal, of which they have plenty, is just a damned nuisance. After awhile the job gets too big for them, too demanding. And they suffer further handicaps which are ugly frustrations of ego and they become corrupt and crooked."

"When it comes to sensationalism, to vulgarity, to shallowness, to cheapness, the Negro newspapers go the white press one better."

The Tribune here might have added, with truth, that the majority of the Negro papers during this war so undermined the national loyalty of Negro servicemen that they became unmistakably responsible for episodes humiliating to their own racial clientele and tragic to many individual Negroes thus seduced to commit grievous military crimes.

These events have been charitably glossed over but they are, nevertheless, of record and the records contain, moreover, timely reports by commanders and intelligence officers during the training period deploring the evil influence of the Negro press on Negro units.

Some time later, without acknowledgement but obviously in response to the unanswerable criticisms published in the Los Angeles Tribune and in these dispatches, a group of Negro publishers held a meeting and decided to adopt certain reforms in both advertising and editorial matter. The resolution seems, however, to have been only a gesture. The reform has not been perceptible.

RECENTLY, Miss Davis was invited to Washington to receive an honor called the Wendell Willkie Award for Excellent Journalism.

After a decent interval, the Tribune carried a story headed: "Davis unpopular choice for Willkie award; press on her."

The story said the Negro press accused the award committee of ignoring worthier candidates in favor of frivolous matter, written by Almena Davis.

"In what appeared to be deliberate and malicious misrepresentation of the facts," it said, "Negro newspapers far and wide proclaimed that Miss Davis had won the award for describing Negro men as 'lousy lovers.' The article took Negro men to task for inordinate pride in their sexual prowess."

In reply, Miss Davis explained that this abuse was "just another example of the poor journalism rampant in the Negro press."

"It was more than poor journalism, however," she wrote, "there

was malice aforethought. As regards the article on the Negro man and sex, there was no reason why it should have been cited any more than any other on which the committee based its judgment. Dr. Douglas Freeman, in his speech of presentation, made it clear that numerous articles and editorials influenced the committee in its decision. That my colleagues in the Negro press should have taken the attitude very frankly hurts and deprives me of much of the pleasure that I might have had in the award."

Hurt but still fighting for her people, Miss Davis came back with an editorial reminding them of faults within themselves and their community which no other Negro editor nor any of the condescending white political parasites upon her race ever mentions.

"THE NEGRO," she wrote, "must get hold of himself; must actually start again, from the beginning. He has forgotten the simplest tenets of decency, cleanliness, thrift and perseverance. He has gone all out for sophistication, deceit and corruption. We can control a portion of our own state and fate. We can be clean, decent and hard-working. Our performance should keep pace with our protestations."

Daring to challenge New Deal thought control in another problem, the Tribune attacked unions which tried to make small restaurant owners in the Negro section of Los Angeles pay Hollywood wages and hire employees to do the cooking and bottle-washing usually done by the owners. Daring again, it repudiated Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's political protegee, Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas.

An editorial comment seems to explain the editorial mind of this lone but formidable fighter.

"We find ourselves perpetually on opposite sides (from other Negro papers)," Miss Davis wrote, "because we cannot take a program or line, whether of race, party or philosophy and exalt it beyond the exigencies of the moment which, to us, form the only intelligent basis for conviction."

11 Papers on File in U.S. Library

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Although complete files on colored newspapers are scarce, those on hand dating only to the early part of the 1900's, current and old copies of 11 publications may be obtained in the reading rooms of the Library of Congress.

The papers include the Los Angeles Sentinel, the AFRO-AMERICAN, Chicago Defender, Pittsburgh Courier, Amsterdam News, People's Voice, Indianapolis Recorder, Atlanta Daily World and Norfolk Journal and Guide.

Among the earlier papers are

Tribune To Become Daily
The committee members are Sterling Brown, Howard University; Dr. Donald Daugherty, American Council of Learned Societies; Dr. Herskovits, chairman; Dr. L. D. Reddick, New York Public Library; Dr. Lorenzo D. Turner, Science Research Council; Dr. Donald Young, Social Science Research Council.

Northwestern university, chair-magazines prior to the turn of the century. *Lat 5-4-46*

Afro American
The EVANSTON, Ill. (ANP)—An announcement of a grant by the federal education board to the committee on colored studies of the American Council of Learned Societies for microfilming colored newspapers and magazines published before 1960 was made by Dr. Melville J. Herskovits,

Education Body Gives Funds to Film Papers
The Washington Bee, which suspended publication some years ago, and the New York Age. The AFRO, it was revealed, is the third oldest, dating only from 1936. *Lat 5-4-46*

Philadelphia Tribune, 64-year-old publication, will begin publishing next week, twice a week, beginning next month, it has been revealed by

Washington, R. Rhodes, executive editor. Instead of publication every Wednesday it will now be issued every Tuesday and Friday.

This move has come after much consideration, according to Rhodes who declares that "the world is moving too fast and the future of the Negro too delicate to depend on news once a week. In addition, there is too much news for one paper alone."

While these plans are going on, it is also known that the American newspaper guild will soon seek to represent Tribune employees—as collective bargaining agent—a state of affairs not to the liking of the Tribune publishers.

Negro Paper Clears Stand On CIO Dixie Drive

People's Voice, Harlem's weekly, yesterday said that Van A. Bittner, director of the CIO's organizing drive in the South, was misled on the nature of the PV's Negro-labor "Help Organize the South" May 5 rally.

The rally at Golden Gate Ballroom and a parade is scheduled for May 5.

The paper, of which Rep. Adam Clayton Powell is editor and Doxey Wilkerson is managing editor, sponsored the rally. A statement in behalf of the paper said that the intention is solely to "lend support to the CIO," the strongest champion among the Negro people of the rights of labor.

The statement followed a report from Washington that Mr. Bittner said, "We don't want Communists, Socialists or anybody else to come in on this thing." The director of the CIO's drive also said that Allan E. Haywood, organizational director of the CIO, declined the invitation to address the Harlem rally.

Rep. Powell said he wired the paper's view to CIO President Philip Murray and Mr. Bittner.

Kansas City Girl Wins Essay Contest

Four judges in widely separated cities selected the essay written by Miss Gwendolyn Hill, Kansas City, Mo. high school junior, as the best submitted in the national contest sponsored by the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association. She will receive a \$100 war savings bond.

Miss Hill's essay was chosen as the best of the 36 which were entered in the national contest by sponsoring newspapers in fourteen cities. All of the essays were written on the subject, "The Importance of the Negro Newspaper in Post-War America."

The Importance Of The Negro Newspaper

The Informer
In Post War America
Houston, Texas

By CLEOPATRICIA SIMMONS

We are living in the greatest history-making epoch of all time. Our hopes and expectations are based upon the right interpretation of American Democracy. Negro newspapers will play an important role in giving to the world the proper interpretations of democratic living. What does our Declaration of Independence mean by the statement "All men are created equal"? What do we mean when we pledge allegiance to "One Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all"? Many common practices in our beloved Texas do not conform to our interpretation of these principles. If we walk down now we are constantly reminded that we can't eat here or we can't ride there. If we want to obtain further culture and mental developments, we can't study yonder. The founders of this republic proclaimed freedom; democracy and justice as the principles upon which they based their faith. Negro newspapers must help give to the world a new meaning of these principles. They mean world brotherhood and world patriotism based on justice and goodwill. It can not be done by violence; we can not legislate it; it must be done by education; by educating the mind, the heart and the soul. For as the rivulet scoops out the valley, moulds the hill-side and the stream of thought sculpts the mountain's faces, so the soul into grace, mellows the heart into tenderness and love, and these are reflected in attitudes of tolerance, desires for universal freedom, and deeds of justice.

Negro newspapers have done much in the past to bring about a growing attitude of tolerance in America. These crusaders for democracy have fought untiringly that the Negro might have economic and political freedom. Never before has the Negro been given the economic opportunity he now has. Fifteen different cities now employ more than 2000 Negroes as motormen and conductors in their transportation system. Over two hundred thousand are in Federal civil service. In all more than five million Negroes were gainfully employed last year. Political gains are being made also. Negroes in Texas and Arkansas voted last year for the first time since reconstruction days. Stirring up the race issue is no longer a way to get white votes as was proved last year in the defeat of "Cotton" Ed. Smith and Eugene Talmadge.

These changes must be brought to the American public. We must integrate these enlarged opportunities, this enriched culture, this increased ingenuity into our social, political and religious order so that it will become a part of America's civilization just as our art and music have done. Negro newspapers must not stop now, but keep on working to make operative our ideals of government and religion, the principles of justice and fair play.

A country like ours, founded in the deep principles of Christianity, will not fail. Negro newspapers must keep on working, and they will meet undismayed, any opposition from the enemies of human justice. They must fight in spite of the sharp attacks of demagogues and the legislative filibusters of congressmen like Senator Bilbo. We want full economic, political, and educational equalization. There may be apparent defeat and temporary delays, but Negro newspapers must not waver but continue to cry, "Fight on, my soul till death."

America is full of right things. Some of the employees were to be dismissed because of the change in wait. It is my opinion that PV is accused of not practicing what it preached and as being opposed to full employment for Harlem. "Harlem money should support Harlem enterprises," said the workers. The statement was signed by C. Wesley Barnes, Louis Crews, Aubrey Yearwood, James L. Roberts, Arthur Aiken, Ewing Harris, and Alex Gaston.

Doxey A. Wilkerson, general manager of the accused paper pooh-poohed the charges although he admitted that the Metropolitan News Company who had been retained to distribute his paper did not have Negro drivers, according to his knowledge. Wilkerson explained the lily-white drivers system by saying Metropolitan had a closed shop union contract with a union which has placed no Negroes in Metro shop, he said, but they claim some Negro members. He termed the leaflet, "untrue, unfair, and ill-advised."

"PV recently changed its distribution services to the Metropolitan News Company for the sole purpose of getting wider and earlier distribution of its paper," said Wilkerson. "This was well understood," he remarked. Leonard Brannic, general manager of the Great Eastern News Distributors felt aggrieved that the contract had been taken from his firm which he described as handling all of the big Negro publications and maga-

Negro Distributors Hit Voice's Change To Lilywhite Outfit

Harlem was treated to a new kind of labor dispute in the newspaper field when the seven drivers of the Great Eastern News Corporation last week called for a boycott against the People's Voice.

The leaflet was in the form of a letter to the citizens. It said in part: "We, the drivers and route men of the Great Eastern News Corporation, distributed the People's Voice during crucial war-time conditions. Now we are told by the Corporation for which we work that the People's Voice is being distributed by a larger distributing concern that will not employ us."

The leaflet further charged that some of the employees were to be dismissed because of the change in wait. It is my opinion that PV is accused of not practicing what it preached and as being opposed to full employment for Harlem. "Harlem money should support Harlem enterprises," said the workers.

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NEGRO PRESS HIT (AGAIN)

of "The Negro," the author de- clares crimes played up in Negro newspapers are usually those com- mitted by Negroes against them- selves or of white against Ne- groes. Generally, the article contends, his parents knowledge than he can inherit his father's glass eye or wooden leg. The child of the most ignorant parents may be a pioneer of science or a

YOUR CHILD

A child in no more inherit his parents knowledge than he can inherit his father's glass eye or wooden leg. The child of the most ignorant parents may be a pioneer of science or a

Ebony Named In \$100,000 Suit By Champion Louis

CHICAGO — (ANP) — A \$100,000 libel suit against Ebony magazine was filed in circuit court here last week by Joe Louis, heavy-weight boxing champion over statements contained in a feature story in the May issue on "How Joe Lost \$2,000,000."

The magazine's article stated that the champion, who defended his title Wednesday at Yankee stadium against Billy Conn, is now in debt for \$200,000 or more despite the fact that he has earned \$2,000,000 in the last 12 years. The suit was filed against the Negro Digest Company, its editor and general manager, John H. Johnson and Charles A. Becker, respectively.

The Deep South Speaks

The Journal and Guide
By ROBERT DURR

For The NNPA News Service

THE effectiveness of the Negro newspaper for the preservation and extension of democracy for all the people during the past decade is the white South's most alarming discovery. **Sat. 3-9-46** Purely mercenary white journal-reporters reporting news of local life in the South are capitalizing Negro activities and get the Negro on the growing interest of Negroes by to give Negro mechanics, column-employing Negroes to conduct columns, editorial writers, circulation columns or sections entitled, "Con-and advertising executives employing Negroes." or "What Negroes are Doing" and "Negro Activities." Some of these white-daily's practice of playing up the controlled newspapers which had doings of Negroes and playing started off with one such column down their worthwhile activities, a few months ago, are now carry-and you have a setup wherein the ing as many as four columns. gullible Negro aids and abets and

In one section of the South finances his own downfall. white weekly is devoting the entire back page of each edition to local news about and by Negroes. It solicits advertising from Negro businesses to be featured on that page. Each advertiser is given bundles of copies of the paper to give to his customers.

In one particular community where it is known that the leading daily is shedding much of its reactionary policy, a leader and his associates in the attempt to resurrect the Ku Klux Klan, published any number of reactionary hate sheets.

The weekly devoting a full page to Negro news with a Southern white woman soliciting the advertisement among Negro business men is thought by some to be a part of a setup which underneath is as anti-Negro as Nazi Germany was anti-Jew.

When this setup is exposed it is likely that supporters among Negroes will discover that their advertisements dollars have supported newspapers which are anti-Negro and that their support makes possible publication of hate sheets which are circulated among unenlightened whites. **Sat. 3-9-46**

Even in some quarters leading workers on interracial setups blame the Negro press for the awakened Negro. It is accused of leading the crusade against "Jim-Crowism" segregation and discrimination and making the Negro discontented with "his place" and the "nothing" handlers of the Negro problem.

The opposition's technique now is to bore into existing Negro newspaper setups with a view of dividing the owners into conflicting view points—one for newspapers with souls and policies, and the others for newspapers without souls or policies—just something to make money. The other method is to enlarge the "Jim-Crow"

published here, has been banned by celebration, will be heard March 2 the office of police in Leopoldville over the NBC network at 12:30 Belgium Congo, the cooperation was P. M. (EST). advised by his agent there last week. The ban, which applies to the entire Belgian Congo, was issued last June 9 under Ordinance No. 131, and published in the Administrative News.

Truman Says

Negro Press Played Big Role in War

Pittsburgh Courier

WASHINGTON—"The Negro press performed a signal war service," President Truman declared this week in formal recognition of National Negro Newspaper Week.

The letter was addressed to Frank L. Stanley, president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association. "I am glad to hear that National Negro Newspaper Week will again be celebrated," Mr. Truman's letter continued. "We have recently brought to a successful conclusion a war which called forth the united effort of all citizens. In rallying Negro Americans to that united effort, the Negro Press performed a signal war service."

"We are now faced both abroad and at home with a great challenge and a great opportunity. At home we must maintain full production. Abroad we must join with other nations to secure the peace. To meet this challenge successfully will again call for a united effort by all our citizens. It is my great wish and fervent hope that the Negro Press will step forward in peace as it did in war; that it will rally the support of Negro Americans to the challenge of our times; and that it will continue to work, as we all must, for a greater sharing of responsibilities and rewards among the whole people." **3-2-46**

JOURNALISM AWARDS

Spruille Braden, assistant Secretary of State, and P. B. Young Sr., publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, will be the speakers at a dinner Friday evening in the United Nations Club, 1701 Nineteenth Street, Northwest, at which time the Wendell L. Willkie awards for Negro journalism will be presented.

Honorary committee on these awards consists of Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, chairman; Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Dr. Robert G. Spruill, Channing H. Tobias and Carl Van Doren. Mark F. Ethridge is chairman of the Committee of Journalists, and Louis Martin, editor of the Michigan Chronicle, is the representative of the NNPA on this committee. **3-2-46**

TWO RADIO PROGRAMS

Newspaper Week is being observed in connection with the 119th anniversary of the Negro Press. Two national broadcasts were arranged. One was conducted last Sunday over CBS, and the final broadcast which will close the anniversary

Newsman Vote Strike On Amsterdam News

Defender New York Bureau

NEW YORK—The Amsterdam News Guild Unit this week voted unanimously in favor of strike action against the management of the newspaper owned by C. B. Powell.

The decision to strike has to go to the Representative Assembly of the New York Guild for ratification before the strike takes effect, a shop spokesman explained, but it was expected there would be no question about receiving the ratification. **3-9-46**

No issues of hours or wages are involved and no new contract is being negotiated.

The Guild unit charges that the management has ignored provisions of the contract it has signed with the Guild, mostly in matters of inter-office relationships such as hiring in violation of the contract, using individuals in multiple-office employment against the understanding with the union and other issues of office management.

EBONY Initiates New Feature Cover

The first Negro magazine to run a four-color Kodachrome cover hits the newsstands this week when the new Negro picture magazine, EBONY, presents its March issue. To mark the debut of its new four-color cover, EBONY has chosen as cover girl I. M. Horne, the champion pinup girl of Negro America and probably the most photographed Negro in the world. With this new smart cover, EBONY takes its place with the class magazines of the country.

Lewis W. Jones

Assumes Duties As Informer Editor

Houston—Lewis W. Jones, author of "Concerning Us," a column appearing currently in the Informer newspapers, assumed duties as editor of The Informer, Dec. 26.

Mr. Jones is a native Texan, having spent much of his childhood in Navasota where he attended grade school under his father, Prof. W. E. Jones, present principal of the Nacogdoches High school, who was then principal of the school at Navasota.

Fisk Graduate

Top Capital Officials Read Our Press Eagerly

Baltimore, Md.
Afro-American

Bound Copies Available at Congressional Library; Solons Call for Current Issues

By JAMES L. HICKS

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)—Who, in official Washington, reads colored newspapers?

"The liberals!" shout the reactionaries. "The reactionaries, too," yell the liberals. "Both of 'em read," say the Communists—and those who know that everybody in the capitol who is somebody read newspapers owned and published by America's Tenth Man.

"Those who know" are the 85 members of the Budget Bureau's Division of Press Intelligence, located in the Office of Information Building on Pennsylvania Ave., whose job it is to inform government agencies on what the nation's press is saying about their bureaus. **3-2-46**

Clippings to Officials

This division, under the direction of Miss Charlotte J. Hatton, has "readers" who devote all their time to reading colored newspapers from all over the country.

They go over each paper carefully, clipping articles concerning a particular government agency.

The article is then sent to either the head of or a "contact" man within the agency, appointed by the chief to analyze the press.

In the Pentagon building, Mrs. Jean Albertson's sole duty in the analysis section of the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations, is to read and clip 35 of the country's leading colored newspapers.

These are compiled into a "Re-

The popularity of these papers is best described by a Congressional Library employee who said that one of its chief complaints is that Congressmen send for colored papers as soon as they come in and often delay their return to the reading room. The Library of Congress does not clip colored papers but binds them in book form for perusal, and current issues are made available in the periodical reading room for one month, then are bound and placed in the serials division.

Mr. Jones is a graduate of Fisk university with a Bachelor of Arts degree and received his Master of Arts degree from Columbia university. He also studied at the University of Chicago.

He was honorably discharged from two years service in the armed forces as orientation lecturer Oct. 18. He was sergeant in the army and received his discharge at Camp Beale, Calif.

Mr. Jones is brother of Mrs. Alice Marie Jones Johnson, former WAC captain, who did such a grand job of recruiting in the States during the war. A brother, Eugene Jones, is still with the armed forces, serving in Japan.

Immediately before entering the army, Mr. Jones worked in the Research Division of the Office of War Information and for 10 years prior, he taught sociology and supervised research projects at Fisk. He is making his home with his un-

Truman Gibson Joins Courier Family As Veterans' Editor

Baltimore, Pa.

Pittsburgh Courier

Former Civilian Aide to Secretary of War to Use His Knowledge and Experience to Further Program for Complete Integration of Negroes into U. S. Armed Services

Sat 3-9-46

Truman K. Gibson Jr., former Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, has joined the official family of The Pittsburgh Courier as veterans' editor. His experience and knowledge he has acquired in the last five years about military matters will be used to further the aggressive program for the fair and non-discriminatory treatment of Negroes in our armed forces and by the Veterans Administration that was first begun by this paper five years ago.

Since the middle 1930s, The Pittsburgh Courier has led in the fight for the right kind of use of Negroes in our Army, Navy and Coast Guard. At this early date, the late Robert L. Vann wisely foresaw that our involvement in war would be inevitable. He, therefore, committed this newspaper to a two-fold program. On the one hand he vigorously exposed to public view the many racial discriminations that then honeycombed the jim-crow services. On the other, he advanced constructive suggestions for the fair use of Negroes.

COURIER SCORES 'FIRSTS'

This two-fold program has since been vigorously pushed. In doing this, representatives of The Pittsburgh Courier have rung up many firsts. All of them cannot be reviewed because the list is long. In 1938, The Pittsburgh Courier urged the use of Negroes in all the arms and branches of the Army. Many Representatives in Congress, including some from the South, joined with Mr. Vann, who personally led this fight. In 1940, The Pittsburgh Courier organized a committee that prepared, and was successful in getting adopted, an amendment to the Selective Service and Training Act, which provided against discrimination on account of race or color in the application of that mobilization measure.

It was P. L. Prattis, Executive Editor, who was the first representative of any Negro newspaper to make a personal tour of major Army camps throughout the United States—and this was a year before Pearl Harbor. At the very moment that the late President Roosevelt was making his speech in Congress committing this Nation to war, The Pittsburgh Courier was in the War Department making application for the accreditation of a war correspondent. Shortly thereafter Edgar T. Rouzeau, now with the New York Herald Tribune, became the first fully accredited Negro war correspondent in this war.

ROUZEAU BLAZES TRAIL

The results of the constructive proposals first initiated by The Pittsburgh Courier are now history. Thirty-four Negro correspondents followed the trail blazed by Rouzeau to fully report the activities of our troops overseas. After 1941, Negroes were included in all arms and branches of the service, with more than 7,500 Negro commissioned officers in the Army. In 1943 the Navy lowered its bars and started on a program designed ultimately to make full use of Negro

seamen and a more limited use of Negro commissioned officers.

The amendment to the Selective Service and Training Act developed into the most important piece of Federal legislation benefitting Negroes since the enactment of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution. This non-discriminatory clause forced the abandonment of a policy of mobilization during an emergency pursued by both the Army and Navy for many years of restricting the number of Negroes in the services to the barest minimum. The fact that the Army, and subsequently the Navy, had to include large numbers of Negroes, made their old plans entirely unworkable. Many headaches could have been avoided had there not been just so many Negro soldiers and sailors of their ways. They had to be provided for. Many issues that would have been postponed had to be met.

EXPOSED TUSKEGEE CASE

While these constructive suggestions were being pushed, the inevitable results of jim crow were being aired weekly. Many disturbances like the Camp Livingston and Fort Bragg riots first broke in the columns of The Pittsburgh Courier. Conditions at the Tuskegee Army Air Field were developed in an exclusive series of articles that resulted in shifts in command at that installation. The many assaults on soldiers in uniform in the South were fully reported. The fact that constructive proposals were offered did not interfere with a full and comprehensive coverage of the actual conditions confronting Negroes in the services.

The balanced program began by Mr. Vann and carried on by The Pittsburgh Courier has paid off. A and II, when military matters were start has been made in the right direction by both the Army and Navy. Jim crow policies are on their way out. Bitter experiences now more than ever. Protest alone shown that these practices are not only undemocratic and morally wrong, but even more important, are militarily unsound. Though perfection is still a long way off, momentum in the right direction has been started. This momentum will be continued only by sound and intelligent action. The cunning, shrewdness and determination of our enemies cannot be met by invectiveness and denunciation alone. We certainly must avoid the mistakes made after the last war.

MADE WRONG CONCLUSIONS

After World War I the lessons of our participation were soon forgotten. Our enemies did not, however, forget the conclusions that they had drawn. Every study that was made in the War Department started on a program designed ultimately to make full use of Negro

started off with the assumption that Negro soldiers and officers failed in World War I. They proceeded from this point to the common conclusion that these failures were due to the fact that Negroes possess an inherent racial inferiority that disqualifies them as soldiers. The recommendations, therefore, all provided for extremely limited use of Negroes in the event of mobilization during an emergency.

The amendment to the Selective Service and Training Act developed into the most important piece of Federal legislation benefitting Negroes since the enactment of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution. This non-discriminatory clause forced the abandonment of a policy of mobilization during an emergency pursued by both the Army and Navy for many years of restricting the number of Negroes in the services to the barest minimum. The fact that the Army, and subsequently the Navy, had to include large numbers of Negroes, made their old plans entirely unworkable. Many headaches could have been avoided had there not been just so many Negro soldiers and sailors of their ways. They had to be provided for. Many issues that would have been postponed had to be met.

ATTITUDE HAS CHANGED

Happily, this thinking has been changed in the War Department. The plans that are now being made do not proceed on his assumption of inferiority. Mere yelling alone did not convince the planners in the War Department of the errors of their ways. They had to be confronted by facts that convincingly showed that any notions of racial inferiority were unscientific and unwarranted from a military point of view. The Pittsburgh Courier early determined that before any substantial changes in attitudes could be accomplished, the unpleasant facts of life had to be frankly considered. Negro failures could not be explained away, but these failings had to be evaluated and the blame properly placed. In every instance, the basic responsibility went right back to inadequate plans and not to racial failings.

TO CONTINUE CRUSADE

The officials of The Pittsburgh Courier intend that this forward momentum shall continue and that the young men now coming along shall be spared the mistakes made in the twenty-five years that intervened between World War I and the present. The dual program begun by Mr. Vann fifteen years ago is needed now more than ever. Protest alone has never solved anything. Yet the gains that have been made during the war years. Unfortunately, many of our leaders have overlooked the fact that protest is never an end in itself, but merely a means to an end. The successes achieved by The Pittsburgh Courier show that protest must always be joined with constructive proposals in order to achieve a real and lasting progress. This dual program will therefore be continued. Questions for direct answer should be addressed to Mr. Gibson at his law office, 3507 South Parkway, Chicago, Ill., or care of The Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa. Veterans with question about jobs or their treatment by the Veterans Administration, or more immediate problems of loans, insurance, and educational benefits under the GI

Bill of Rights should write for such information as is now available.

Earl Conrad

Chicago Defender, Ill.

The Negro Press Fights On

THE NEGRO PRESS has come a long way from that early period when "Freedom's Journal" and the "Anti-Slavery Advocate" and other pioneer publications were issued. Yet in its essential character the Negro press remains the revolutionary instrument that it was before the Civil War. Just as the pre-Civil War Negro press and anti-slavery press made a major contribution to the ending of chattel slavery, so, the Negro press of today, notably the Chicago Defender, is making a similarly progressive impact on the democratic movement of our time.

Sat 3-2-46



The Negro press of today is a highly revolutionary instrument. There is nothing else in American society which approximates it in anger, information and determined purpose: unless it is, at the other extreme, the Congressional Record itself, which reads, these days, more like some publication issued officially in 1939 Germany. I refer here to the way in which the fascists are allowed to rave, and print their ravings in the nation's leading official publication, often without refutation by real or supposed progressive leaders.

Ultimate Objective

THERE ISN'T any other press in America which, in the worst days of the war, yielded up a more interesting set of headlines than you could find on the front page of any of the Negro papers. Moreover, as the war ended, and as the violent wartime quality of headlines in the white-owned, metropolitan press simmered down, and registered the diplomatic struggle chiefly, the rate of at-home violence involving the Negro arose in the content of the headlines in the Negro press. Now we are confronted with a wave of Ferguson cases, of Negro GIs beaten and killed for standing up for their rights. The Negro press still reads like war.

In the nature of the Negro question, our press is about five times as radical in content and sound as any labor press you could mention. If the labor press speaks of an ultimate objective of a classless society, which it often does, then the Negro press puts forward an ultimate objective—presented as an immediate demand—which is just as revolutionary for the American scene as the demand for a classless society is for the world scene. The demand is for full integration into the American pattern. When you consider that the Negro is almost wholly outside that pattern, then you can understand how the drive toward that objective is fraught with all the drama of caste struggle. That's what it is: caste struggle, which stretches on over into the class struggle of white labor and white capital.

Labor Unity

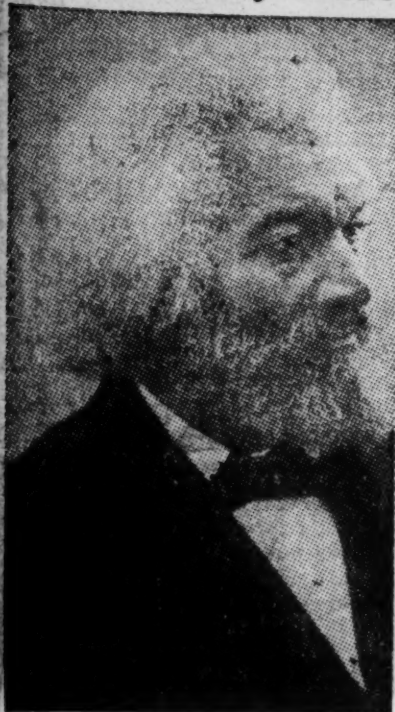
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Yesterday And Today

THE NEGRO CASTE is driving toward integration into the labor portion of white America. Here too there is a struggle—which this press portrays—for the Negro does not always have an easy time entering fully into the labor movement. In particular the Negro has a fight on his hands in the American Federation of Labor and here, in particular, is the responsibility of the white worker the greatest.

The Negro, in the main, is a working man. He meets white workers. He often belongs to trade unions made up of white workers. His drive toward "full integration" takes its most significant shape in this area of society. Full participation in the trade union movement is the first condition for his entry into the whole fabric of white America. Finally, the battle of the Negro man and woman to reach a par of political-economic-social equity with white labor, has merged the caste battle with the class struggle.

Man who took first
Covenant case to
Supreme Court gets
MEXICO CITY—Carl H. Hanberry, Chicago realtor who in 1940

Two Runaway Slaves, First Negro Editors



FREDERICK DOUGLASS



JOHN WILLIAM DUNJEE

Two runaway slaves, whose irrepressible spirits drove them to the land of freedom and finally into the newspaper profession were Frederick Douglass and John William Dunjee. Douglass launched the "North Star" in 1847, while Dunjee, the younger man, launched the Harper's Ferry Messenger at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., in 1871.

Both men escaped from slavery by use of the "Underground Railroad," and became fast friends during the reconstruction period following the war between the states.

The two men sat in the first civil rights convention held by Negroes in Washington, presided over by P. B. S. Pinchback of Louisiana. Douglass was a delegate from New York, while Dunjee was a delegate from Rhode Island.

The thrilling escape of Editor Dunjee from slavery and his subsequent life in Canada and return to the states is faithfully chronicled in "Underground Railroad," a book written by William Still, and the story of how Douglass "followed his heels" as he traveled towards the North Star, is told in the "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass."

In his early eighties, Douglass delivered the dedicatory address in Augusta, Georgia, when the then Rev. Dunjee opened the new Union Baptist church for worship, and was Rev. Dunjee's house guest when the Republican National Convention convened in Minneapolis.

What's In a Name?

One has only to observe the title or designation of a Negro journal to know something of its purpose and objective. Representing a submerged group in American life, the Negro Press for the 119 years of its existence has always sought to interpret the constitution as it relates to the civil and fundamental rights of citizens. In the name of the publication something of the yearning, longing and objective of plaintive souls is expressed. One can find in the mast-head something of lament, courage, striving.

Let us take, for example, the first Negro publication, established by John Russwurm 119 years ago. John Russwurm, the first Negro college graduate in America, decided to name his publication "Freedom's Journal." Born in Jamaica, Russwurm came to America later discovering that education nor his publication could free him from the thrall of race prejudice and hate. Russwurm finally became interested in a colonization scheme and died many years later, the governor of a province in Liberia. There was an

Negro (Historical)

excellent reason why in Russwurm's day he would feel an appropriate name for his publication should be "Freedom's Journal."

The next publication of note was Frederick Douglass' "North Star." A former slave himself, this great abolitionist remembering how bondmen, escaping from their cruel masters, traveled at night through bog, swamp and forest, with nothing to guide them but the north star in the heavens, decided the most appropriate title for his journalistic effort at Rochester, N. Y., was that fixed heavenly planet known to those who as fugitive slaves, crossed the Ohio river guided by the (polestar) north star.

And then William Monroe Trotter came on the scene with the "Boston Guardian." Trotter was an implacable foe of race proscription and hate. Elder citizens will recall how the unrelenting Trotter walked out of the White House on President Wilson at a moment when Trotter felt the president of the United States was permitting his hands to be tied by prejudice. Trotter will perhaps go down in history as that member of the Negro press, abandoned by his friends, and so corroded with hate for those who barred Negroes from emolument and privileged that he finally committed suicide. It should be remembered, however, that the name of his paper was "The Guardian." One may easily understand what this great gladiator for human rights had in mind when he named his publication.

The Rev. John William Dunjee, father of this writer, launched the "Harper's Ferry Messenger" at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, in 1882. The Messenger had its being during that period when Frederick Douglass, P. B. S. Pinchback, John M. Langston, Blanch K. Bruce and others of that early group were fighting for the vitalization of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendment to the constitution of the United States. Extracts from the pages of the "Messenger," kept in an old scrapbook compiled by Editor Dunjee, tell of passage of the civil rights bill in Congress, and the ten-year period when Negroes enjoyed all of the emoluments and privileges of first class citizenship. The Messenger was shortlived, but it should be easy for one to note what Rev. Dunjee had in mind when he decided he was going to publish his newspaper. Perhaps he was thinking of Paul Revere, who was a courageous messenger telling of approaching enemies during the Revolutionary period.

The Black Dispatch started publication 31 years ago. It found life in that period when early Oklahoma state government was converting Langston university into the political football it is today. When the Black Dispatch started publication the Negro Press was only 88 years old, so that we can say with pride the publication has lived through one-fourth of the period transpiring since "Freedom's Journal."

The Black Dispatch found its name in the effort to dignify a slur. Even in this day, when many people seek to refer to an untruth, they resort to an old expression, "That's black dispatch gossip." The inference is of course when Negroes gossip they lie, and of course lie more than other people do when they gossip. This is very damaging to the integrity and self-respect of the race and almost as damaging as the propaganda used almost every day, "black as sin." All of this has developed psychology among millions of Negroes that their color is a curse, and that there is something evil in their peculiar pigmentation. This is especially true in a world where we are taught "white is the emblem of purity."

The Black Dispatch found its name in the effort of its founder to dignify a slur. We recall how embarrassing it was twenty-five years ago for some Negroes to pronounce and repeat the name in public. It brought out in the open the large number of Negroes who were actually ashamed of their

have when in these later days we are presented to large audiences as "THE EDITOR OF THE BLACK DISPATCH" without any halt in the voice of the introducer, be he black or white. It causes us to feel we have achieved in a measure the objective we have sought for more than a quarter of a century, in building self-respect among Negroes, and proving that there is nothing in names, save and except that which one places in a name. Hereafter, when you read Negro newspapers, observe more carefully the name given to the publication. "The Chicago Defender," "The People's Voice," "The Florida Sentinel," "Houston Informer," "The Plainedealer," "California Eagle," "Progressive Era," "The Crisis." The folk who named these publications had tremendous social weight upon their minds immediately obvious upon slightest thought, and while other Negro publications may not have such similarly striking names, you may rest assured that their objectives are centered in ideal government as expressed in civil liberties and democratic growth.

When a white man believes the world to know you have a black man in the contention. It is the contention of the Black Dispatch that Negroes should be proud to say "I am a black man"; but that day will never come until we rid our language system and our every day patterns and forms of subtle innuendoes and insinuations that destroy self-respect among American Negroes. In the thirty-one years of publication the Black Dispatch has sought to put so much of use and service into its name, that few there are who shy away from the appellation. In the past thirty-one years the fight we have made against proscription, hate and prejudice, and the battles we have fought for liberalism, fair play and democracy for all people, causes us on the 119th anniversary of the Negro press to modestly feel the masses of Negroes are acquiring greater self-respect, and certainly we feel greatly rewarded for our striving when we read letters coming from all over the world applauding our efforts. Surely in the language of Halleck, "None name thee but to praise."

It is one of the most gratifying feelings we can possibly

News Distributors Form Association



News distributors who met recently in New York City and laid plans for formation of the National Negro News Distributors' Association and elected Carroll M. Ellis of Chicago's National News Company, chairman. The group plans extensive organization culminating in a meeting with the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association in New York next June. Left to right, are Leroy Brannic, N.Y., Great Eastern News; Augustus Lowther, Newark, Greater N.J. Newsdealer; Walter D. Coleman, Prudential News, Washington; Augustus Lowther, New Jersey and Mr. Ellis.

News Distributors Form Association

NEW YORK. Plans for the formation of the National Negro News Distributors' Association were made recently when five leading distributors met here and elected Carroll M. Ellis of Chicago as chairman.

Purpose of the association is to create better understanding with the publishers by discussing problems of mutual interest and by serving as a clearing house of ideas for trade and matters, and to create a spirit of good will and fellowship among distributors.

Tentative plans call for a meeting here in June in conjunction with the annual Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association.

News Distributors from 6 States, D.C., Meet in N.Y.



Members of National Negro News Distributors Association who attended their first conference last week at Freedom House in N.Y.C. Standing left to right, Jesse A. Wright, Tri-State News Co., Philadelphia; Augustus Lowther, Greater New Jersey Newsdealers Co., Newark; William E. Jackson, New Haven, Conn., Jackson & Son, News Distributors; William J. Campbell, Buffalo, New York; E. Uriah Summers, Mt. Vernon, N.Y., Summers News Co. Sitting left to right, Mrs. Jesse J. Johnson, Triple "J" Deluxe News Agency, St. Louis, Mo.; Walter D. Coleman, Prudential News Co., Washington; Carroll M. Ellis, National News Co., Chicago; LeRoy M. Brannic, Great Eastern News Corp., New York; and Augustus Lowther, Greater New Jersey Newsdealers Co., Newark.

Nat'l News Association Formed

Nat'l Newsdealers' Association Formed

NEW YORK. The National Negro News Distributors Association, an independent newsdealers' organization, held its first annual meeting here last week, and elected officers.

Carroll M. Ellis, National News company, Chicago, was elected president. The other officers are LeRoy M. Brannic, Great Eastern News corporation, vice president; Walter D. Coleman, Prudential News Company, Washington, secretary; William J. Campbell, Campbell's News Distributing Company, Buffalo, treasurer.

The four regional directors elected are Phil A. Jones for the Pacific Coast; George L. Blankenship, Western; L. P. Bucksell, South; and Jessie Wright, eastern.

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Newspaper Publishers Confer in St. Louis

Negro (National Newspaper Publishers' Association)--NNPW

can be guaranteed to all.

ABOUT SCIENCE

The pioneering role of the Negro in the field of science, with special reference to the development of blood plasma, will be discussed by Dr. Charles H. Drew, one-time famous athlete and now head of surgical instruction at the medical school of Howard University. Dr. Drew through his experiments with blood plasma is credited with saving thousands of lives during the war.

Also to be heard on the program will be a spokesman for the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association, sponsors of the observance; Lionel Hampton's Orchestra, one of the nation's best; the Ink Spots, outstanding radio and recording artists; and Carol Brice, young and coming contralto.

SECOND BROADCAST

The week will be climaxed by another broadcast, this time over the NBC network, on Saturday, March 2, at 12:30 p.m. EST.

Ralph Cooper, outstanding emcee and actor, will head a cast briefly dramatizing the progress of the Negro since 1827 when the first Negro newspaper, Freedom's Journal, founded by Samuel Russwurm, came into being.

The role and accomplishments of the Negro in the field of government will be summarized by Judge William H. Hastie of Washington, former judge of the Federal District Court in the Virgin Islands and more recently named by President Truman to be the first colored governor of the islands, and the notable strides of the Negro in sports will be brought out by interviews with Joe Louis, heavyweight champion, and Jackie Robinson, first Negro signed by a major league baseball club.

There will be a message read from President Truman and a short talk by Frank L. Stanley, publisher of the Louisville (Ky.) Defender and president of NNPA.

Artists to be heard will be Paul Robeson, Ella Fitzgerald and Dean Dixon and his Youth Symphony Orchestra. Dixon is the only American Negro to have conducted major symphony orchestras in this country, and on Feb. 10 led the Youth Orchestra in a highly praised concert in New York's Carnegie Hall.

Hundreds of high school students throughout the country are putting finishing touches on essays for entry in the NNPA-

sponsored contest which closes March 2. The essay subject is "The Importance of the Negro Press in Postwar America" and the prizes are \$100, \$50, and \$25 in Victory Savings Bonds. Contestants will have a chance also to win other prizes in local and regional contests sponsored by member papers of the association, which has a membership of sixty, representing over 90 per cent of the total circulation of the entire Negro press.

Tuesday, Feb. 26, has been designated as Newsboys' Day and in each locality where there is an NNPA member paper appropriate activities will be held to honor the boys and girls who deliver papers.

WILLKIE AWARDS

Formal presentation of the Wendell Willkie Awards for journalistic achievement will be made March 1, at a gathering in the nation's capital, at which speeches will be made by nationally known persons of both races. The dinner meeting will be held in the United Nations Club. S-2-23-46

Arrangement for broadcasting part of the presentation program will be made if possible. The awards are open to any American Negro newspapermen not only to those connected with NNPA papers.

The awards were made possible by Mrs. Eugene Meyer, wife of the publisher of the Washington Post and commemorate the late, great GOP presidential candidate, Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, prize-winning author and editor of the Richmond (Va.) News Leader, is chairman of the honorary committee.

Mark F. Etheridge, one-time FEPC chairman and now publisher of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, is chairman of the committee of journalists judging the entries for the awards. Louis E. Martin, editor-publisher of the Michigan Chronicle at Detroit is chairman of the advisory committee on the awards.

In addition to the events already outlined, each member paper of the sponsoring association is arranging special meetings and assemblies in its area, providing speakers, and in some cases sponsoring radio programs over local stations.

TWO RADIO PROGRAMS will highlight observance of National Negro Newspaper Week and the 119th anniversary of the Negro Press, during the week of Feb. 24-March 2. Birmingham News

A brilliant array of national and military leaders and artists has been assembled for the broadcasts, one over CBS on Sunday, Feb. 24, and one over NBC on Saturday, March 2.

Contestants will submit their essays to the N. N. P. A. member paper nearest their community, or to the one to which they subscribe or which they regularly read. Prizes will also be given for essays winning regionally and submitted to the national committee of judges for consideration for the top prizes. The contest was started last year as a regular feature of National Negro Newspaper Week.



Representatives of the National Newspaper Publishers' Association who met in St. Louis last week for a three-day conference. Left to right are: front row—C. A. Scott, Atlanta World, Southern vice-president; Frank Stanley, Louisville Defender, president; Dowdal Davis, Kansas City Call, Central vice-president; standing: S. A. Mitchell, St. Louis Argus, co-host; A. J. Shields, Arkansas World, Western vice-president; Cecil Newman, Minneapolis Spokesman, executive committee, and Howard Murphy, Afro-American, secretary.

Newspaper Week Big Race Progress Display

Sunday Night Radio Program Opens Week's Observance

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Issues of vital importance and highlights of Negro achievement will have a prominent place on the two national broad-

casts highlighting the 1946 observance of National Negro Newspaper Week and the 119th anniversary of the Negro press. The broadcast will take place on next Sunday, February 24, and on Saturday, March 2.

The annual observance, opening Sunday, will be launched with the CBS network program at 11:30 p.m., EST, Feb. 24. The theme of this broadcast

will be the establishment of democracy is the concern of every man. One of the most active recent advocates of full democracy, famed orator Frank Sinatra, will be heard singing "The House I Live In" and in addition will be interviewed.

Then an outstanding public figure will assay the role of the Negro in the war and will be followed by Rex Ingram, brilliant actor, in the lead role of a Carlton Moss dramatization setting for the right to work as it

119TH BIRTHDAY OF NEGRO PRESS OBSERVED FEB. 24 TO MARCH 2 IN ANNUAL OBSERVANCE

Black Dispatch
CBS to Air Sunday Chain Broadcast; Gen. "Ike" Scheduled
Oklahoma City Oklahoma
RADIO, STAGE AND ATHLETIC STARS TO SALUTE SCRIBES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two network programs have just been arranged by a committee headed by Dowdal H. Davis, of the Kansas City Call, as highlights of the 1946 observance of National Negro Newspaper Week and the 119th anniversary of the Negro Press.

The celebration this year will take place during the week of February 24-March 2.

A brilliant array of national and military leaders and outstanding artists has been assembled for the two broadcasts—one over CBS on Sunday, Feb. 24, and one over NBC on Saturday, March 2.

Other Features
In addition to a variety of local functions sponsored by the Negro Newspapers Publishers Association, sponsors of the observance, include an essay contest open to high school students and the award of the first Wendell L. Willkie Prize for outstanding journalistic achievements.

Deadline for submission of the essays is March 2.

Scheduled for appearance on the first national broadcast over CBS from 11:30 to noon EST, Feb. 24, are: General Dwight Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander in Europe during the war and now army chief of staff; Frank Sinatra, famed crooner and more lately an active crusader for interracial goodwill; Lionel Hampton orchestra; Rex Ingram, Hollywood and Broadway star; Carol Brice, rising young contralto, recently featured on several radio programs; Dr. Charles H. Drew, pioneer in the development of blood plasma; and an NNPA spokesman.

Broadcast Details
Lined up for the NBC program at 12:30 to 1:00 p. m. EST, March 2 are Ralph Cooper, able actor and MC; Paul Robeson, Ella Fitzgerald, Joe Louis and Jackie Robinson, first Negro signed to a baseball contract by a major league team; Judge William H. Hastie, first Negro governor of the

Varied Events Variety Program Ushers in Afro-American Nat'l Negro Newspaper Week

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(N. N. P. A.) — National Negro Newspaper Week, celebrating the 119th anniversary of the Negro press, will be officially opened February 24 with a nationwide broadcast originating in New York City over the Columbia Broadcasting system (11:30-12 P. M. EST).

Dr. Charles Drew, head of the department of surgery at Freedmen's Hospital, will speak from Washington. His subject will be "The Negro in Science" and he will explain his work in connection with blood plasma.

Frank Sinatra, noted singer and Carol Brice also will appear on the program. They will be supported by Lionel Hampton and his orchestra.

WILLKIE AWARDS
A highlight of the week will be a dinner on Friday night, March 1, at which the Wendell L. Willkie awards for Negro journalism will be made.

Sinatra, who recently added to his laurels by crusading for interracial goodwill, will sing the theme title of his recent picture, "The House I Live In." The broadcast is scheduled for 11:30 a. m. A spokesman for the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, which is sponsoring celebration of the week, will make a brief talk.

Publishers will gather in Washington on February 27 and 28 and March 1 and will hold a series of conferences with high government officials on problems in which they are particularly interested.

NBC BROADCAST
There also will be a broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company's network on March 2. (12:30 to 1 P. M., EST)

In connection with Negro Newspaper Week, several papers are sponsoring national high school essay contests on the subject, "The Importance of the Negro Newspaper in Post-war America."

Frank L. Stanley, editor and publisher of the Louisville Defender, is president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, and Dowdal H. Davis of the Kansas City Call is the chairman of the Negro Newspaper Week Committee.

Dinner in Washington
In continuation of the celebration, the publishers were scheduled to meet here on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday and confer with high Government officials.

The honorary committee of the Wendell L. Willkie Awards for Negro Journalism, of which Dr. Douglas S. Freeman of the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch is the honorary chairman, is giving a dinner at the United Nations Club in Washington, Friday evening, in honor of the winners of the awards.

Speakers at the dinner will be Spruille Braden, assistant Secretary of State, and P. B. Young Sr., publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide. Invited to the dinner are both colored and white newspaper men.

Final Program Saturday
The celebration will close with another radio program Saturday over the National Broadcasting network from 12:30 to 1 p. m. (EST).

NEW YORK (NNPA).—A variety program ushered in last Sunday Negro Newspaper Week observing the 119th anniversary of the colored press. The program originated here at 11:30 p. m. (EST) and was broadcast over a national hookup of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Participating on the program were a number of stars of radio, stage and screen, including Lionel Hampton, bandleader; Josh White, singing guitarist; Carol Brice, singer, and the celebrated Ink Spots quartet.

Dr. Charles R. Drew, professor of surgery in the Howard Medical School and chief surgeon at Freedmen's Hospital, and Lt. Col. Marcus H. Ray, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, spoke.

Helen Hayes Narrator
They were picked up from Station WTOP in Washington. The subject of Dr. Drew's talk was "The Negro in Science" and Col. Ray spoke on "The Participation of Negro Troops in World War II."

Helen Hayes, known as "the first lady of the American stage," served as narrator. During her plea for tolerance, Miss Hayes emphasized that "the only hope of our civilization is for men to live together in understanding."

Frank Sinatra, who was to have been interviewed on his activities in behalf of better race relations, was absent due to illness. Rex Ingram, screen star, and Carlton Moss, who was to speak on the right to work, were also absent. Don Baker was the announcer.

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The celebration will close with another radio program Saturday over the National Broadcasting network from 12:30 to 1 p. m. (EST).

In addition to a message from Frank L. Stanley, president of the National Negro Publishers' Association, others scheduled to appear on the program are: Ralph Cooper, actor; Paul Robeson, Champion Joe Louis, Jackie Robinson, Gov. William H. Hastie, Dean Dixon and his American Youth Orchestra and Ella Fitzgerald, singer.

Negro Newspaper Editors in War Dept. Conference
Eighteen Negro editors and publishers attending an executive session of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, were guests at a luncheon conference on March 1, at the War Department at the invitation of Howard C. Peterson, Assistant Secretary of War.

The newspapermen represented sixteen daily and weekly papers and Associated Negro Press.

They are as follows:
Adam C. Powell, People's Voice, New York City; C. B. Powell, Amsterdam Star-News, New York City; C. A. Scott, Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.; Roscoe J. Dungee, Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, Okla.; John S. Sengstacke, Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.; Carter Wesley, Houston Informer, Houston, Texas; Marcus Stewart, Indianapolis Recorder, Indianapolis, Ind.

Bernard Young, Jr., Norfolk Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Va.; Frank Stanley, Louisville Defender, Louisville, Ky.; C. A. Franklin, Kansas City Call, Kansas City, Mo.; Lewis E. Martin, Michigan Chronicle, Detroit, Mich.; Ira F. Lewis, Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis Argus, St. Louis, Mo.; Sol C. Johnson, Savannah Tribune, Savannah, Ga.; Robert Burr, Birmingham Weekly Review, Birmingham, Ala.; Lewis A. Swingler, Jr., Memphis World, Memphis, Tenn.; Carl Murphy, Afro-American Newspaper, Baltimore, Md., and Claude Barnett, Associated Negro Press.

In addition to the Assistant Secretary of War, other War Department representatives present were Davidson were General Jacob L. Devers, Public Relations, and Major General Frederick L. Anderson, Assistant Chief of Air Staff, in command of the luncheon.

Following the luncheon the newspapermen attended a show-up of the new War Department

The film depicting the activities of Negro soldiers during World War II and serves as a sequel to "The Negro Soldier," official War Department movie released in 1944.



WAR DEPARTMENT VISITORS: The above picture was taken in the Pentagon building during the recent session of the Negro newspaper publishers in Washington, D. C. Left to right: Marcus H. Ray, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War; Davidson Sommers, Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of War; Truman K. Gibson, former Civilian Aide and Frank L. Stanley, publisher of the Louisville Kentucky, Defender, and president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association. They were among the luncheon guests of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of War. (U. S. Army Signal Corps photo from Bureau of Public Relations.)

Regional Press Meet In Memphis This Week

MEMPHIS, Tenn.— (SNS) — Delegates from the South and West, and visiting newspaper men and women from the Central and Eastern Regions of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association are expected to begin arriving in Memphis Thursday of this week for the Joint Session of the South Baptist Church, McDowell at Wal-tern-Western Regional Conference ker Ave. Frank L. Stanley of Louis scheduled to be held on LeMoynville, Ky., president of the Na-College camps Friday and Satur-tional Negro Publishers Associ- day, March 29 and 30. tion, will be the featured speaker.

Presiding over the meeting will be C. A. Scott, of Atlanta, Ga., members of the Association, will be vice-president of the Southern explain to the Memphis public the Region, and general manager of workings of the organization, and the Scott Newspaper Syndicate; its object lives in post-war Amer- and A. C. Shields Jr., vice-pres-ica. President Stanley will also dent of the Western Region, and tell of the conferences that repre- publisher of the Arkansas (Little sentatives of the Association have

had with top governmental officials in Washington, including President Truman.

Other speakers will include Vice President Scott, who will discuss the "Negro Press and the Post-War South," theme of the Conference; Carter Wesley, publisher of the Houston, Texas Informer chain of papers, who will make a report on the efforts of the publishers and educators to equalize educational opportunities for Negroes in the South; John McCray editor of the Lighthouse Informer Columbia, S. C.; and Robert Durr editor of the Birmingham, Ala., Weekly Review.

Greetings to the visiting journalists will be expressed by representatives of various business, fraternal, religious, and educational organizations.

AWARDS TO ESSAY WINNERS

Awards to winners of the local high school essay contest, sponsored by the Memphis World as a feature of National Negro Newspaper Week, will also be made during the public program. They

include Misses Carrie Watson, of 842-C Walker Avenue, student at Booker T. Washington high school first prize, \$50.00 Victory Bond; Jewel Jubirt, student at Shelby County Training School, (Woodstock) second prize, \$25.00 Victory Bond; and Gwendolyn McEwen, 1365 South Parkway East, student at Hamilton High School, third prize, \$10.00 in cash.

All students who participated in the essay contest have been invited to the public program as guests of the Conference. *Wed. 3.27.46*

BANQUET SATURDAY

Conference delegates and visitors will be guests at a banquet Saturday evening at Booker T. Washington high school Saturday, Mar 30. Guest speaker will be Prof Armistead S. Pride, Director of Journalism, Lincoln University (Mo.) Other participants on the banquet program, will include J. A. Hulbert, who holds the Master's Degree in Library Science. Mr. Hulbert will discuss the importance of Newspaper Library as reference material C. C. DeJole editor of the Louisiana (New Orleans) Weekly, will serve as Toastmaster.

Banquet Program Climaxes Publishers Session Here

Memphis World
Memphis, Tenn.
MEMPHIS, Tennessee. Ad-formation of plans for another Negro bank in Memphis. Dr. Walker dresses by Dr. J. E. Walker, presi- dent of Universal Life Insurance Company, J. A. Hulbert, specialist in Library Science, and C. A. Scott, of Atlanta, Georgia, publisher of the Scott Newspaper Syndicate, climaxed the two-day meeting of the Southern Western Region of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association during a banquet program at Booker T. Washington high school Saturday night, March 30. *Thurs 4-2-46*
The reception, given in honor of visiting publishers and editors of the Southern and Western Regions of the NNPA, who had gathered here for their second consecutive joint session, was presided over by Editor Percy Greene, of the Jackson (Miss.) Advocate as toastmaster.

Declaring that the Negro press had pointed the way for development in many fields of useful endeavors, Dr. Walker added that the time had now come when Negroes should seek to build up ownerships in the fields of business. He urged the publishers to take to their reading public messages about Negro business, and what it would mean to the race and nation at large as a bulwark of economic strength.

The insurance executive, a past president of the National Negro Business League, and founder of Universal Life Insurance Company,

has taken the leadership in the formation of plans for another Negro bank in Memphis. Dr. Walker concluded by expressing faith in the South, asserting that its many possibilities can and should be given the widest spread of publicity through the Negro Press.

Mr. Hulbert, who holds degrees in Library Science; and formerly served on the library staff at Atlanta University, told the journalists that their newspaper files were most important sources of information on Negro life and history. He related his own experiences cataloguing clippings from the Negro Press for their use by those interested in gaining a wide knowledge of Negro personalities and progress, and suggested to the editors the apparent need for their filing newspapers with index to copies carrying vital facts and statistics on Negro life. *Thurs 4-2-46*

Stating some of the objectives of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, Mr. Scott, vice-president of the Southern Region, said that the Negro press of the South and Southwest was vitally interested in the franchise. The NNPA executive was emphatic in warning his fellow-editors to be alert to any reactionary movement that tends to strain good relationship between the races... or has for its purpose the interference with the Negro's right to the exercise of the ballot like any other citizen.

Other remarks were made by President Lawrence Davis, of Ar-

Patterson Lauds New Army

Policy at NNP A Luncheon

many of many Army and civilian witnesses

Asks Co-operation

Abandonment of the policy requiring segregation in the Army is a "notable contribution to the military policy of the United States," Robert Patterson, Secretary of War declared here Friday. Secretary Patterson and Assistant Secretary Howard C. Petersen were hosts at a luncheon for members of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association where announcement of the changed Army policy was first made. "I strongly believe, as I think the board believed," he continued, "that a strongly stated policy, publishers to give full attention to the report of the Gillem Board without force and vigor, will be of which worked on the matter for many months and heard the testi-

Mr. Petersen made it clear that

host paper, the Memphis World.

Prof. B. Thost paper, the Memphis World. Hunt, principal, Booker T. Washington high school; J. A. Beauchamp, president of the Memphis Negro Chamber of Commerce; Lucius Jones, of New Orleans, La., who introduced Mr. Hulbert; A. G. Shields, of Little Rock, Ark., vice-president of the Western Region; and L. O. Swingler, editor of the

for some time to come, there will still be colored units in the Army, but that the emphasis will be placed upon using colored troops on the same qualification basis as white troops.

One result of the change, he said, will be a larger use of colored specialists and colored personnel in administrative positions.

Truman K. Gibson Jr., former civilian aide to the Secretary of War, and one of the men responsible for much of the change in Army policy, pointed out that the Gillem Board considered all of the stereotyped approaches which have been previously used in considering utilization of colored manpower and rejected them all.

A Frank Decision

"The report constitutes not only a frank decision as to the new direction in which the Army must move, but an acceptance of the fact that the Army did not move in the right direction in the past.

"I think that what the report says is important, but that what it does is much more important."

Other representatives of the War Department who spoke included Marcus Ray, present civilian aide, who served as toastmaster; Major Gen. Willard S. Paul, director of personnel; and Major Gen. Floyd L. Parks, director of the Office of Information.

Frank L. Stanley, president of NNPA, speaking for the publishers, called the Gillem report "a significant step forward which, although not a final answer, does change the direction in which the Army will move."

Other War Department officials who attended the luncheon in the officers' dining room included Lieut. Gen. Le Roy Lutes, commanding general of the Army Service Forces; Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander, Army Ground Forces; Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Col. Charles W. McCarthy, administrative assistant to the Assistant Secretary of War;

Col. Robert A. Ginsburgh, aide to the Secretary of War; Davidson Somers, special assistant to the Secretary of War; James C. Evans, assistant civilian aide to the Secretary of War; and Lieut. George Norford of the Bureau of Public Relations. **SA 3-9-46**

Newspaper men present were: William I. Gibson and Howard H. Murphy, AFRO-AMERICAN; Miss Olive Diggs, Chicago Bee; Charles Browning, Chicago Defender; Carter Wesley, Houston Informer; P. Bernard Young Jr., and J. A. Bowler, Norfolk Journal and Guide;

Frank L. Stanley, Louisville Defender; Louis E. Martin, Michigan Chronicle; Ludlow Werner, New York Age; J. A. Hamlett, Plaindealer; Alexander Barnes, Washington Tribune; Mark Anthony, American Baptist; Emory Jackson, Birmingham World; Mrs. Jessie L. Vann, Pittsburgh Courier, and Conrad Clark, Associated Negro Press.

PUBLISHERS HOLD SOUTHERN-WESTERN REGIONAL MEETING

Memphis served as host to the second consecutive Joint Session of the Southern and Western Regions of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association March 29-30. The two-day business session was held at LeMoyn College. Delegates are shown in the accompanying picture with some of their panel leaders and visitors. Left to right, front row: Miss Carrie Watson, 1st prize winner in the Memphis World high school essay contest on the Negro Press; Rev. H. G. Purnell, Mound Bayou, Miss.; A. G. Shields, Little Rock, Ark., vice-president of the Western Region; C. A. Scott, Atlanta, Ga., vice-president, Southern Region; C. W. Cuba, of Houston, Texas; Fred Miller, Mound Bayou, and Mrs. J. J. Beasley, of Jackson, Tenn.; Second row from left: Henry B. White, and Robert F. Jones, labor leaders; Dean Glenn J. Johnson and President Lawrence Davis, both of Arkansas State College; Prof. J. D. Springer, principal of Melrose high school; Emory O. Jackson of Birmingham, Ala.; third row, from left: Percy Greene, of Jackson, Miss.; C. C. DeJole of New Orleans La.; H. L. Mitchell president of the National Farm Labor Union and Rowland Watts assistant secretary of the Workers Defense League and Amos Reese, of Mound Bayou; fourth row, from left: J. Don Davis, of Houston Texas; Lucius Jones of New Orleans, La.; and Lewis O.

Swingler, editor of the Memphis World, official host paper. (Photo by Hooks.)

WIDER DAILY PRESS SUPPORT OF CONSTRUCTIVE RACE WORK IS NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' GOAL

Memphis Meet Outlines Program

PLEDGE AID TO NEGRO JOURNALISM

MEMPHIS, Tennessee — A constant effort to win the cooperation and support of the metropolitan press in chronicling the constructive activities of colored people in all Southern states was advocated here the past week end in the two-day joint sessions of the Southern and Western Regions of the Negro Newspapers' Association in LeMoyn College.

The conference, called by C. A. Scott, of Atlanta, Ga., president of the Southern NNPA, took on an interracial aspect with J. Z. Howard, managing editor of the Memphis Press-Scimitar, afternoon papers to seek white subscribers with the same zeal that metropolitan dailies bid for colored circulation. Mrs. Walthen said that the president of the National Farm Labor Union, and Rowland Watts, news desks strive to get the facts of New York City, assistant national secretary of the Worker's Defense League, all participating

Time For Changes

Mr. Howard urged colored newspapers to seek white subscribers with the same zeal that metropolitan dailies bid for colored circulation. Mrs. Walthen said that the president of the National Farm Labor Union, and Rowland Watts, news desks strive to get the facts of New York City, assistant national secretary of the Worker's Defense League, all participating

basis of racial considerations. She pointed out how objectively the recent Columbia, Tenn., racial disturbance was presented. She said interracial press cooperation is easy to effect because it is just as much what the daily newspapers want as it is the desire of the colored newspapers, which in the main, are weekly publications and are not direct competitors.

The editors were in agreement that the time is past when colored newspapers can take a partisan stand for racial gains on behalf of Negroes alone. They urged that their member newspapers press for those over-all community needs which will directly aid the whole population and indirectly help colored people, rather than the opposite technique which has so long been the one-sided approach of the Negro press.

National President Attends

Presiding at the opening business meeting was Mr. Shields, with the final business meeting being presided over by Mr. Scott. Master of ceremonies for the public meeting Friday evening in Metropolitan Baptist Church, was Lewis O. Swingler, editor of the Memphis World, and host for the two-day conference, who also presided at Saturday's banquet which climaxed activities of the visiting and local newsmen.

The opening day was highlighted by the report of the annual Newspaper Week celebration, and the Wendell Willkie awards from Frank L. Stanley, of Louisville, Ky., editor of the Louisville Defender, and president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, who also was guest speaker for the public meeting for which Mr. Scott was also a featured speaker.

Wants Sincerity of White Press

Mr. Stanley urged greater regional representation at the national meeting in New York in June, wider participation in the contest for the Willkie Award to include entries by white journalists and non-NNPA newspapermen and women, as well as continued efforts to bridge the gap between what the things the Southern dailies preach and what they actually practice in the way of fair presentation of news about colored people.

Pledge Steps To Improve News

The editors pledged themselves to stop overworking the term "Negro" and "colored" in their presentation of news; to more systematically follow up news stories from week to week; to take steps to make their fundamental editorial position better understood by the white as well as the colored

population; better relate national and sectional news with local news; to do more rewriting of copy submitted to the news desks to guarantee a more readable newspaper; to strive for improvement in mechanical makeup of the news pages; to eliminate wasted space in news heads, engravings, mats and news stories; to avoid the publication of objectionable or

the principals mentioned, Purnell and Fred Miller, Mound Bayou, Miss.; A. Sands, Miami, Mrs. Gorine Young, Louis R. Johnson, of the In-Fla.; President Lawrence A. Davisson, Mmes. M. Watson, and A. Johnson, of the Texas and Dean F. A. Johnson, editor of the Texas State college, Pine Bluff, asphitis, and Amos Reese, of Mound Bayou, Miss. T. LeMoyn, Dr. J. E. Walker, Lt. George W. Leo, J. A. Hulbert, the S. A. Owens, R. F. Jones, of Birmingham, Rev. S. A. Owens, of the AFL, Henry B. White, of the Rev. A. D. CIO, Nat. D. Williams, the Rev.

Stanley Re-elected NNPA President

Sat 6-29-46

NEW YORK, — (NNPA). — Frank L. Stanley, publisher of the Louisville Defender, last Saturday was reelected president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association at the seventh annual convention.

Other officers elected were Ira W. Lewis, publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier; vice-president; Howard H. Murphy, business manager of the Afro-American Newspapers, Baltimore, Secretary-treasurer.

Elected to the board of directors were Thomas W. Young, business manager of the Norfolk Journal and Guide; C. A. Scott, publisher of the Atlanta Daily World; J. E. Mitchell, publisher of the St. Louis Argus; D. Arnett Murphy, advertising director of the Afro-American Newspapers; Louis E. Martin, publisher of the Michigan Chronicle, Detroit; Dowall Davis, business (Missouri) Call, and John Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender. (See other stories Page 9).

CHALLENGE SEEN FOR NEGRO PRESS

Guidance and Leadership Are
Vital Now, Publishers'
Group Is Told

The Negro Newspaper Publishers Association yesterday was asked "to stop begging and pay for what it wants." Frank L. Stanley, publisher of The Louisville (Ky.) Defender and president of the association, urged the member publications to heed the criticism: "We seem to attend to everyone else's problems and neglect our own."

Mr. Stanley reported to the seventh annual convention of the association at the Willkie Memorial Building, 20 West Fortieth Street, in the first of a three-day conference. Fifty-four weeklies and the one Negro daily paper—The Atlanta World—were represented. Ludlow W. Werner of The New York Age is vice president for the Eastern area.

Mr. Stanley maintained that the Negro press, while having a multitude of problems has "a sacred trust in behalf of the great multitude of readers we are privileged to serve," and who look for "guidance, leadership, counsel and inspiration so necessary to them in their search for solutions." The

responsibility places "a challenge" that must be met, he added.

Larger Budget Called For

Lack of a sufficient budget and membership cooperation, he said, have placed a severe handicap on constructive efforts, generally. He held that financial support from "only one-third of our membership" would provide for a more efficient news service. He said that the association needs to become "a publishers' business organization, and nothing more."

The Negro press was urged to consider establishing for the association a central office with paid personnel. A general manager was stressed as essential, with an adequate budget for his support. Mr. Stanley said that there were new opportunities for the Negro press in Europe that called for "the combination of scholar and writer"—one who "must know history, politics and economics."

Program Put to Group

The association was advised to consider creating subsidiary organizations to develop and administer the following:

An improved foreign and domestic news service; a bureau of advertising, or certification and market research; a bureau for public relations and governmental contact; a standing committee on labor, mechanical research, supplies and distribution.

A study of the relations of the association to its own history, a press library and to schools of journalism; a standardization of circulation rates and labor policy; a survey of editorial policy.

Mr. Stanley said that World War II brought increased recognition for the Negro press, but with it "there is the ever-present task of establishing true democracy, and effecting first-class citizenship for all people, regardless of race, color or creed."

"Our responsibility is much greater today," he said, "and the only way to add to our power and prestige is by accomplishing all that is expected of us—but the greatest way is through service to humanity, and that service must be based on the greatest good for the most people."

Stanley Named Again To Head Up Publishers

Truman's Message To Publishers Pleads Equality

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Elected to the board of directors were Thomas W. Young, business manager of the Norfolk Journal and Guide; C. A. Scott, publisher of the Atlanta Daily World; J. E. Mitchell, publisher of the St. Louis Argus; D. Arnett Murphy, advertising director of the Afro-American Newspapers; Louis E. Martin, publisher of the Michigan Chronicle, Detroit; Dowall Davis, business manager of the Kansas City (Missouri) Call, and John Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender.

TRUMAN SENDS NOTE

Greetings from President Truman were read at the opening session. In a telegram to Frank L. Stanley, association president and publisher of the Louisville Defender, President Truman said:

"I am very happy to send greetings to the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association on the occasion of its annual convention."

"I have been particularly struck by a sentence from the Negro Publishers' creed, which some of your papers reprint regularly, 'All are hurt so long as anyone is held back.'"

"This seems to me a sound philosophy of equal opportunity, and the protection of equal rights should be the goal of government and all of us."

"I wish you every success in your sessions and through the years."

In his annual report, Mr. Stanley urged the association "to become essentially a publishers' business organization, and nothing more." He suggested the development of certain subsidiary organizations to carry on the organization's program, including: (1) news service, domestic and foreign; (2) public relations and lobbying; (3) bureau of advertising, of certification, and of market research; (4) a standing committee on labor; (5) mechanical research; (6) supplies; (7) second class mailing and postal regulations; (8) association history, press library and schools of journalism; (9) circulation, standardization of rates, and general manager of the Atlanta Daily World.

SEEKS FOREIGN WRITER

Mr. Stanley advocated the assignment of a correspondent in the European theater. "This representation," he said, "must be of a different kind than it was during the war." He suggested "the combination of scholar and writer, because one must know history, politics and economics as related to the nations involved," and added that "intelligence, ability and personality are prime requisites."

Other problems Mr. Stanley presented to the convention concerned those of the small newspapers, particularly with respect to the association's rendering them cooperative service.

Problems of newsprint shortage, increased costs, labor, reemployment of veterans, worn out equipment and cramped building space now face the publishers, Howard H. Murphy, secretary-treasurer of the association and business manager of the association, stated in his annual report.

Mr. Murphy said the association had done an excellent job in supporting the activities of various organizations, but it was now necessary that the organization devote more time to consideration of its own problems.

He reported that fifty-five newspapers are now members of the association and indicated a need for a larger membership and of greater interest on the part of publishers in the organization.

Regional reports were made by Ludlow W. Werner, eastern vice-president and publisher of the New York Age, and Dowall H. Davis, Jr., central vice-president and business manager of the Kansas City Call.

REPORTS HEARD

"Our biggest need in the eastern region," said Mr. Werner in his report, "is a well-defined code of ethics and the determination of member papers to make NNPA a real, vital force for good not only to the Negro press but the public which it serves."

Mr. Davis reported that one of the results of the central regional conference held in St. Louis in January was the decision of the association to investigate the allocation of federal funds to colored land-grant colleges with a view toward an equitable distribution of funds between colored and white land-grant schools. The study was completed and presented to Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson when the executive committee met in Washington in February. Mr. Anderson promised to act on the recommendations contained in the study.

The report of the News Service Committee and the White House Correspondents committee was made by C. A. Scott, editor and general manager of the Atlanta Daily World.

The report stated that besides covering the White House, Congress and the Supreme Court, the NNPA News Service also covers government agencies whose activities are of particular interest.

Special features of the news service, it was reported, included coverage by Louis E. Martin, publisher of the Michigan Chronicle, of the inauguration of William H. Hastie as governor of the Virgin Islands; reports of the tour of American installations in the European theater by Mr. Stanley, Mr. Davis and William O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland Call and Post, and the present coverage of the atomic bomb tests at Bikini Atoll in the Pacific by Bernard Young, Jr., editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

The reporter also gave detailed account of the efforts made to have Louis Lautier, chief of the NNPA News Service, admitted to the Congressional press galleries.

According to the report, the Standing Committee of Correspondents, which rejected Mr. Lautier's application, has indicated it will reconsider the application.

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Publishers Plan to Expand News Service

New York — (NNPA) — Business sessions of the seventh annual convention of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, held here June 20, 21, 22 and 23, were devoted chiefly to consideration of a new constitution, creation of the office of general manager, and plans for expansion of the NNPA News Service.

Greetings were read from Pres. Truman at the opening session. In his annual report, Frank L. Stanley, president, urged the association "to become essentially a publishers' business organization, and nothing more." He suggested the development of certain subsidiary organizations to carry on the organization's program, including: (1) news service, domestic and foreign; (2) public relations and lobbying; (3) bureau of advertising, of certification, and of market research; (4) a standing committee on labor; (5) mechanical research; (6) supplies; (7) second class mailing and postal regulations; (8) association history, press library and schools of journalism; (9) circulation, standardization of rates, and general manager of the Atlanta Daily World.

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Regional reports were made by Ludlow W. Werner, eastern vice president and publisher of the New York Age, and Dowdal H. Davis, Jr., central vice president and business manager of the Kansas City Call. *Jul 7 1946*

The annual banquet was held in the Manhattan Room of the Pennsylvania Hotel last Friday evening.

(9) circulation, standardization

Mr. Stanley, Louisville Defender, was reelected president; Ira W. Lewis, Pittsburgh Courier, vice president; Howard H. Murphy, Afro-American Newspapers, Baltimore, secretary-treasurer.

Elected to the board of directors were Thomas W. Young, Norfolk Journal and Guide; C. A. Scott, Atlanta Daily World; J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis Argus; D. Arnett Murphy, Afro-American Newspapers; Louis E. Martin, Michigan Chronicle, Detroit; Dowdal Davis, Kansas City Mo. Call, and John Sengstacke, Chicago Defender. *S. C.*

NEWSPAPERMEN TOURING ETO ARMY INSTALLATIONS

Tribune, Washington, D.C.
Three newspaper men representing the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, are touring United States Army installations in Europe at the request of Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson. *Washington, D.C. Tues.*

They are Frank Stanley, of Louisville, Ky., president of the NNPA and editor of the Louisville Defender; William O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland (Ohio) Call and Post, and Dowdal Davis, business manager of the Kansas City Call.

The newspaper men left here last Friday and arrived in Paris on Sunday morning. They flew from the Army Transport Command terminal at Bolling Field in the Diplomat, a C-54 transport plane. *5-14-46*

Newsman Tour Occupation Forces In European Theater

Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill
WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)

Three newspapermen, representing the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, are inspecting housing, recreational facilities and other matters affecting troop morale at United States Army installations in Europe.

Frank L. Stanley, editor of the Louisville Defender, and president of the NNPA; William O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland Call and Post; and Dowdal Davis, business manager of the Kansas City Call, are making the tour at the request of Secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson. *5-15-46*

The party which left here last week in a C-54 transport was accompanied by Maj. Daniel E. Day, representing the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations. They will report to Patterson on all matters concerning the welfare of Negro troops when they return next month. *5-18-46*

The big plane stopped in Bermuda and the Azores, before it reached Paris, where the tour officially started. The itinerary includes stops at Frankfurt, Mannheim, Berlin and Munich in Germany. Installations at Salzburg, Austria, Livorno, Rome, and Naples, Italy, will be inspected. From there the party will return to Paris by way of Marseilles and Le Havre. During the tour the newspapermen will visit Negro combat and service units comprising part of the occupation force.

Publishers Arrive In Frankfurt

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City Okla.

FRANKFURT, Germany, May 15 (NNPA) — After lunching last Tuesday with General Joseph T. McNarney, the trio of newspapermen, Frank L. Stanley, of Louisville, Kentucky, president of the Negro Newspapers Publishers Association; William O. Walker, editor of the Cleveland Call and Post; and Dowdal H. Davis, business manager of the Kansas City Call, completed their plans for the inspection tour of this command.

The newspaper men are visiting army installations in Germany, Austria, Italy, France and England. General McNarney tendered the visitors a luncheon in his private dining room at the big Farben Building which houses the headquarters of the American forces.

Present with him to greet the newspaper men were: Major General Miller G. White, deputy chief of staff; Major General James B. Evans, Brigadier General George Eyster, public relations, and Lieutenant Colonel L. A. Kunzig, Jr.

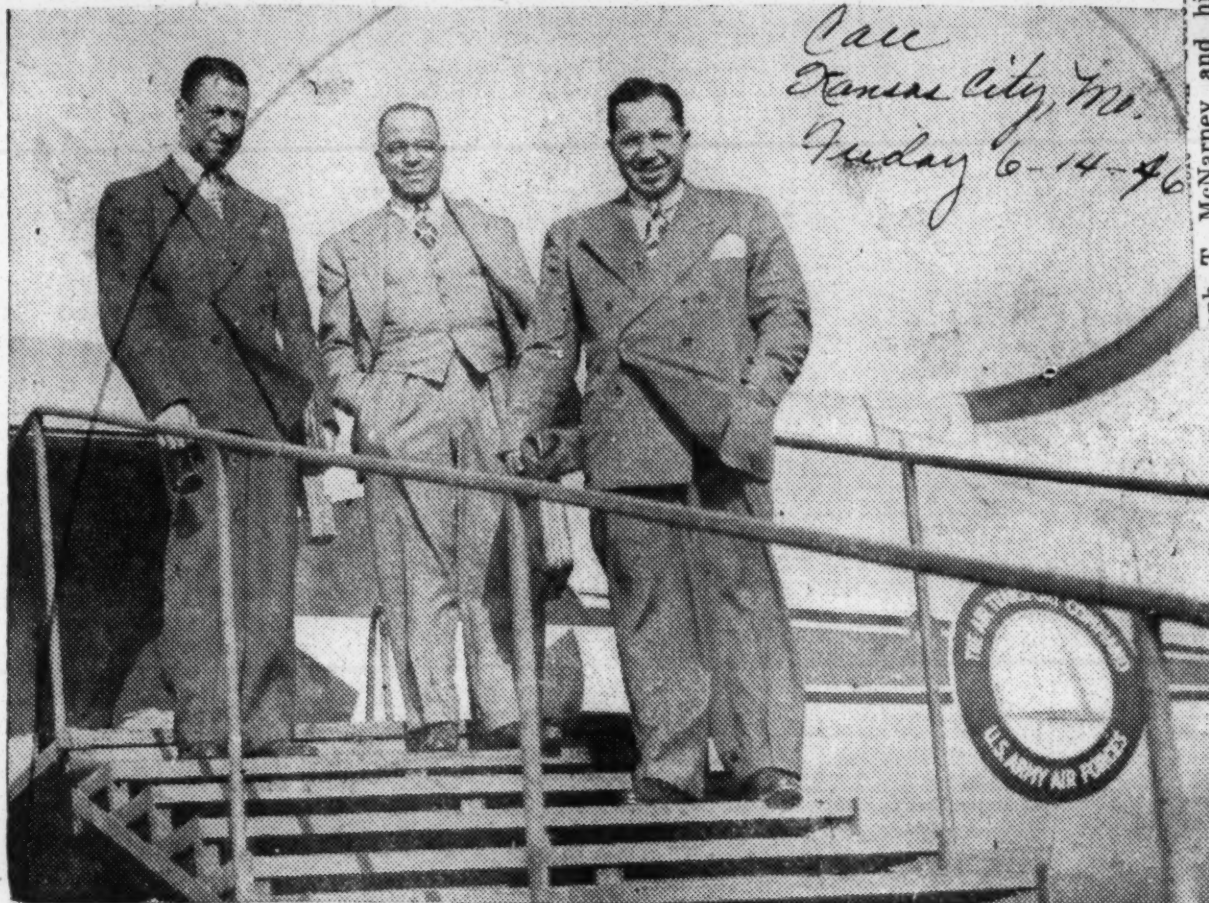
The party is in charge of Major Daniel E. Day, of the Bureau of Public Relations, War Department in Washington, D. C.

Louisvillian Arrives In Berlin for Tour

Berlin, May 15 (AP)—Three editors representing the Negro Publishers Association of America arrived today on a tour of the European and Mediterranean theaters during which they will investigate problems of Negro troops. *5-14-46*

They are Frank Stanley, editor of the Louisville Defender and president of the association; Dowdal Davis of the Kansas City Call, and William Walker, editor of the Cleveland Call and Post. *Thursday*

Guests of the War Department, they toured the city then were dinner guests at the Berlin Press Club. *5-16-46*



NEWSPAPER MEN RETURN FROM TOUR OF EUROPE.—With more than 11,000 miles behind them, three newspaper men representing the National Negro Publishers association returned home from Europe on June 4, glad to be back in the U. S. A. They are shown here as they left the plane which brought them from Paris to the States. They toured the Mediterranean

Newspaper Men Impressed With Magnitude of Europe's Problems

WASHINGTON. — (NNPA) — Returned from an 11,296 mile tour of Army installations in the European theatre, three representatives of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association said here last Friday that they were impressed by the magnitude of the problems of the Army of Occupation, particularly in Germany and Austria. Chief among these problems, they said, was de-Nazifying the Germans and de-industrializing the war industries of those two countries.

They found the American forces, commissioned and enlisted personnel, understaffed, operating in some places with skeletonized forces, and added that this was playing havoc with American prestige in Europe.

Look to America

Acting as spokesman for the group, Frank Stanley, president of the NNPA and publisher of the Louisville Defender, said every body in Europe is looking to America for world leadership but

theater representing the Secretary of War. Left to right, Dowdal H. Davis, advertising manager of The Call and vice president of the National Negro Publishers Association; William O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland Call Post and ex-president of the NNPA and Frank L. Stanley, publisher of the Louisville Defender and president of NNPA.

doubting the capacity of this country because of the series of domestic dislocations, plus the inability of the United States to staff an army in occupied countries of sufficient force to do an efficient job.

Besides Mr. Stanley, William O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland Call and Post, and Dowdal H. Davis, advertising manager of the Kansas City Call, made the trip. *6-14-46*

Colored troops in Europe, they said, were faring like other American troops. They saw no substantial differences between colored and white American troops, they said.

They visited about a dozen units officially in company of army officers and also visited units unaccompanied by officers and fraternized with the men, they said. They inspected their recreational facilities, living quarters, health records, court martial records, and saw a good cross section of various kinds of troops.

On the whole, the morale of the men was good, not exceptional, not too low—there were some high spots and some low spots—they said. A lot of the men are wholly disgusted with conditions at home, they stated, and are reenlisting, feeling they will be much better off over there because of situations over here, they added. *Call*

Some are watching developments of the postwar Army program to see if there will be a better opportunity for them.

The Army is still maintaining segregated units in the European theater, they said. There are no integrated units, they stated, and there has been no announcement or implementation of the Gillem Board's report calling for a more effective utilization of colored troops in the postwar army.

Likes Gillem Report

General John C. H. Lee, who initiated the movement which resulted in 2,500 colored soldiers

Mr. Stanley said they had tried to get an interview with Davone, but were never given permission to see him. They said General Watson told them that he could not give them permission to see the prisoner, that he was out of his custody and he had nothing to do with Davone. They said they tried in vain for two days to get to see Davone because they thought he might have a story. The highlights of their trip included a visit with General Joseph T. McNarney and his staff at the headquarters of the European theatre in the Farben building in Frankfurt, a tour of the ruins of Berlin, including Hitler's Chancellery and his private office; a visit to Nuremberg and the war crimes trial at Salzburg; a visit to Berchtesgaden, Hitler's mountain retreat; a visit with Pope Pius, Mount Casino, and the President of France. *6-14-46*

They denied newspaper reports that arrangements were made for them to see Private First Class James C. Devone, who is charged with killing Staff Sgt. William R. Timmons and Technician Fourth Grade Paul R. Skelton, who were attached to the fiscal office of "Stars and Stripes," Army newspaper. *6-14-46*

According to the report, they failed to show up for the interview with Devone.

Robert P. Anderson within the next ten days. One of their observations was the inadequacy of colored personnel in military police units.

Just before returning to the United States, on June 4, the newspaper men visited President Felix Gouin of France. They extended to him greetings and felicitations from the United States and their best wishes for a speedy recovery of France.

The three newspaper men will submit a formal report on their observations to Secretary of War

military governor of that country, at American headquarters in Vienna; General James L. Collins, commanding general of the American zone in Austria; General Lee, commanding general of the American Zone in Austria; General Lee, commanding general of the Mediterranean theatre at Caserta; J. Averill Harriman, American ambassador to the Court of St. James, and Jefferson Caffrey, ambassador to France.

Pope Pius Receives One, Blesses NNPA Officials

After American
ROME, Italy (NNPA). — Pope Pius received in a private audience on May 27 three representatives of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association, who are touring Europe under auspices of the War Department to see American soldiers, particularly colored troops, through civilian eyes.

In a brief speech in English, the Pontiff urged them to work for interracial understanding, which, he emphasized, was essential for the world's future good. He said:

Influence Recognized
"It is a source of more than ordinary happiness to us to welcome to this home of the common Father of all a select group of the American Negro Publishers' Association."

"By reason of your profession, you are favorably circumstanced to influence thousands of readers and, no doubt, you make it a primary purpose of your writing to counsel them aright in their pursuit of that interracial justice and brotherhood which alone can secure the stability of all that men hold dear."

"From the day the church was divinely commissioned to 'teach all nations,' she has without distinction or preference sent missionaries to all the peoples of the world."

All Men Brothers
"Her conviction of the sacredness of her momentous charge is based not only on the fact of the common physical origin of all men, but also on the great truth from Revelations that 'God will have all men to be saved' and that Christ the Redeemer 'died for us all.'"

"Gentlemen, in this you have the key to the solution of the problem that vexes you. All men are brothers in Christ Jesus, for He through God also became a member of the human family and a brother of all."

Invokes Blessing
"This fact of expression of infinite universal love is the true bond of fraternal charity which should unite men and nations. May it be welded ever more firmly through the efforts of all men of good will."

"With this prayer in our heart and with a deep fatherly affection, we invoke on you gentlemen, and on all who are dear to you, and on all who labor with you in charity to further the cause of interracial justice, the blessing of Almighty God."

Official Escort
The party was composed of Frank Stanley, NNPA president and editor of the Louisville Defender; William O. Walker, a former NNPA president, and publisher of the Cleveland Call and Post, and Dowdall H. Davis, an NNPA central vice-president and business manager of the Kansas City Call.

Negro Group Touring Europe Is Honored at Luncheon

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
ROME, May 25.—Three United States Negro newspaper editors touring Europe under the auspices of the War Department arrived in Rome today from Caserta and were guests of honor at a luncheon given by Col. Charles L. Dasher Jr., commanding the Rome area.

The party consists of Frank L. Stanley of The Louisville Defender, who is president of the Negro Publishers Association, William Walker of The Cleveland Call and Post, and Dowdall C. Davis of The Kansas City Star.

They reached Caserta yesterday from Austria and will leave by air for Pisa on Monday to visit installations in the Leghorn area. They will leave the Mediterranean theatre on Wednesday for France.

Publishers Due Back From Tour

People's Voice
WASHINGTON (ANP). — According to the War Department through its bureau of public relations, the three members of NNPA who are now making a tour of the ETO with Maj. Danny Day, chief of the Negro press division, will return to the capital this week.

It was reported that the touring party had visited more than nine cities in Germany up to the end of last week, then continued on their tour to Vienna, and other cities in Europe.

On May 27, the publishers were granted a private audience with

Pope Pius at the Vatican, along with army officials in the party, and the newspapermen were told by the pontiff that "it is a source of more than ordinary happiness to us to welcome to this home of the common Father of all a select group of the American Negro publishers association."

New York
The Pontiff further said, "By reason of your profession you are favorably circumstanced to influence thousands of readers, and no doubt you make it a primary purpose of your writing to counsel them aright in their pursuit of that interracial justice and brotherhood which alone can secure the stability of all that men hold dear."

In the party were Frank Stanley, president of the association and the editor of the Louisville Defender; Dowdall H. Davis, vice president, and editor of the Kansas City Call, and William O. Walker, city councilman of Cleveland, now editor of the Cleveland Call-Post.

NNPA Men End Tour Of Europe

See Call of Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 6-7-46
Newspaper Group On Way Back To United States

LEGHORN, Italy. — (NNPA) — Their inspection tour of the European Theatre of Operations completed, three newspaper men representing the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association left Pisa Airport by plane Wednesday, May 29, for Marseille, France.

The publishers toured the European Theatre of Operations at the invitation of Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson to see the American Army of Occupation through the eyes of civilians, and particularly to inspect colored American troops and the facilities provided for them.

Arriving at Pisa airport on May 28, the newspaper men were greeted by Colonel Harrison Spaler, chief of staff of the Peninsular Base Section. They were whisked away from the airport in staff cars and had luncheon at the 110th Quartermaster Trucking Battalion and talked with colored troops stationed there. Their visit was climaxed by a dinner given by Colonel Francis G. Oxx, Peninsular Base Commander.

The newspaper men were guests of Lieutenant General John C. H. Lee, commander of the United States Army in the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations, at a luncheon last Friday at Caserta after they had visited the 838th Engineer Aviation Battalion command-

ed by Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. O. Woods.

They also were entertained at a cocktail party by Mr. and Mrs. David Day, Charge d'Affaires at the American Embassy.

The newspaper executives, who spent 17 days in the European and Mediterranean theatres, are Frank Stanley, president of the publishers association and publisher of the Louisville Defender; William O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland Call and Post, and Dowdall H. Davis, central vice president of the association and business manager of The Kansas City Call.

After visiting London, Paris, Le Havre and Marseille, they will leave by plane on June 4 for Washington to report their observations to Mr. Patterson.

Frankfurt, Berlin, Nuremberg, Munich, Vienna and Salzburg were some of the places visited before they visited the Mediterranean theatre.

Accompanying the publishers on their tour are Major Daniel E. Day of the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations, Lieutenant Colonel L. A. Krinzig and Lieutenant James Wigal, both of the personnel division of the United States Army in the Mediterranean theatre; Major J. Ten Berge, public relations officer of the Peninsular Base Section, and Lieutenant Allen P. Hatfield, assistant public relations officer of the base.

RACE NEWSMEN IN WASHINGTON FROM ETO TOUR

See Chronicle
WASHINGTON — Their inspection tour of the European theatre completed, the three newspaper executives, representing the Secretary of War on an inspection tour of Negro troops in Europe, arrived at the National Airport from Paris on Wednesday, June 5.

Frank Stanley, president of the National Negro Publishers Association and publisher of the Louisville Defender; Dowdall H. Davis, vice president of the association and business manager of the Kansas City Call, and William O. Walker, ex-president of the association and publisher of the Cleveland Call and Post, had spent three weeks visiting installations in the Mediterranean and European Theatres and after having completed their tour departed from Paris by plane for the States on June 4.

See Chronicle
Purpose of the tour was to inspect installations where Negro troops are quartered for conditions on recreation, housing facilities, court-martial offenses, morale and relationships with civilians. Also, the group paid some

attention to Allied Military Government operation. A report of the tour will be submitted to the Secretary of War.

In addition to talking to officers and enlisted men at the many camps and installations visited overseas, the newspapermen talked to civilians in the military government and to civilians on the streets in an effort to get a cross section of Negro troop relationships.

Frankfurt, Berlin, Nuremberg, Munich, Vienna, Salzburg, Florence, Rome, Pisa, Paris, LeHarve and London were some of the places visited.

In various theatres visited the newspapermen were guests of the commanding generals at luncheons, which were followed by conferences, briefing sessions and then inspection tours and visits to installations of the commands.

Following their arrival at Frankfurt, Germany, on May 14, the party was tendered a luncheon by General Joseph T. McNarney, commanding general, USFET, who welcomed the visitors to the theater.

Louisvillian Visits Pope

Courier-Journal
By Wireless to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal.

Rome, May 27.—Pope Pius XII received in a private audience today three American Negro newspaper editors touring Europe under the auspices of the United States War Department and urged them to work for interracial understanding, which he emphasized as essential for the world's good.

See Chronicle
"It is a source of more than ordinary happiness to us to welcome to this home of the common father of all a select group of the American Negro Publishers Association," the pontiff said.

The party was composed of Frank Stanley, president of the association and editor of The Louisville Defender; Dowdall H. Davis, vice-president of the association and editor of The Kansas City Call, and W. O. Walker, the association's former president and editor of The Cleveland Call and Post.

Publishers End Tour Of Europe

The Defender Chicago, Ill.
To Report On Morale Of Negro Troops

Sat. 6-15-46
WASHINGTON — Three Negro newspaper executives arrived at National Airport from Paris this week, following a three-week tour of the European Theatre.

Representing Secretary of War Patterson during inspection of Negro troops in Europe were Frank Stanley, president of the National Negro Publishers' Association and publisher of the Louisville Defender; Dowdall H. Davis, vice president of the association and business manager of the Kansas City Call; and William O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland Call and Post.

John C. H. Lee, at a luncheon at Caserta.

Arriving in Vienna, Austria on May 20, the party was greeted by Gen. Mark W. Clark, commanding the American Zone in Austria, and later met with John Nuremberg, general, and political adviser to Gen. Flor-C. Erhardt, political adviser to Gen. LeHarve, general, members of the American Foreign Service, and representatives of Austrian labor and political groups.

During their tour of the Mediterranean Theatre which followed their visit to Austria the newspapermen were guests of Lt. Gen.

President Harry Truman Greets Negro Press

NEGRO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS VISIT TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 11, 1946

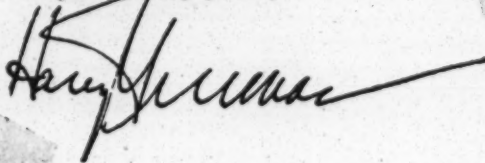
Dear Mr. Stanley:

I am glad to hear that National Negro Newspaper Week will again be celebrated. We have recently brought to a successful conclusion a war which called forth the united effort of all our citizens. In rallying Negro Americans to that united effort, the Negro press performed a signal war service.

We are now faced both abroad and at home with a great challenge and a great opportunity. At home we must maintain full production. Abroad we must join with other nations to secure the peace.

To meet this challenge successfully will again call for a united effort by all our citizens. It is my great wish and fervent hope that the Negro press will step forward in peace as it did in war; that it will rally the support of Negro Americans to the challenge of our times; and that it will continue to work, as we all must, for a greater sharing of responsibilities and rewards among the whole people.

Very sincerely yours,



Mr. Frank L. Stanley, President,
Negro Newspaper Publishers Association,
Louisville Defender,
619 W. Walnut Street,
Louisville, Kentucky.

TRUMAN'S LETTER.—President Truman, in the above letter, sends his greetings to Frank L. Stanley, president of the Negro Newspaper

Publishers' association, acknowledging Negro Newspaper Week, Feb. 24 to March 2.

RADIO BROADCAST OVER WMPS CLIMAXES NEGRO PRESS WEEK

of the Memphis World, served as chairman of the committee. During the half-hour long program, Mrs. Thelma Watson, of the pastor of Pilgrim and announced in a tribute we paid to the late M. S. Stuart, widely read columnist, who died suddenly as he was preparing to attend a forum at Booker T. Washington high school auditorium in connection with Negro Newspaper Week.

"Now that we have solidified our group, we shall direct them to act more intelligently than ever before," Mrs. Watson stated further. "As we fight for the realization of

the Four Freedoms here at home, it will be with the broader vision that we are helping America maintain her status as the Essence of Democracy. This, we will ever remember, carries the responsibility of Negroes giving constant, tangible evidence of their ability to be a part and parcel of this dynamic democracy."

Introductory relatives to the significance of Negro Newspaper Week was made by Editor Swinger. Pastor Brewster arranged for the presentation of special music including two Negro Spirituals with musical accompaniment.

Mrs. Watson who also serves as executive secretary of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church Central Conference, is a journalism graduate of Kansas University, and a popular



Members of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association paid a visit to President Harry S. Truman at the White House last week to commend him on his policies in regard to the Negro citizenry of the United States and to urge more safeguards against racial discrimination in the future. The Association, celebrating its 119th anniversary, was assured by the President that strong steps will be taken to guarantee democracy for the nation's minority races. The Chicago Defender was officially represented by Charles F. Browning.

Frank L. Stanley, president of the association and editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Defender; Howard H. Murphy, NNPA secretary-treasurer; D. Arnett Murphy, advertising manager, and William L. Gibson, editor, the Afro-American Newspapers; Alger Adams, the Amsterdam News, New York City; Robert Durr, the Birmingham Weekly Review.

Miss Olive Diggs, the Chicago Bee; Charles Browning, the Chicago Defender; Carter Wesley, the Houston (Texas) Informer; F. B. Young Sr., Thomas W. Young, F. Bernard Young Jr., and J. A. Bowler, the Journal and Guide, the folk, Va.; Louis E. Martin, the Michigan Chronicle, Detroit; Ludlow Warner, the New York Age; J. A. Hamlett, the Plaindealer, Kansas City, Kan.

Mrs. Robert L. Vann, the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Courier; Alexander Barnes, the Carolina Times, Durham, N. C.; Mark Anthony, the American Baptist, Louisville, Ky.; and Emory Jackson, the Birmingham (Ala.) World.

Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, Washington, D. C., March 1 (AP)—President Truman was commended today by a group of Negro publishers for supporting Permanent Fair Employment Practices legislation and appointing Negroes to responsible Government posts. A delegation representing the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association called at the White House to present resolutions which, among other things, urged the abolition of all voting restrictions based upon race, color or creed.

the Four Freedoms here at home, it will be with the broader vision that we are helping America maintain her status as the Essence of Democracy. This, we will ever remember, carries the responsibility of Negroes giving constant, tangible evidence of their ability to be a part and parcel of this dynamic democracy."

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Mrs. Watson who also serves as executive secretary of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church Central Conference, is a journalism graduate of Kansas University, and a popular

Other activities marking Negro Newspaper Week observance included the sponsorship of a number of forums on the Negro Press. J. A. Hulbert, real estate executive and librarian, was central figure of a spirited discussion at the YMCA Forum on the Negro Press. Mr. Hulbert gave a comprehensive presentation on race publications regarding their growth and development and the trends in their editorial policies.

Members of the Negro Press Week Committee were feted with a luncheon at Washington High School by the 11th and 12th grades. A forum on the Negro Press followed. Students in charge of the campus paper at LeMoyn College dramatized the Negro Press with a presentation in the assembly last Wednesday morning, and Iro-

quois Division, Girl Scouts sponsored a Scribe School for benefit of their troop reporters. Several pastors, including Dr. J. M. Nabrit, pastor of First Baptist church, gave special mention to the Negro Press during their services on Sunday. Other members of the committee included Mrs. Dora Stacker of the Pittsburghs Courier; A. E. Davis of the Chicago Defender; Nat D. Williams and Quinten Barbee, both of the Memphis World staff.

List Of Editors At Capital Conference

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Editors and publishers, who attended the mid-winter conference

of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association Feb. 27 to March 1, inclusive, visited the White House, conferred with high government officials and attended the dinner at which the Wendell Willkie awards for Negro journalism were made, included the fol-

California Editor Wins Willkie Award

For Column On Gls Being Lousy Lovers

Chicago, Ill. Defender
Sat. 3-9-46

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)—The first annual Wendell L. Willkie awards for Negro journalism were presented last Friday night to a 27-year-old California newspaper woman, an editor of a Virginia newspaper, and a Washington correspondent.

The presentations, part of Negro Newspaper Week, were made at a dinner at the United Nations Club, which was chosen by Mrs. Willkie, widow of the man in whose memory the awards are made, for one of her rare public appearances and rarer addresses.

Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State, one of the two principal speakers at the dinner, declared that the awards "exemplify in a graceful manner the practical application of liberalism."

Winner of the cash \$500 first prize was pretty Miss Almena Davis, editor and co-founder of the Los Angeles Tribune. She was selected by the committee of nationally known journalists for her admirable feature writing in her column, "How About This?"

Two Second Prizes

Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, editor of the Richmond (Va.) News-Leader, who made the presentations, described her feature writing as "admirable" and possessing rare humor that has been "delicious without being malicious."

Miss Davis admitted that the column which particularly attracted the attention of the judges was an article on colored men being lousy lovers. She wrote it, she said, when dispatches from England reported that English girls wept when colored soldiers were embarking in England to return to this country.

Two second prizes were awarded to P. Bernard Young Jr., editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, and John H. Young, 3rd, Washington correspondent for the Pittsburgh Courier. They are no kin. The former was selected for his coverage of the United Nations conference in San Francisco, and the latter was chosen for a series of articles on the South.

Honorable Mentions

Without specifying the order of merit, the committee recommended that honorable mention be given the following:

The Michigan Chronicle for its editorials by Louis E. Martin.

Ralph Jones, editor of the Philadelphia Independent, for editorials, particularly the editorial, "An American Negro's Thanksgiving Prayer."

Dr. Edwin Be. Henderson, head of the department of physical education in the colored divisions of the local public schools, for columns in the Washington Tribune.

Enoc P. Waters for feature stories in the Chicago Defender,

particularly the story, "Jim Crow Still In Business But Slipping." Michael Carter, of New York City, for his news writing in the Afro-American.

Eugene Gordon of the Sunday Worker for the story, "The Negro Ghetto in Hilburn."

The awards were provided for by the late Wendell Willkie shortly before his death in 1944. They were named in his honor as a tribute to his work in interracial relations.

Mrs. Willkie Speaks

Mrs. Willkie told the gathering that she accepted the invitation to speak "because the occasion symbolizes two ideas—the importance of a free press and the right of every citizen of the United States to equal opportunity—whatever his race, creed or color."

"As you know," she said, "it was his belief that one world could be achieved only if the people of the world knew and understood each other. Therefore, he understood and felt that the various forms of communication and information—radio, motion pictures, newspapers and books—should be unhampered and circulated freely everywhere."

"The fact that tonight's newspaper awards are given solely to the Negro press of the country," Mrs. Willkie continued, "would have appealed to another of his sincere beliefs—his belief in equal opportunity for all men."

Fought Against Klan

"His first great fight was against the Ku Klux Klan and the intolerance it stood for. And the last article he wrote was to remind our two great political parties that the Negro was legally and constitutionally guaranteed the same rights as any other citizen. For it was Wendell Willkie's deep conviction that we must establish beyond any doubt the equality of men."

Braden, formerly American Ambassador to Argentina, outlined his formula for peace, maintained that "peace and the realization of our liberal ideas depended in a large measure on the free practice of responsible journalism throughout the world."

Describing the presentations as "awards for journalism," he said "as such they recognize the vital importance of perfecting that profession in the modern world."

"If we could have responsible fully informed journalism functioning freely all over the world today," he said, "there would follow, inevitably, a rapid solution of our basic social and political problems leading toward the complete realization of liberal ideals."

Young Speaks

"It must be a matter of gratification to all liberals that these awards are made for good journalism, that they are made in the

name of Wendell Willkie, and that they are made in recognition of the Negro's contribution to our society. This is a very auspicious combination indeed. May we all be inspired and guided by it!"

P. B. Young Sr., publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, spoke on "The Negro Press in a Changing World." He outlined the history of the Negro press in this country, which last week celebrated its 119th anniversary, dating from the establishment of Freedom's Journal by Samuel Russwurm in 1827.

The committee of journalists which made the final selections of prize winners consisted of Mark F. Etheridge, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal, chairman; Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune, and Marquis Childs, columnist. Mrs. Eugene Meyer, wife of the publisher of the Washington Post, was secretary-treasurer of the committee. Dr. Freeman was the chairman of the honorary committee.

Among the guests present were Justice Hugo L. Black, Justice and Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman, Jonathan Daniels, Clarke H. Foreman, Leon Henderson, Dean William H. Hastie of the Howard Law School, President Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard University, Sir Wilmott Lewis, Eugene Meyer, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Mrs. Ogden Reid of the New York Herald Tribune, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, and Dr. Jacob Billikopf.

Ex-Chicagoan

Miss Davis, the winner of the Willkie award, was reared in Chicago.

Her career in the newspaper field began at an early age. She says she can remember that she and her sister as children made up and sold in their neighborhood a newspaper of their own.

From Chicago Miss Davis moved to Los Angeles where she attended Los Angeles City College while working on the Los Angeles Eagle where she was employed for seven years.

The Los Angeles Tribune, a tabloid, is five years old and was originally a church newspaper which Miss Davis said she bought for fifty dollars. Lucius Lomax, publisher of this paper, joined the staff two months after its purchase and has been with the Tribune since that time.

Almena Davis is the mother of a 15-month old baby girl. Beside being a mother and editor of a newspaper, this ambitious young woman does much writing on the side. Several plays, novels and short stories have been written by her and it is her desire to devote more time and study to this type of writing in the future.

NATIONAL NEGRO NEWSPAPER WEEK
National Negro Newspaper Week is being observed February 24 to March 2. February is a month of many birthday celebrations and anniversaries, and this is just another which will go unnoticed unless particular effort is made to emphasize it.

Like the Negro race the Negro press had a humble beginning. The first one in this country was started one hundred nineteen years ago, with little training or money, both of which are pretty important in the publication of newspapers. One paper after another was started only to die when enthusiasm of the sponsor waned. Many started and operated their newspapers as a sideline, giving them little attention. They made little money being content with the prestige which came to publishers who spoke for the community. It soon became evident that Negro Newspapers must of necessity depend upon both white and Negro support in order to operate; that trained personell must be used; that financial backing must be certain.

It was not until about the time of World War I, that Negro press came into it's own. It was at that time that publishers found that money could be made in the venture and that the publication of a Negro newspaper need not be tied to a lodge or church organization in order to operate successfully. The extent of the success of Negro newspapers speaks for itself at this time. That success will continue with the use of good newspaper methods and by maintaining only such number of papers as a given town can support.

A newspaper is a semi-public service institution in that it has very definite obligations to the people in return for the guarantee of the freedom of the press. It ought to carry the news of everybody based on facts uncolored by prejudices, one way or the other, of the reporter or the management. It ought to be fair to everybody.

Negro newspapers have great influence with Negro readers for not only do they print the news, but that news very often contains material pointing the way for racial advancement or the elimination of some factor which impedes the progress of the race. The Federal Government recognized this fully, particularly during the war, and inaugurated special departments to get the

propaganda it wished into the hands of Negro newspaper publishers.

A few years ago, the National Negro Newspaper Publishers Association was organized in Chicago. The sponsors—much to our surprise and agreeably so—excluded all but legitimate newspapers. The organization has gone places. Like daily newspapers, they operate a non-profit news gathering organization, including a White House correspondent with headquarters in Washington, D. C. During the war it maintained correspondents in each theatre of operation, thus enabling them to secure news by Negroes about Negro service men.

There is one Negro daily newspaper, several weeklies with past the hundred thousand circulation and a number of lesser, but successful papers, over the country.

As we observe Negro Newspaper Week, it is well to keep in mind that the maintainance of an articulate, unbridled press has been and is essential to the progress of the Negro race and better racial understanding in America.

CBS Broadcast Ends Press Week

NEW YORK.—(NNPA)—A nationwide broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company's network last Saturday concluded Negro Newspaper Week celebrating the 119th anniversary of the Negro press.

Dean William H. Hastie of Howard University Law School, whom President Truman recently nominated to be governor of the Virgin Islands, spoke from Washington on the "Negro in Government."

CAVALCADE PRESENTED

A cavalcade of the Negro press was presented by Ralph Cooper, master of ceremonies, and a small cast. Joe Louis, the heavyweight champion of the world, was interviewed from Los Angeles. Louis said he was enjoying the California climate at present but would soon leave for his training camp.

Frank L. Stanley, president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association which sponsored celebration of Negro Newspaper Week, spoke briefly and interviewed Miss Almena Davis, editor of the Los Angeles Tribune, who won first prize in the Wendell Willkie awards for Negro journalism.

Music was furnished by the American Youth Orchestra, an interracial organization, under the direction of Dean Dixon. Kenneth

Spencer, who is currently appearing on Broadway in a revival of "Show Boat," and "Ol' Man River" from that musical. Ella Fitzgerald also sang.

Publishers Urged To Seek White As Well As Colored Subscribers

Atlanta Daily World.
Atlanta, Ga.
**White Newsmen And Leaders Back
Total Fight For Negro Freedom**

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—A constant effort to win the cooperation and support of the metropolitan press in chronicling the constructive activities of colored people in all Southern states was advocated here the past week-end in the two-day joint sessions of the Southern and Western Regions of the Negro Newspaper Publisher's Association in LeMoyn College.

The conference, called by C. A. Scott of Atlanta, Georgia, president of the Southern NNPA, took on an interracial aspect with J. Z. Howard, managing editor of the Memphis Press-Scimitar, afternoon daily, Mrs. Marie Walthen, news editor of Radio Station WMPs here; H. L. Mitchell, of Memphis, president of the National Farm Labor Union, and Rowland Watts of New York City, assistant national secretary of the Workers' Defense League, all participating in discussions on newspaper or labor problems.

TIME FOR CHANGE

Mr. Howard urged colored newspapers to seek white subscribers with the same zeal that metropolitan dailies bid for colored circulation. Mrs. Walthen said that the radio and newspaper executive news desks strive to get the facts in chronicling any news event and that there is no alteration or coloration of these facts on the basis of racial considerations. She pointed out how objectively the recent Columbia Tenn., racial disturbance was presented. She said interracial press cooperation is easy to effect because it is just as much what the daily newspapers want as it is the desire of the colored newspapers, which in the main, are weekly publications and are not direct competitors.

The editors were in agreement that the time is past when colored newspapers can take a partisan stand for racial gains on behalf of Negroes alone. They urged that their member newspapers press for those over-all community needs which will directly aid the whole population and indirectly help Negroes rather than the opposite technique which has so long been the one-sided approach of the Negro press.

NATIONAL PRESIDENT ATTENDS

Presiding at the opening business meeting was Mr. Shields, with the final business meeting being presided over by Mr. Scott. Master of ceremonies for the public meeting Friday evening in Metropolitan Baptist Church was Lewis O. Swingler.

Negroes Praise Truman Stand

Louisville, Ky.
Washington, March 1 (AP)—President Truman was commended today by a group of Negro publishers for urging permanent fair employment practices legislation and appointing Negroes to responsible Government posts.

A delegation representing the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association called at the White House to present resolutions which, among other things, urged the abolition of all voting restrictions based upon "race, color or creed."

The statement, presented by Frank L. Stanley, president, publisher of The Louisville Defender, and Mrs. Robert S. Vann, publisher of The Pittsburgh Courier, was represented as containing the views of 15,000,000 American Negroes.

President Truman recently nominated to be governor of the Virgin Islands, spoke from Washington on the "Negro in Government."

A cavalcade of the Negro press was presented by Ralph Cooper, master of ceremonies, and a small cast. Joe Louis, the heavyweight champion of the world, was interviewed from Los Angeles. Louis said he was enjoying the California climate at present but would soon leave for his training camp.

UNUSUAL TALENT

Frank L. Stanley, president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, which sponsored celebration of Negro Newspaper Week, spoke briefly and interviewed Miss Almendra Davis, editor of the Los Angeles Tribune, who won first prize in the Wendell Willkie Awards for Negro Journalism.

Music was furnished by the American Youth Orchestra, an interracial group, under the direction of Dean Dixon. Kenneth Spencer, who is currently appearing on Broadway in a revival of "Show Boat," sang "Ol' Man River" from that musical. Ella Fitzgerald also sang.

HASTIE'S REMARKS

The text of Mr. Hastie's remarks is as follows:

"When my father was appointed to a government clerkship less than fifty years ago, the event was both newsworthy and controversial. Today, the presence of thousands of Negro clerks in a single government agency in Washington is commonplace.

"By the same token, if today my nomination to be governor of an American possession is considered something out of the ordinary, may we look forward to the time a generation hence, perhaps at the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Negro Press—when the presence of Negroes in all types of public positions of major rank and responsibility will be regarded as an entirely normal thing in a democratic society?"

STATES REACTIONS

"But whatever future years may bring, the Negro newspaper publishers have thought that my reaction to the prospect, the Senate willing, of being governor of the Virgin Islands may be a matter of interest.

"I can state my reactions in a very few words. I lived in the Virgin Islands more than two years. I like the place. I like the people, and I would welcome an opportunity to work with them toward building a prosperous, happy, and well-ordered community of which we can say with pride, 'this is what the American way of life means.'"

THRILLING PROSPECT

"There is something else, too. At this very hour representative citizens from the several Caribbean possessions of England, France, Holland, and the United States are meeting in the American Virgin Islands in a serious effort toward social and economic advancement for the entire Caribbean region through mutual efforts, planned

cooperation and free and friendly intercourse across international boundaries. In a very real sense a conception inherent in the organization of the United Nations is even now being put into practice by these representatives of the several Caribbean communities.

It would be and it may well be a most notable achievement that while international cooperation is still beset by serious difficulties, communities in so-called "dependent areas" of the Caribbean take the lead in developing a constructive regional program under several flags. It is a thrilling prospect to look forward to even some small part in such an enterprise."

versary of the Negro Press, "there were few Negro publications. Most of them were religious journals, disseminating only such material as would be calculated to promote church work."

With but few exceptions, the secular papers were four-page, six-column folios receiving slight attention. There was definite reason for this, for the inside pages of such papers were usually boilerplate material, with the editor devoting most of his type to editorials and a few social items relating to the local community.

The Freeman

The outstanding paper of that period was the Indian-

NBC Show Ends Newspaper Week

The Journal and Guide
Honolulu, Va.
By NNPA NEWS SERVICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A nationwide broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company's network

last Saturday concluded Negro Newspaper Week, celebrating the 119th anniversary of the Negro Press. Dean William H. Hastie of Howard University Law School, whom

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE NEGRO PRESS

Black Dispatch Sat 2-9-46

An address delivered by Editor Roscoe Dunjee at Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 28, commemorating the 119th anniversary of the Negro Press.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

"Thirty years ago when I went into the newspaper business," said Editor Roscoe Dunjee last Thursday night when addressing the students at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., on a special program commemorating the 119th anni-

apolis Freeman, which had wide circulation because it gave special attention to vaudeville, sports and other amusements. Its eight pages were crammed full of the type of news night-lifers and show people would appreciate, and it made a speciality of giving the regular itineraries of all people in the amusement world.

James Weldon Johnson

The New York Age was considered at that time the outstanding publication of the nation, in giving voice to the constitutional rights of black citizens. James Weldon Johnson was listed as its contributing editor, and in those early years I considered the editorial column of the Age the most scintillating and brilliant presentation of the Negro's cause in all America. Johnson had a trenchant pen that cut right through truth and exposed hypocrisy as it was developing in our governmental forms during that period.

Nick Chiles

Nick Chiles was at that time editor of the Topeka Plaindealer, published at Topeka, Kansas, and had the ear of the Southwest. I remember so well, back in the early days of Oklahoma Territory, the telegrams Editor Nick Chiles would quite frequently forward to the president of the United States respecting lynching, disfranchisement and other forms of persecution suffered by black people. Nick Chiles suffered from a limited education, but he wielded a caustic pen, and whenever trouble broke he could be counted on to become vocal, and on the right side of the sub- (Cont. on Page 5)

"Pitchfork" Ben Tillman was always getting a communication from Nick Chiles.

Down in Texas during that same period, the Dallas Express flourished. Its editor, W. E. King, carried at the top of the editorial page a slogan, "The Dallas Express has never waved the white feather." King, along with Wright Cuney and William "Gooseneck" McDonald, was much in the forefront during that period when the Southern States were busy nullifying, with legislation, the 13th, 14th and 15th amendment to the constitution of the United States.

Folks in those days also knew William Monroe Trotter, editor of the Boston Guardian, the implacable foe of second-class citizenship, who is the one Negro publisher in the United States who became so blindly filled with hate for his oppressors, he was finally abandoned by former friends and died a suicide. Trotter and T. Thomas Fortune, former editor of the New York Age, were somewhat alike in their approach to race prejudice and hate.

One of the lessons learned from the bitter experiences of Trotter is that it does not pay to hate. Prejudice and hate are unreasonable and it can only be destroyed with reason. Rationality increases friends while prejudice multiplies enemies. While no one ever detected the utter sincerity of William Monroe Trotter, few there were who felt his techniques and methods pointed the way out for Negroes here in America.

Millions of Readers

Girdle the Globe Where only a short quarter of a century ago Negro newspapers were charged with publishing stale news, which many times had previously appeared in the press of the land, today these same papers have independent news gathering agencies that girdle the globe. The Associated Negro Press, in addition to supplying news to some 150 newspapers respecting activities in the United States, keeps correspondents in Europe, Asia and Africa. News today is assembled by Negro publishers from the most remote corners of the earth, and during the war just ending, several of the top flight Negro newspaper maintained correspondents on every battle front. Through cooperation with the Atlanta Daily World, the only Negro daily in America, The National Negro Publishers Association is enabled to maintain a White House correspondent in the capitol of the nation, and the Publishers Association also maintains a general news service out of Washington. Airplanes, telegraph lines and cable are constantly kept busy today serving the growing Negro Press. Several of the outstanding Negro weeklies publish a half dozen editions, with equipment unexcelled

anywhere in the world.

The Miracle of War

World War I brought Negro editors their first substantial reading public. Almost overnight, following the emotional and spiritual stir that developed among thousands of black boys who left the South and were forced to fight in Flanders Fields and on up to the Rhine, was reflected in their desire and ambition to retain their new-found freedom. Negro news papers followed those boys to the battle front. It was their only link with home, and when they returned there had developed a close relationship between the Negro Press and the masses of black folk that had ever existed before. Prior to 1918 the young Negro paid no attention to the Negro Press. He accepted life as he found it, but when he returned from France he had cast aside his former resignation spirit and faced the sun of new opportunities.

Abbott Was Trail Blazer

It was the Chicago Defender, already in the forefront, in 1918 that grasped the imagination of the multitudes. Robert S. Abbott gathered about him a group of caustic writers who weekly peppered government and Dixie for its wrong-doings. Col. Roscoe Sim-

mons and a coterie of other scribes weekly showered the South with philippics that lashed the American Negro into action. The militant voice of the Negro press forced white Southerners to organize the Southern Sociological Congress and in an effort to ward off the blows aimed at Dixie by the Negro press and the NAACP.

The Black Dispatch Is Born

The Black Dispatch was born 31 years ago. It saw life during that period when Oklahoma was busy destroying all of the constitutional rights of Negroes and declaring Indians are white people. The Black Dispatch saw life fighting for the reputation and continuation in public life of a man who was the first president of Lincoln university, Inman E. Page. On this campus you have a building designated as Page Hall, and that building is a memorial to one of the finest men upon whom the sun has ever shone. Dr. Page was the president of this university at the time when it was called Lincoln institute, and came to Oklahoma in the early 90's. He was an old friend of my father. The two had attended college together, and it was Rev. John William Dunjee, my father, who persuaded Inman E. Page to come to Oklahoma and accept the presidency of Langston university, where he remained college president for seventeen years.

An Office Devil

I enrolled the first day Langston

university opened in 1897, and on that day my father did another thing which was destined to influence my entire life. My father, on the day of enrollment, made an arrangement by which I was to spend my spare time working in the rear of a little drug store in the town of Langston where the Langston Herald was published. I only worked in that little print shop three months, for my father never returned. Father was unable to maintain me there. But in those fleeting moments that I spent in that little print shop, where I learned the cases, my hands became stained with printer's ink that will perhaps carry with me to the grave.

The Value of a Library

I think right here I should point out that I am a great believer in libraries, for that is the university from which I graduated. If Lincoln university has an excellent library (and I am sure it has) and you students are not using it, you are overlooking the greatest opportunity to be found on this campus. Books preserve the experiences of humanity. One may read books and secure a liberal education.

While my father, who had spent his adult years in the ministry, died poor, he left me a priceless legacy—a large library of more than 1500 volumes. Gibbon's History of the Roman Empire, Bancroft's History of the United States, Josephus, Life and Times of Frederick Douglass, The Underground Railroad, Every one of the books in Dad's library were books similar in tone and the volumes noted above. I had to leave home and go somewhere to find a novel, or light read. I think today we spend too much time nosing in the funny papers rather than applying our own. It was an excellent school, Black Dispatch saw life fighting for the reputation and continuation in public life of a man who was the first president of Lincoln university, Inman E. Page. On this campus you have a building designated as Page Hall, and that building is a memorial to one of the finest men upon whom the sun has ever shone. Dr. Page was the president of this university at the time when it was called Lincoln institute, and came to Oklahoma in the early 90's. He was an old friend of my father. The two had attended college together, and it was Rev. John William Dunjee, my father, who persuaded Inman E. Page to come to Oklahoma and accept the presidency of Langston university, where he remained college president for seventeen years.

Learning the Game

It was interesting to note the reaction of many of my friends back in 1915 to my resolve to enter the newspaper field, and I want to tell this because I think this experience of mine will be valuable to young boys and girls. You see, when I went into the newspaper game, I climbed right down off of a vegetable wagon. I was making money on the farm, for I ran three huckster wagons on the streets of Oklahoma City in 1915 and was going ahead, but that printer's ink that stained my hands back in 1897 was commanding me to return. Most of my friends, not

knowing what I had been doing in my leisure moments, predicted the venture would last thirty days instead of the thirty years we have been pushing a pen, but they predicted their conclusion upon the assumption I had been devoting all of my time to raising and selling turnips and greens. This was not true, for I had been for more than ten years devoting all of my spare time to writing for other newspaper ventures started in the town. I had been writing both news copy and editorials during almost all of their period.

Self-Help

Whenever a new publication started in Oklahoma City, prior to 1915, I always went to the publisher and offered my services free. I told the man that I had considerable extra time I wished to employ and that I would be winning to contribute same to him without charge. The publisher was first astonished and of course always ended in accepting free service. He never knew that I worked on that job many times day and night, feeling secure in the belief that I was getting more out of the deal than the publisher. I always insisted that no by-line went with my copy.

Those First Editorials

As soon as I had secured the publisher's confidence through the writing of news notes, I would then take the next step. I'd approach him respecting some issue currently affecting the community. As soon as I knew what his opinion was I went away, returning later, having fashioned into language, opinion that expressed as accurately as I could interpret the views of that publisher. This was extremely difficult for almost invariably the publisher's notion ran completely at variance with my own. It was an excellent school, however, for anyone planning to write opinion. I acquired out of this trying experience a versatility and balance which has stood me in good stead during the intervening years. Some of the dividends from this writing came out of my ability to inquire of most anyone what he thought of opinion I had written, and getting an honest appraisal without that individual knowing he was offering criticism of my journalistic efforts.

Moran Knocked Down

I recall on one occasion, just a few months before I launched the Black Dispatch, and while the fight was on to maintain Dr. Inman E. Page at Langston university, I had written a particularly blistering editorial respecting a man named Melvin Chism, who was at that time editing the publication attacking Dr. Page. The editor of the

personal development when I was language of an unlettered old stoic, working for nothing than many of those who in the past thirty years have drawn lucrative salaries from my establishment. I know I made more out of the venture of those early day publishers than they acquired. Schools offer short formal paths to knowledge and understanding of life's responsibilities, but in the

Responsibilities In my judgment the responsibility of the Negro editor is threefold: (1) He should have integrity and (2) He should have integrity and (3) He should have integrity and (4) He should have integrity and (5) He should have integrity and (6) He should have integrity and (7) He should have integrity and (8) He should have integrity and (9) He should have integrity and (10) He should have integrity and (11) He should have integrity and (12) He should have integrity and (13) He should have integrity and (14) He should have integrity and (15) He should have integrity and (16) He should have integrity and (17) He should have integrity and (18) He should have integrity and (19) He should have integrity and (20) He should have integrity and (21) He should have integrity and (22) He should have integrity and (23) He should have integrity and (24) He should have integrity and (25) He should have integrity and (26) He should have integrity and (27) He should have integrity and (28) 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- (2) He should have courage.
(3) He should have vision and understanding.

With reference to the first responsibility dealing with integrity and honor, I would say to the students here that a newspaper should be the soul of the community. I recall I went into a certain town several years ago where a young man, favored with wealth, education and every ordinary and commonly accepted requirement, was attempting to run a newspaper. He sought me out for questioning because up to that moment he had been unable to successfully operate. He wanted to know why he could not gather confidence of community life. "What's wrong with me?" he asked.

A Good Name

Well, we knew something of this young man's antecedents. We knew that he, aside from his newspaper, was engaged in a lot of profitable, money-making rackets, and we knew before we reached his town what his troubles were. We asked him, after listening to him a while, "Do you sincerely desire me to tell you what you will have to do to succeed?" His answer was "Yes."

"Well, young man," we said, "success is sacrifice. You can never gather the complete confidence of this community until you turn your back upon evil rackets and prove to the people that you are interested far more in the general welfare than you are in yourself. You may never fully achieve such a position. Jesus Christ was unable to secure the confidence of all the people, but if you live right and are ever on the alert to guard the interest of those you serve, you will in the end find the four-leaf clover you seek." *Sat 2-9-46*

Danger Everywhere

The newspaper field is a dangerous place for any man to abide interested in self. The moment you lose the confidence of the people, vicious influences will surround you offering filthy lucre. This is where integrity and honor must command. The entire future of the Negro in America depends upon black leadership of integrity and honor.

Must Attack Wrong

But integrity and honor alone will not suffice in the newspaper field. One must have moral courage. One must not alone at times turn his back on wrong, but must have the resolute and lion heart to attack wrong at opportune moments. The fearless editor should first of all be certain he has chosen the proper path and then be

undeterred by intimidation, threats of reprisal or bodily harm. We recall only two years ago rumor was rife all over Oklahoma that the FBI was investigating the Black Dispatch. In fact, certain operatives of that organization are said to have gone to the Oklahoma Historical Society and demanded a certain issue of our publication.

The truth is that a chief of police at that time which the Black Dispatch was attacking because of his unfair treatment of Negroes in the Oklahoma capital, and who the Black Dispatch had been successful in getting fired, had secured a position with the FBI, and it was from this source all of the fire was coming. All of a sudden it seemed the FBI had business with the Black Dispatch and the local draft board overnight decided that three of my vitally necessary employees were immediately needed in the armed forces. It was a rather unusual coincidence. *Sat 2-9-46*

When the now deceased Moman Pruitt, a noted criminal lawyer in the Southwest, came to my office early one morning to tell me what he had heard respecting the seizure of the Black Dispatch in the Oklahoma Historical building, we said to him then when I say to you now, "I have always tried to be a loyal citizen of this republic and I do not have to go and get a particular issue of my paper to determine whether there is anything subversive in it."

While my good white friend sat in my office I did that thing which I feel all Negroes should do in moments of crisis. We should face—not run from—issues.

"Pruitt," I said, "you sit there a moment while I write the FBI a letter." I turned around to the typewriter and wrote the FBI office in Oklahoma City. I told the operator there that I was that day placing his office and the national FBI office on my subscription list so that there would be no justification hereafter to go somewhere else looking for the publication. I told the Oklahoma City operator that in addition I was enclosing with the letter three addresses I had recently made having national resonance, and that if he wished to discuss with me personally my notions about government and society I would be pleased to come to his office and submit to questioning. *Sat 2-9-46*

Mists Disappear

You would be surprised at the very fine friendly letter I received in response to that communication. The Oklahoma City FBI operator stated I need not have any alarm respecting any rumors afloat, and

that he would be pleased to receive my publication. I have not heard from that day to this any more about investigation, although before Attorney Pruitt arrived I had had divers Negro friends come from all over Oklahoma, some of them telling me they had been approached by individuals purported to be from the FBI. I only did for the FBI what I have been doing in another way for the past thirty years. I send my publication each week free of charge to all of the major state, county and city authorities. I want these agencies of government to know what I am saying all of the time, rather than on some particular occasion when some selfish Negro or white person may be irritated by what is said, present my publication to someone unfamiliar with its general content. It has been rather expensive to do this, but this has been a fixed policy of the Black Dispatch for the past thirty years. The patriotic Negro editor, who loves his country and who loves his flag, should always be able to stand his ground when inquisition enters.

Blind Leadership

And then the Negro newspaper man should have adequate and full vision and understanding of life's problems. It is all right to have integrity, honor and courage; but the road to hell is paved with good intentions. I have always been disgusted with Negroes who pose as leaders who in times of crisis obviously do not know what to do. Everytime we have issues arising in my state the casualty list is heavy among state leaders. Some break ranks because of fear and others for selfish interests. In still the major instances Negro leadership falters because of uncertain objectives. Somehow the average Negro leader has never sat down somewhere and decided a number of fundamental issues for himself.

Without Direction

Take, for instance, the question of the mob, segregation, Jim Crow, anti-marriage laws, social equality, wage and hour laws, socialization of medicine. All of these questions vitally affect the lives of Negroes in America and all minority groups, and yet one can hardly find two Negroes who think in consonance one with the other. We had a segregation fight in our town several years ago that we won, but right in the midst of the struggle I discovered Negroes fighting segregation on one hand and hugging it in another. Right in the midst of the fight I discovered "prominent" Negroes seeking to oust whites from the Negro community, not

seemingly recognizing that the struggle was being primarily made for freedom of movement for everyone. A prominent Negro editor recently entered into public discussion regarding the efficacy of segregation overlooking the fact that all segregation is basic in the idea that one human being is better than another.

Shall We Be Free?

Quite recently, while down in Arkansas, we discovered an important Negro leader making a forthright speech for the poll tax. He was using the same argument presented by plantation owners, and a large number of Negroes got up before white audiences stating they do not want social equality. The Negro publisher should be clear as crystal on all of these important subjects. Basically, he should make the decision that Negroes should be free and that all of our laws should be democratically administered in the United states. No compromises should be made with that ideal and objective. The full and complete spirit of black manhood should be continuously felt pressing towards that end. *Sat 2-9-46*

The Larger View

Finally, the Negro publisher must have the vision to realize other groups have problems in addition to the blacks. The Negro publisher must become more acquainted with functioning government and its relation to economics education and the entire social structure. There will be no substantial solution made to many of the Negro's problems until the black man becomes intensely interested in the white man's problems. Cooperation is a two-way track. Few Negroes seem to know this. Negro publishers must become more interested in labor problems, the question of land ownership, housing, war, peace. Salacious stories published weekly may attract a morbid reading public, but information that will help to organize the colossal spending power of Negroes; that will expand his life expectancy; that will make him a partner with other American groups in fashioning and patterning a more ideal America, will many times demand stark courage and a reckless disregard for personal advancement, but it will steer the Negro closer to the shores of emolument and privilege and help to form a nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

But despite these odds, Respite its limited mark-
et, despite the efforts of those who would still its
voice, the Negro Press has forged ahead; challenging,
criticizing, condemning and denouncing in a des-
perate effort to tell its story to America and to the
world.

There have been times when its activities have
been likened to the rattling of skeletons in the na-
tional closet; there have been times when it has been
charged with the vilest sort of sensationalism; there
have been times when it has been belittled and
berated. *Thurs 2-26-46*

But it has never been ignored. Constantly,
through and down the years, it has served as the
guardian and awakener of the American conscience;
prodding, needing and stinging the nation into a-
wareness of its shortcomings.

Although the period of struggle for respecta-
bility is largely past for the Negro Press, the job
facing it is greater than ever.

Newspaper Week
Washington Tribune, D.C.
Today, 11 years since John Rushworth estab-
lished "Freedom's Journal", the first American Ne-
gro publication, the Negro Press finds itself in a con-
position where it wields greater power and is con-
fronted with greater responsibility than at any time
in its existence. *Tues 2-26-46*
As a minority press, faced with the task of
championing, informing and providing guidance for
the most underprivileged segment of the nation's popu-
lation, it has ever found itself forced to cry aloud,
and often alone, against the injustices inflicted upon
its people.
For many years this protest was expressed
through the efforts of hungry writers and printers
who slept in their shops and struggled to get their
message into print despite the handicaps of short
and broken type faces, battered presses and inability
to meet payrolls or deadlines.

The global war which has just ended and the global peace which is not yet with us serve merely to point up the job which faces men of good will of all places and all races. Bolstering and backing up the efforts of the leaders of such men must be the force of an enlightened and determined public opinion.

The job of the Negro Press in America is far from completed. But while driving forward toward completion of its job at home, it cannot, must not and will not forget that as a minority press it can safeguard the rights of its own people only by fighting for the rights of minorities everywhere.

Negro Newspaper Week, therefore, should be a period of dedication—dedication to the task of eliminating everywhere the forces which bring about the need for a Negro or other minority press.

Our 119th Birthday

The American Negro Press this week celebrates its 119th anniversary. Today, Negro publications are growing in influence and power. Its voice is beginning to have international strength and vigor, and today as never before, white and black people read Negro newspapers in order to get the trend of black psychology in America and everywhere in the dark world.

The rise and power of the Negro Press is an engrossing and thrilling story of the advantage in a disadvantage. Prior to 1914 Negro newspapers in America were struggling publicity babies, whose only subscribers were the rapidly disappearing slaves, many who could not read, but who religiously purchased Negro journals as a gesture towards the idealism in which they believed. Few young Negroes, and no white people, paid any attention whatsoever to the Negro publisher who depended quite largely upon "boiler plate" material, and what he could individually scrape up here and there, to weekly offer readers.

But today Negroes have news gathering agencies that girdle the globe. During the recent war many of the top Negro publications had war correspondents, who ranked along with Ernie Pyle and other white news reporters, having their assignments on the battle front. They detailed weekly the heroic story of American soldiers in defense of this nation, placing special emphasis upon the patriotic record black troopers were making in the armed forces.

Coupled with this, the Associated Negro Press, and the National Negro Publishers Association have established news gathering agencies that supply live and current news, as it develops in Cairo, Leningrad, Tokyo, Addis Ababa or Central Europe. One Negro daily, The Atlanta World, makes it possible for the National Negro Publishers Association to maintain a White House correspondent in the city of Washington. Airplanes, cables and telegraph lines are utilized daily by the Negro Press in assembling news copy from every section of the earth.

How did this come about? What sort of background is there to the aroused spirit developing an avid, eager, and greedy reading public? The answer is war. The two world wars through which most of those now past the half century mark have passed did much to arouse and stir the emotion-alism and spirit of the American Negroes and dark people the world over. Before 1915 there were millions of uninformed blacks in the southern section of the United States who thought the sun went down directly behind the magnolia trees on the plantation where they lived; they thought

the pattern of their lives had its prototype everywhere in the universe.

But the First World War swept 300,000 Negro soldiers into the American army and to France. We recall the story of the illiterate Alabama boy, who when he had gotten no farther from home than Camp Dodge, was found constantly rubbing his head and talking to himself: "I did not know the world was made like this."

This was the surprise and shock that came to thousands of black boys who for the first time in their lives breathed zephyrs of semi-freedom, and who had primitive, provincial scars of Southern patterns erased for a few moments. The emotional and spiritual stir was electrifying. Thousands cast aside the feeling of resignation which had been theirs from childhood and with hearts filled with hope and ambition returned to their native land.

The exodus of 1920 and the succeeding years is reflected in the large Negro populations now to be found in what are today called the doubtful states of the North. Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and several others in that section have today a Negro population, the direct and positive aftermath of the first world war. These soldiers returned reading, thinking and understanding many of the problems of social organization, to which they hitherto gave slight attention. Negro newspapers received their first firm, substantial support when the boys came back from France in 1918.

The battle the Negro Press made for justice and fair play for Negro youth in 1918 caught also the attention of government, and for the first time in American history it was found essential to give official recognition to the Negro Press and respect the caustic demands that impartial treatment be given to Negro soldiers. When recent world strife encircled the globe, the Negro press already on its feet and growing, followed the boys to the battle fronts. In the past four years Negro soldiers have not only gone to France, but to almost every section of the earth. The experience of the Black Dispatch is the experience of every Negro journal in America. We have been shipping thousands of papers to Europe, Asia and Africa. During the current war the circulation of the Black Dispatch increased

threefold, and is continuing to increase. We make this statement solely for the illumination it will give to that war has given substantial stimulus to the Negro newspaper's reading public, and just this week we received an Australian money order from a white Australian who a year ago subscribed for the Black Dispatch after reading the copy sent each week to a Negro boy quartered in his home. The Negro boy has gone, but this white Australian states in his letter he believes in the principles espoused by the Black Dispatch and desires to renew his subscription. Residents of Hawaii, Panama, Philippines and many remote sections of the earth are now becoming interested in Negro publications.

It can be readily seen that wars have made the American Negro cosmopolitan in his thinking, and he therefore desires world news stemming from the dark world, and telling of opportunity and chance everywhere. There is only one instrumentality to which he can turn in America for this type of information, and that agency or medium is the Negro Press. The only news black boys in the army of the United States could appreciate while across the seas, and that sought to tell of their valor and patriotism, was secured from the Negro Press, and it is surprising, as the younger men return home, their disposition to renew their subscriptions and in many instances come to the Black Dispatch office to tell of the comfort, solace and consolation they secured in dodging enemy bullets, while reading the Black Dispatch. This is the same experience thousands of black boys had with every Negro publication they received overseas. An idea of how precious a Negro publication was on

What Publishers Did
1. Restated to Gen. Omar N. Bradley their opposition to a second jim crow hospital and urged appointment of an administrative assistant.
2. Called to the attention of Attorney General Tom Clark the need for the stricter enforcement of civil liberties laws in the South.
3. Requested Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson to remove inequities in the distribution of funds for land grant colleges.
4. Urged Wilson W. Wyatt, housing expeditor, to follow an integrated pattern in employment of personnel on all levels.
5. Urged President Truman to continue active support of FEPC and to press for the abolition of voting restrictions based upon color, race or creed.
6. Voted to hold their annual convention in New York City, setting the date tentatively for June 20-22.

the battlefield was vouchsafed last week by an Oklahoma boy who said after he had completely read his paper he sold it each week for \$1.00. These boys and their families will during the next quarter of a century become the substantial readers of Negro publications. This will work for political strength and unity.

Wars break down traditional barriers and sectional partitions. The casualty list is terrible when men fight and strive violently against one another, but out of such hostile confusion humanity makes progress. The black man has always made economic, social and political advancement during periods of war here in America. The recent war made it possible for Negroes to taste for the first time the thrill of making sixty and seventy dollars per week; it was the war that gave Negroes training in mechanics they had never dreamed of before; it was the war that almost broke up jim crow travel in the South and started southern governors to talking about educational equality. Someone has said that wars are violent expressions of humanity attempting to effect change. Wars have certainly been kind to Negro newspaper publishers and unwittingly war has effected substantial changes in the structure of the Negro publishing field transcending the imagination of the laity.

Powell Leaves Daily Worker People's Voice

New York, N. Y.
Congressman Adam Clayton

Powell yesterday announced the end of his association with the **People's Voice**.

In his public statement, Powell declared: "When I was elected to Congress two years ago I thought that I would be able to carry on my duties as editor-in-chief of **People's Voice** and chairman of the Powell-Buchanan Publishing Corp. It became increasingly apparent this was impossible, and so about a year ago I obtained a temporary leave of absence as editor. This, however, was not sufficient because the majority of people think of **People's Voice** as a newspaper under my personal supervision.

Wed. 12-25-46
"This is not so and has not been true for the past year and a half. Now that the 80th Congress is about to reconvene I am divorcing myself from all activities except as Minister of the Abyssinian Baptist Church and Chairman of the People's Committee.

"In order that there will be no mistakes concerning my relations with **People's Voice** I have not only resigned as editor of the **People's Voice** and Chairman of the Powell-Buchanan Publishing Corp., effective Dec. 10, but I have also sold all my stock. It is apparent that an individual in my position cannot afford to be intimately connected with any enterprise to which he cannot give close supervision. I wish for the **People's Voice**, its staff and owners, the very best."

Willkie Awards To Be Presented In February

Daily World *Atlanta, Ga.*
and Roscoe J. Dunfee of the Oklahoma Black Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) Regional Committee 8: Louis W. Lyons of the Boston Globe, and William E. Wiley of the Boston Chronicle; Regional Committee 9: Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution and C. A. Scott of the Atlanta Daily World; Regional Committee 10: Basil L. Walters of the Detroit Free Press, and Louis E. Martin of the Michigan Chronicle; Regional Committee 11: Oveta Clup Hobby of the Houston Post, and Carter Wesley of the Houston Informer.

Three \$250 cash awards will be made to members of the colored press for objective reporting, for public service and for the best example of writing, either in columns, features or editorials.

President of the organization, formed as a corporation under District laws last month, is Douglas Southall Freeman, editor of the Richmond (Virginia) News Leader and author.

Date for the award dinner has been tentatively set for February 28.

Final judging will be made by a committee composed of Ethridge, Stanley, Forrest, Young and Childs, after regional committees have made preliminary selections.

Regional Committees

Fourteen regional committees have been appointed in order to secure wide coverage throughout the country. The function of each of such committees is to nominate not more than five eligible nominees for each of the three annual awards, such nominations to be made from such entrants in the region covered by such committee as have placed their entries in the hands of such regional committee by January 15 of the year following the calendar year in which the entered material is published. Such nominations are to be forwarded by the regional committee to the committee on awards not later than the ensuing February 1. The committee on awards then does the final judging.

The membership of the regional committees is as follows:

Regional Committee 1: Mark F. Ethridge and Frank L. Stanley; Regional Committee 2: Paul Belamy of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and William O. Walker of the Cleveland Call and Post; Regional Committee 3: Marquis W. Childs, columnist, Washington, D. C., and Carl Murphy of the Afro-American Newspapers.

Regional Committee 4: Virginius Dabney of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, and P. Bernard Young, Jr., of the Norfolk Journal and Guide; Regional Committee 5: Marshall Field of the Chicago Sun, and Charles P. Browning of the Chicago Defender; Regional Committee 6: Wilbur S. Forrest of the New York Herald Tribune, and such Negro journalist as he shall designate; Regional Committee 7: Palmer Hoyt of the Denver Post,

the week

No Rhyme or Reason
The Afro-American
to Racial Practices
Baltimore, Md.

By CLIFF W. MACKAY

NEW YORK—Though I have faintly suspected it all along, I now have come definitely to the conclusion that anyone who attempts to apply reason to the quaint racial practices of Americans is taking the first step towards a padded cell in the nut house. *Sat. 1-4-47*

My conclusion was reached after a three-week session at the seminar conducted by the American Press Institute at the journalism school of Columbia University. *The Afro-American*

There were 24 city editors and two managing editors from every section of the country enrolled. All but myself were white. *Baltimore, Md.*

We were quartered in a group of private rooms on the same floor of John Jay, one of the famous residence halls for graduate students at Columbia. *Sat. 1-4-47*

We ate together.

We attended the group discussions together.

We explored New York together.

We drank together.

We held midnight bull sessions together on the 13th floor of John Jay.

But how does the problem of color enter, some readers may begin to wonder, if everything went off so smoothly.

Complete Turnabout

The paradox was created by the presence of a black face among those who came from the North and those whose pronounced drawl indicated they were Dixie born and bred. *Sat. 1-4-47*

Many of the Northern boys appeared to lean over backwards in an effort to impress those from the South that they were in sympathy with the aims of Jeff Davis's Confederacy.

They did their utmost to make the men from Dixie feel at home away up "nawth."

Not to be outdone in the business of reversing sectional customs, those from the South outdid Justice Hugo Black in trying to prove that Bilbo to the contrary, the business of social equality certainly did not cause any loss of sleep on their part. *42c*

Caught Between Forces

Caught between this play of forces trying to make the North Dixie and vice versa was your extremely bewildered writer.

Unsuspecting, I did not notice this unusual trend of events at first. However, an official of the

seminar had confessed his uneasiness over the situation on the second day of the institute.

"Weren't you a little doubtful after reading who was to attend this seminar?" one whispered to me, his eyes embracing a row of heads representing Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Texas, seated across from us at the dinner table. *Q. A.*

"They should answer that question," I replied not quite so softly. "After all I represent the most cosmopolitan and tolerant group of persons in America."

Surrounded by Dixie

But that answer during the following days of the seminar worried me. *The Afro-American*

For by some unforeseen circumstance at the cocktail hour, at dinner and at the late dormitory bull sessions, I found myself constantly surrounded not by men from New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, but by Louisianians, Texans, and Oklahomans. *Baltimore, Md.*

For some unexplained reason when the waitress would announce dinner is served and I had taken my seat, I would look up to find the majority of the Northern boys at the next table. *Sat. 1-4-47*

My surrounding dinner companions were invariably those from that section of the country whose politicians generally picture the world coming to an end if colored and white persons acted together as normal human beings.

Reluctant to Talk

Every time I would approach one of the representatives from Minnesota, Michigan or Missouri, I would sense, if not a brush-off, a reluctance to be seen too closely engaged in conversation with a son of Ham.

At first I thought this can only be my imagination but after receiving this apprehensive treatment five or six times from men hailing from Indiana, Illinois and Oregon, I soon saw that I was not mistaken.

The paradox is best illustrated by such incidents as:

The strongest argument for the FEPC came from a Texan, while the bitterest opposition was voiced by a "damnyankee" from Minnesota.

In the shower room an Alabamian offered to lend me his wooden bath slippers; a man from Massachusetts who had just taken off his robe when I entered, hastily put it back on and ducked out.

Who's Off Guard?

The only time I heard "n—r" during the entire seminar, it came from the lips of a New Yorker.

On the other hand, the boys from Dixie, though you could feel them slowing down to do it, always managed to come out with "Negro."

Frankly after working my limited brain capacity overtime in an effort to figure it out, I am still

puzzled. *1-4-47*
It's a neat problem for those professionals in the fields of sociology and unraveling the quirks of human behavior.

Associated Press surveys the race relations front

Somebody in the offices of the Associated Press went to work in the back files last week and emerged with a lengthy survey of "key areas" in their fight for better race relations. *Los Angeles, Calif. 42c WAF*

Although the survey found the battle continuing with "sustained vigor in many parts", it did not minimize areas where "nothing mentionworthy" was being done.

Among the "positive efforts", Associated Press listed national projects such as NAACP, Urban League, National Conference of Christian and Jews, League for Fair Play, Union of Democratic Action, and the American Council on Race Relations. The regional efforts came from the Southern Regional Council, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Fellowship of Fellow Churchmen, Association of Georgia Women for the Prevention of Lynching, Pacific Coast Council on Intercultural Education, and the Council for Civic Unity. *Sat. 11-30-46*

The statewide project included the FEPC laws adopted by New York, Massachusetts, and New Jersey and ardently fought for in Oregon; Maryland's Congress of Discrimination, Minnesota's American Offbyfor (taken by Lincoln's famous speech) for boys of 15 and over who sign "no prejudice" pledges, California's University Religious Conference, and Texas' Good Neighbor Commission.

Among the cities saluted were Chicago, for its new civil rights ordinance; Oklahoma city, for its YMCA; Detroit, for the "Experiment" which arose out of the 1943 race riot; and Springfield, Mass., whose "Plan" has been adopted by a dozen cities across the nation.

The individuals singled out by mention by AP were Frank Sinatra, who went to Gary, Ind., to persuade white children to go back to school with their Negro classmates and made a special movie short called, "The House I Live In"; and Jules Rubenstein, New York dress manufacturer, who for a year and a half has been sponsoring weekly coast-to-coast radio meetings called the "Teen-timers Club", addressed by such teenage favorites as Sinatra, Jack Dempsey, and Joe Louis.

On the negative side of the ledger, AP saw an increasing number of Ku Klux Klans; the newly organized Columbians, inc.; the reelection of Gov. Eugene Talmadge in Georgia; the FEPC, anti-lynching and anti-polltax filibusters;

the necessity yet for legislation prohibiting discriminatory leasing of housing projects aided by federal funds, against segregating job applicants in United States Employment Service offices, and outlawing of Jim Crow in interstate travel; the defeat of FEPC in the California elections; and the adoption in Alabama of a constitutional amendment admittedly designed to make voting difficult for Negroes.

And, the survey adds, "There are still reports of mob disorders, lynchings, and individual beatings of Negroes".

Commends Our Struggle For Negro Rights

Daily Worker
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker.

I have read the Sunday and Daily Worker continuously from the time they were first printed. I miss an issue only when I can't conveniently get it, and I have led many others to read it. Although I have many things planned to do so, I have never until now written you a word in praise for the great, courageous, bold, journalistic work you are doing for all the people, everywhere, all the time. While I have tried to say it all in the above, "one-breath" sentence, I must, I think, emphasize that no doubt you have done my (the Negro) race more real good than all other American daily papers combined. May God bless, encourage, and resourcefully strengthen you to carry on, and on. /-33-43

But the particular reason that I now spare time to write you this is to especially commend the nice and much needed little "slap" you gave the few (many?) of my race who allow themselves to be so hypocritical or naive or weak as to praise the very leaders whom they should be spending money and effort to rebuke. I refer to the brief article by Claudia Jones on page 4 of your Jan. 14 issue, entitled "Pressure Forces Truman Gestures to Negro People." Please slap a few more a little harder.

E. P. HARRIS.

Dear Reader

Daily Worker
First, there was the Freeport slaying by a cop of a Negro soldier and his brother.

Then there was the machine-gun terror raid against the Negro community in Columbia, Tenn., by whites, including state police, because a Negro veteran tried to defend his mother from abuse by a white merchant. N. Y. N.Y.

There followed by threat by the KKK in New York against a committee fighting for justice for the Negro people.

And now there is the railroading to the deathhouse of a Negro vet in North Carolina on a phony rape charge.

All these items were buried in the commercial press, if they were mentioned at all. Monday

Only the Daily Worker and The Worker brought these incidents to the attention of the American people, helped mobilize and organize the people in the struggle against the forces of reaction who are

White (Daily Worker)

using Negro-baiting as a weapon to oppress the people.

Can you afford to let such incidents go by unnoticed? Can you conceive what would happen if immediate action were not called for and organized?

The security of not only the Negro people, but of all the American people, would be endangered. 5-20-46

And the struggle against discrimination, against Negro-baiting and Jew-baiting, is but one of the tasks that the Daily Worker and The Worker have set for themselves.

Can we expect support from the bigots, the racists and the Big Business reactionaries who stand to gain from such un-American and fascist practices?

We can only rely on the people, who in self-defense must fight against anti-Negroism and anti-Semitism.

That's why we appeal to you for

5-20-46 A dollar a reader!

A reader a dollar!

to help us carry on this struggle in defense of the interests of the people.

Send your contribution NOW to the Press Fund, Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y.

It Was News, Daily Worker Wasn't It?

By BILL MARDO

Ah, yes. The great, glorious New York press.

The "liberal" papers, the "campaign-papers," the weighty, honest and impartial American press.

Now you see them, now you don't. Pick a paper, friend, any paper. What, you want a policy, chum? A consistent, four-square all-American, honest-to-goodness policy? Sure, pick a page, friend, any page, every page. Today we're with you—tomorrow we're agin' it.

Negro in baseball? That's the ticket. Fight for the underdog, root for the honest, punch for the democratic.

The Daily News? You say they didn't give the John Wright signing a real play? Lessee... "A conglomeration of baseball news sprang up yesterday." Nah, I wouldn't know what you mean by a phony lead, mister. 1-31-46

New York Times? A tiny one-column story buried on the bottom of the sports page. Well, what did you expect, you crank, a headline or somethin'?

How about the New York Post? You gotta admit there's a real paper for you. That sheet's for the people all the time... yesterday, today, tomorrow, all the time, you gotta admit that. Not a word about the Dodgers signing a Negro pitcher? Not a word, not a line, not even a little paragraph? Paper shortage, that's the answer, mister.

The Journal-American, fella, how about the Journal-American? They got a keen sports section. Nothin' doing on that Negro guy? Funny, they got a keen sports section. And how do you like the way they're fightin' against this vivisection deal? Yeah, I got a little cocker myself.

Tell me about the Telegram, bud, the World-Telegram. Didn't they say anything good for the Negro-signing? Didn't carry a word, huh. That's tough to figure. It's news, isn't it?

The New York Sun... they got three full pages of sports. How about them? Don't say it, friend, you're beginning to get me down.

HEY! Ain'tcha forgetting PM? Geez, don't tell me PM ignored this thing! You say PM did print a few lines on it in the ear of that hockey story?

Whattssat other paper under your arm, fella? Oh, the Daily Worker. Nah, I wouldn't be seen with it dead. Don't go waving that front page under my nose, now! Hm... Dodgers sign Negro pitcher... see pages 3, 10. Lemme take a peek, willya, just a quick one. I see you guys made it the biggest story on page 3. Awright, whattaya got on 10? The whole page about this Wright business! You, fellas, interviewed the guy? Yeah, that's pretty good, mister.

But whyinhell didn't the other papers play it up big? I ain't never seen no Negroes playin' big-league ball. Sure, this is news. Big news. /-31-46

You sure this guy Wright ain't a Communist?

Hm... If this isn't the damndest thing. Only one paper in the city to give me the dope on the second Negro player to crack organized baseball.

You mind if I take this home with me, friend?

Hm... only one paper in the whole city. Well, thanks a lot, buddy, I get off at this station.



"In its fight against discrimination and Jimcrow the Daily Worker rallied the American people in the defense of the Scottsboro boys. A scene from a new Filmstrip on the Daily Worker produced by Freedom Films.

Film Front

A Fine Filmstrip On the Daily Worker

Lat. 7-20-46. By David Platt

A group called Freedom Films has produced an excellent 15-minute Filmstrip on the Daily Worker. An effective introduction to the role of the DW in the fight for people's rights, it takes in most of the major

battles which America's famous labor daily has led during the past against fascism (the DW was the first newspaper to warn America of the true nature of fascism). The unfolds in chronological order. It touches on the Tom Mooney case, Scottsboro, the hunger marches, the bonus march, the great demonstrations for unemployment and social insurance, the CIO organizing drives, the fascist rape of Manchuria, China and

This fine little pictorial of the DW's fight for civil liberties, against discrimination and Jimcrow,

Ethiopia, the Spanish war—all the great national and international questions of the 1930s, to which the DW brought the guiding light of truth and Marxist science.

UNITING THE PEOPLE

Int 7-20-46

The work of the DW in uniting the American people in the war against Hitler fascism, and after V-Day, its work to prevent the imperialists from turning the United Nations into an instrument to terrorize the Soviet Union and the newly-established democracies of Europe, is effectively pictured.

Best of all, the Filmstrip contrasts the DW's handling of significant stories with their treatment in the capitalist press. For example, when papers like the Times and World-Telegram were printing "Dutch government has been too lenient in dealing with the rebels," the DW was saying: "Demand recognition of the Free Indonesian Republic."

When the capitalist press ran an inconspicuous notice in the back pages about a cop killing two Negroes in Freeport, L. I., the DW brought this story to the front page, made it a national issue, aroused the public to demand justice. In the Veterans' column of a well-known rag "Disabled GIs are urged to view their misfortunes objectively." The Filmstrip asks its audience to "contrast this with the Daily Worker and The Worker," then adds: "The capitalist press echoes the Chamber of Commerce in its fight against OPA. The DW rallies the people to save OPA. Wherever people are fighting for a better life they find the DW comes to their support. It not only supports the people in their immediate struggles—but also points the way to the ultimate solution—socialism."

A CIRCULATION BUILDER

Here it is at last, a first-rate picture treatment of the best-loved and most-feared newspaper in America. Yes, the Daily Worker, a fighting Communist newspaper, a paper that belongs to the people, to the farmers, to the Negro people and to all who are fighting for a free, prosperous and peaceful America. Your paper and mine.

The New York distribution of the Filmstrip is being handled by the Educational Department of the Communist Party of New York State, 35 E. 12th St., fifth floor. The business office of the Daily Worker, 35 E. 12th St., second floor, is handling the picture nationally. It's a sure-fire circulation builder.



Cut Down By Bullet. Linwood Magnum, 240 W. 133-st., calmly smoked a cigaret after being shot in the thigh while trying to elude expert marksman detective, Arthur Harnisch, last Wednesday. Several hundred thefts are laid to Magnum by police, who charge that he has been doing second story work in the Westchester area over a three year span. Police say he escaped by his amazing knack of spotting them. The New York Daily News reached a new low in gutter journalism when they referred to the alleged burglar by a front page picture with a bold face caption reading "Black Cat Tamed by Bullet" and another picture caption, inside, was labelled "Linwood Magnum, a Very Tame Black Cat." Several progressive organizations have notified the People's Voice that this latest race-baiting attack will be answered by an all-out boycott against the News—(PV foto by Hansen) 6-25-46

White Editors Are Asked Views About Pretty Negro Girls

New York, N. Y.—100 publishers of outstanding white dailies and magazines have received letter asking them frankly whether they will or will not publish the pictures of Negro women if they are used as models by commercial corporations. The letters were sent to the publishers by Neil Scott, President of Neil Scott and Associates—Public Relations firm, located at 400 Manhattan Avenue, New York City. Recently Scott announced that his firm had succeeded in getting the Spool Cotton Company to use the first group

of Negro women to model for a major corporation. Scott said, if you refuse to allow the likeness of Negro models to appear on the pages of your publication you limit the democratic tendency of the executives of a business to employ Negro models. Such being so, you may be accused of being an agent operating to hinder the full and fair employment of Negro women for reasons of race and color." Nashville Sun. "It has often been said the Public relations counsel stated, that the American press is the most democratic in the world. Your answers will prove how democratic you really are."

1. Will you accept advertising from department stores, jewelers, drugstores, and other such businesses that deal in women's goods and publish said advertising on the pages of your publication if they contain illustrations carrying the likeness of colored women?

2. In the sections of your paper where you publish illustrated articles concerned with the latest fashion, household hints, advice to shoppers etc., would you be willing to publish if submitted to you, articles on these subjects if illustrated with the likeness of colored models?

"Millions of dollars are spent an

Magazine Cleared Of Libel Charge

St. Louis - Dispatch
GAINESVILLE, FLA., June 14
—(P)—United States District

Judge A. V. Long today dismissed the \$500,000 libel suit of Governor Millard L. Caldwell against Collier's magazine which grew out of an editorial published by the magazine discussing the Governor's statements concerning the death of a Negro held on a rape charge.

"It appears from the complaint that the publication complained of was privileged," the judge's order stated. 6-15-46

Judge Long's action was taken on a motion of attorneys for Collier's to dismiss the suit. The motion was heard in chambers here on June 5. Richmond

The case arose as an aftermath of the killing of James Jesse Payne, who was taken from the Madison, Fla., jail and shot. His body was found on a lonely road near by and the Governor asked for a special grand jury investigation and a determination of whether the county sheriff had been negligent. Va.

LOMAX, FIRST NEGRO GUILD DELEGATE

(NNPA)—Lowell Lomax, Afro-American reporter, last Wednesday became the first colored newsman ever delegated to represent a southern chapter at an American Newspaper Guild Convention when he received 200 of a possible 225 votes here as a delegate to the annual convention to be held in Scranton, Pa., on June 21. 6-4-46, Julo.

Mr. Lomax was nominated by a white newsman and received the fifth highest total of votes among the ten delegates elected to the convention from Washington. Nashville Sun. A graduate of Howard University and the holder of a master's degree from Columbia, Mr. Lomax has been a reporter for the Washington Afro for two years and is chairman of the Guild unit of Afro employees.

'News' Denies Bias as FM Hearings End

By EDWIN NEWMAN
Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Federal Communications Commission hearings on a Daily News applica-

tion for an FM outlet in New York City closed yesterday after this statement by News General Manager F. M. Flynn: 4-2-47

"At no time has there appeared in the News any editorial or news article which was printed with the plan or intent that anti-Semitic or anti-Negro feeling be created on the part of anyone."

He admitted, however, that there had appeared in the News from time to time "articles which we would not now have in the News."

Flynn was the last of three News witnesses to answer allegations by the American Jewish Congress that the newspaper should be denied an FM license because it printed a much larger proportion of news unfavorable to Jews and Negroes than other New York papers. He described these charges as "unfair and unwarranted" and emphasized that the News has never had nor does it now have, "any program of anti-Semitic action or any policy or plan of discrimination against any minority group."

Flynn admitted that the News had carried "editorials and articles and columns which have been interpreted or construed by certain persons or groups as anti-Semitic or anti-Negro," but that this had happened at one time or another to every paper in the U. S. A.

"The fact that such stories appeared has been for months a source of deep regret to those managing the News. Our intention has been the opposite," he said.

News Broadcasting Editor Carl Warren, under cross-examination, said that the News identified Negroes as Negroes in stories only when this was "pertinent to a clear understanding of the story by the reader."

He said he thought there was news value in such identification—that it would be interesting to a Negro reader.

When AJC Counsel Will Maslow pointed out that the News does not identify Jews as such in stories, Warren replied, "color is more distinctive."

The News witnesses attacked the AJC exhibit purporting to show the paper as anti-Jewish and anti-Negro. The tabloid introduced exhibits of its own to show its policy of non-discrimination.

When the hearing ended, both sides were given 30 days to present briefs outlining what they thought the FCC's decision should be. The decision will follow some months after that.

Jackson Daily Threat To Editor

The Weekly

Jackson Daily News, the whiteports of the Robeson meeting say York as a guest of the Civil Rights present was Congress, where he produced affidavits of the Jack-davits which were later turned over to the senate campaign investigation committee to be used in the proposed impeachment of Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo. These affidavits purportedly show that Bilbo was back of the organized drive to keep Negroes away from the polls on primary day, July 2.

Tosses Veiled Threat To Editor
New Orleans, La.
Sat. 10-5-46
By The Associated Negro Press
Washington, Oct. 2.—In the editorial, entitled "Percy knows," "Re-

White Paper Drops Race Labelling Of Crime News

Chicago — (ANP) — Race labelling of crime stories in the Chicago Sun, a local daily published by Marshall Field III, will be discontinued, according to an announcement last week by E.Z. Dimitman, the newspaper's executive editor.

"The Chicago Sun will not refer to race, color, creed or a person suspected or accused of crime unless there is a legitimate purpose to be served thereby," read Dimitman's order.

He told his editor to exercise their judgement in identifying criminals by race. In the case of racial antagonisms, the order said race should be stipulated to give true meaning to a story. The identity of Negro artists or others whose achievements are of a matter of pride to the nation will be published as in the past.

One of the first organizations to praise the paper's new editorial policy was the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations.

"The Mayor's Commission on Human Relations thinks that the management of the Chicago Sun has made a distinct contribution to good human relations in Chicago by establishing this very sound policy," said Thomas H. Wright, executive director. "It is our judgment that race labeling contributes untold harm to our community by increasing prejudice."

"We think you have taken a definite step forward in eliminating this practice from your newspaper. We desire to commend you for the step you have taken."

News Fights Bias Charge at FM Hearing

By EDWIN NEWMAN
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The New York Daily News, pursuing its application for an FM broadcasting outlet in New York City, will try again today to get rid of American Jewish Congress' exhibits which purport to show the News as anti-Negro and anti-Jewish.

Hearings on the application resumed yesterday before Federal Communications Commissioner Alfred Guest after a recess since July 18, and News Attorney Louis Caldwell made two new and futile efforts to have the AIC exhibits

thrown out. He claimed that they were inaccurate, unreliable and done in bad faith.

Caldwell also objected to the introduction of the exhibits—which were a corrected version of an earlier contempt analysis of the News, PM, Mirror, Times and Herald Tribune—on the ground that they were new evidence and not admissible. He lost on this one, too.

AJC Counsel Will Maslow said the conclusions in the analysis did not differ from the previous ones, but were based on more comprehensive data.

The exhibits showed that in column inches devoted by the News to stories about Jews and Negroes, 47 per cent were for favorable stories and 53 for unfavorable. The average for the other papers were 88 and 12 respectively, with the Times 92 and eight, the World Tribune and PM 91 and 9, and the Mirror 59 and 41.

The survey covered 1310 stories. It showed that while the other papers had carried an average of 179 stories favorable to Jews, the News had printed only 71, while it had printed 22 unfavorable stories to an average of 21 for the other newspapers. The News was even harder on Negroes. It's had 24 favorable stories while the other papers averaged 81; and carried 29 unfavorable against an average of 10.

When yesterday's hearing ended, Caldwell was grilling Leila Sussman, a statistician who prepared the AJC's exhibit in company with Dr. Alexander Pekalis, professor of political science and jurisprudence at the New School for Social Research.

Miss Sussman maintained that while there undoubtedly were errors in the survey, they would not affect its result.

Caldwell also objected that the AJC had overlooked deliberately the News' 100 per cent perfect coverage of stories dealing with Catholics, Italians and the Irish.

Matter of Designation

One of New York's newspapers applying for permission to have a radio station is opposed by negroes and others who say that it does not treat them considerably in its columns (the newspaper denies it, averring that the accusation is absurd), and in a hearing a colored spokesman said that since last July another newspaper of the town has ceased to mention a person's color when he is accused of crime. Meanwhile, we observe that when that newspaper men-

tions that a colored person has achieved something creditable his race is mentioned—as if it were worthy of remark that a negro is not invariably an obscure and commonplace creature. If to a newspaper story "race" is pertinent at all, it is pertinent regardless of the subject of the story.

Daily Papers Seen Fair in Racial Identification

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 9-21-46

Survey Shows New York Times Not Only Newspaper Shunning Race in Crime News

URBANA, Ill. — That the New York Times does not stand alone in its recently announced policy of abandoning unnecessary racial identification of persons was revealed by a recent survey of American newspapers made here.

Most daily newspapers do not consider racial identification essential in reporting minor crime news, John Paul Jones, a writer for the reporting course in the University of Illinois School of Journalism, discloses in a report on the study.

Mr. Jones' study brings him to the conclusion that "the majority of the American press maintains a policy of decency and fairness in the matter of identifying members of . . . races in headlines and news stories."

"Times" Reasoning Cited

His survey of the nation's newspapers shows that generally, race identification is used only when it is essential to the news of the story.

The New York Times, in announcing editorially its new policy in regard to racial identification on Aug. 11, gave its views as follows:

"Some newspapers treat news about colored citizens in separate sections or columns, extending jim crowism to the printed page."

'Obligation to Readers'

In others, discrimination is less flagrant but colored persons are often identified, whereas members of other races are not.

"This may seem a small thing, but the members of the colored race do not think so. This newspaper has considered its obligations to its readers in the light of these facts and principles."

"This consideration has led us to adhere to the rule that the race of a person suspected or accused of crime shall not be published unless there is a legitimate purpose to be served thereby."

Other Papers' Rules

The study conducted at the Uni-

versity of Illinois disclosed that many of the leading daily newspapers of the country practice some such custom in their reporting of crime news.

The announced policies of the following newspapers surveyed indicate today's trend, Mr. Jones asserts:

Fresno (Calif.) Bee: "We do not use racial identification unless it is of prime importance."

Use When Essential

Des Moines (Ia.) Register: "We do not use racial identification in news stories unless the point of the story hinges on race, such as a restaurant owner refusing to serve a colored man."

The Detroit (Mich.) News: "In bright and amusing features, one sometimes has to read between the lines to discover that the subject is colored."

Boston (Mass.) Christian Science Monitor: "If racial identification is necessary for the understanding of a story, we do add the racial identification."

Texas Paper Included

The Providence (R.I.) Journal and Evening Bulletin: "We make no racial identification in any minor crime incident."

Even the Dallas (Texas) Morning Sun says "Our policy is not to identify the race of the person involved in news events unless such identification is essential to the story."

Two papers which figured in the survey were of different opinions than the majority. They were the Mobile (Ala.) Register and the Baltimore (Md.) Sun.

The Register maintained: "We do include racial identification in news stories on the theory that where two persons of the same name but opposite races are involved in a story it is our responsibility to our readers to fully identify the person in question."

The Sun asserts: "The Sun's papers always identify race of a person." It points out, however, that they make an effort not to

use race labels in headlines over stories which are derogatory.

DAILY NEWS DENIES RACE BIAS CHARGES

The Times

Paper Challenges the Power of the FCC to Regulate the News Policies of Press

New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—

The New York Daily News today denied accusations by the American Jewish Congress that it is anti-Semitic and it challenged the power of the Federal Communications Commission "to regulate the editorial and news content and policies of newspapers."

The newspaper has pending an application with the commission for a license to operate a frequency modulation broadcast sta-

Its efforts to get the license were resisted by the Jewish organization on the contention that the paper has shown hostility to Jews and other minority groups.

In a double-barreled action today The Daily News filed a brief denying hostility to any minority group and also offered a motion to strike from the record all evidence dealing with the content and policies of the paper.

"The charge that The News has evidenced hostility to, or bias against any minority group (including the Jewish group and the Negro group) is untrue," the brief said.

Claims Aid to Minorities

"On the contrary, throughout its history, The News has been and is an outstanding and outspoken advocate of racial and religious tolerance and equality and a most vigorous opponent of discrimination against racial and religious minorities."

In asking that evidence relating to news content and policies be stricken, The News said that to receive or consider such in ruling on a radio application is unconstitutional.

To follow such a standard, it continued, would mean that "the right to engage in broadcasting, or to continue in broadcasting once a license has been granted, becomes contingent on such approval or disapproval of newspaper content."

"No greater threat to freedom of the press has been made in recent years. It affects hundreds of newspaper publishers, and a large proportion of the newspapers, large and small, throughout the country."

25 Items Were Selected

"Censorship and abridgment of liberty of expression will extend to the whole field of publications, educational and religious institu-

ties, to labor unions, to moving picture concerns, and, indeed, to all persons and corporations who have occasion, or ally, in print or otherwise, to publish opinions or facts which the commission compares the news with other New York papers as to whether news biased and unscientific. The News' brief said that the evidence offered by the American stories were "favorable" or "un-

New Orleans Paper Breaks Jimcrow Rule

New Orleans, La.
Editor, Daily Worker:

The front page of the New Orleans States of Dec. 3, showing the headline: TIE UP 28 NEW ORLEANS SHIPS — SEAMEN JOIN NATIONWIDE STRIKE.

The importance of this locally is that the photo showing the seamen's orderly pickets at a ship, includes a Negro worker. The press here has a definite policy, frequently stated in so many words by press photographers, of "never showing Negroes." This of course combined with the policy of printing every drama, authentic or not, which might tend to discredit the Negro people. It took the NMU's well-timed, well-conducted month-long campaign to break down this rule. Negro and white seamen put out leaflets throughout the business district for weeks. Daily Worker.

The importance nationally is of course the fact that here is one more proof of the power of labor when labor is accurate and right. The news story gives the real facts—that 2,500 seamen and shipyard workers joined in the action; that there was no violence; that the demonstration was for 24 hours only; that three firemen and two able-bodied seamen were left aboard each ship; that the strike did not affect the one troop ship and five relief ships in harbor—and plays up the reason: Protest against transfer of merchant ships to commercial use, instead of using them to bring GI's home. 1-12-46

The NMU deserves the praise of all labor for its effective objection. E. C. R.

Plan Memorial To Anti-Slave Editor

WALTERVILLE, Mo.—(ANP)—A \$300,000 memorial to Elijah Parish Lovejoy, anti-slavery editor who died defending his press at Alton, Ill., in 1837, will be built here at Colby college by a memorial committee of editors and publishers.

The memorial, for which the New England Daily Newspaper association already has underwritten more than \$60,000 of the \$300,000, was initiated by a group of editors seeking to commemorate Lovejoy's struggles for a free press. They planned to erect a memorial hall in his honor as part of Colby's new Mayflower Hill campus and to endow a Lovejoy chair of journalism.

alism. 2-15-46
A graduate of Colby's 1826 class and a native of this state, he met his death trying to protect his press against rough-necks hired by slave racketeers seeking to silence his editorial crusade against them.

The Lovejoy committee, of which former President Hoover is honorary chairman, is headed by William J. Pape, publisher of the Waterbury Republican, and a Connecticut newspaper.

Racial Labeling Dropped by 2nd Philly Newspaper

PHILADELPHIA—The Philadelphia Inquirer has officially dropped the use of racial labels in its petty crime stories, the AFRO learned last week.

The Inquirer, largest morning paper in the city, has twice before attempted to drop "Negro," whenever a colored person was involved in a minor crime. According to Morris Litman, city editor, the official policy of the paper for the past two months has been to leave racial labels alone.

This change in policy was due to the general liberal attitude of its Jewish philanthropic editor and publisher, Walter H. Annenberg, Litman said, and also to racial tensions which are already existent in this city.

Eliminating Riot Stories
The AFRO also learned that three of the daily papers had entered into a gentlemen's agreement over six months ago to minimize all racial conflict stories, and, where feasible, to eliminate them completely.

This was done to prevent the daily press from favoring any imaginary race-riot stories which might pop up.

The Inquirer now joins the liberal Philadelphia Record, as the second local daily to observe this accepted journalistic practice.

The Bulletin and Daily News are the two remaining papers which persist in using "Negro" wherever a colored person is involved in a petty crime, and both have, on occasion, fanned racial feelings dangerously high by misleading statements such as "huge Negro aggressor." 2-9-46

The local chapter of the NAACP just several weeks ago took the Bulletin to task for using "Negro" in a story where no colored person was involved.

May Be Used on Some Occasions

In further explaining the new policy Litman said, however,

that in cases of accidents or injuries where no cause for heightened racial feeling exists, the paper may use the word, "Negro." He added that in cases of national, well-covered crime stories where a colored person has acted, the label may also still be used.

It was pointed out that this has been the general policy of even liberal organs which have heretofore dropped the word from their petty crime stories.

Litman, former city editor of the now defunct Ledger said, "I see no more reason for using the word 'Negro' in a petty crime story than I do for the use of Italian, Irish or German behind an offender's name."

Time Apologizes For Gov. Caldwell

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (ANP)—Time Magazine last week informed Gov. Millard Caldwell that it will publish an apology to "rectify mistakes" made in reporting his comment on the recent lynching of Jesse James Payne in Florida.

John Shaw Billings, editorial director of the magazine, wrote of "regret that you have been placed in an embarrassing position by the poor reporting of the magazine and we trust that this correction we are running will prove satisfactory or not only to you but to your constituents who have taken you to task on this matter." 2-16-46

Time had quoted Caldwell as telling an Encyclopedia Britannica representative that the death of Payne was not in every sense of the word a lynching, and as adding that it was better to shoot him than "drag an innocent child through the courts."

White (General)

Florida Governor Asks \$500,000 From Collier's

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 20. — (AP) — Alleging that harm done him by an editorial in Collier's magazine "will continue against him throughout the remainder of his life," Governor Caldwell today filed a libel suit against publishers of the weekly asking \$500,000 damages. 3-21-46

The bill of complaint, filed in the U. S. District Court here, alleges that an editorial on the killing of a Negro awaiting trial on charges of attempted rape "was maliciously and wickedly done with the intent of causing ridicule and contempt to be cast upon" Caldwell.

The comment, which appeared in the Feb. 23 issue of Collier's, dealt with the governor's statement regarding the death of Jesse James Payne, Negro who was taken from an unguarded Madison County jail and shot while under indictment on charges of attempting to rape a five-year-old white girl. 3-21-46

New Army Policy Praised by N. Y. Daily Newspaper

(NNPA).—The New York Herald Tribune in its edition of March 5, under the caption, "The Army's New Negro Policy," commented editorially on the Gillem report as follows:

"We warmly commend the new policy of fuller and sounder use of Negro troops and officers which the War Department announced Sunday. It will benefit interracial relations generally and, we believe, will cut ground from under the critics of hide-bound American military thinking. Such thinking showed glaringly in the early training and disposition of Negroes, with some sorry results, during the last war. But now the Army is to proceed, slowly but surely, to the basis of 'ability alone' in the employment of man power.

"Three Negro divisions, already deactivated or broken up, are to pass into history. This is no reflection upon the performance of their members but upon the benighted handling they received at times when, on the one

Publicity for South Carolina

In South Carolina is an enterprising daily press, but do you think that the attempt of a negro to obtain a room and accommodation in a white people's principal hotel of Columbia and the attempt to have in that hotel a banquet in which negroes would be present would have been given publicity were The News and Courier not published for South Carolina? 3-21-46

Dixie Paper Urges Anti-Klan Crusade

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The News Sentinel, local white daily here, carried an editorial blast against the revived Ku Klux Klan after the recent "Konklave" atop Stone Mountain. 3-23-46

"Americans must not let the Klan come to life again," the paper warned. "It's history is one of murder, rape, thievery, prostitution of public trust and mob violence of the most vicious kind."

"Great music, great art and creative science know no race nor creed nor color. Our constitution the fact that stupidities like that doesn't, either, as exemplified by of yesterday are a result of a diminished Supreme Court knocking out ishing but highly vocal minority, Virginia's Jim Crow law this week. a minority that is, increasingly The musicians couldn't have a Jim costly to the South — and North."

hand, Negro Ph.D.s were to be found serving as orderlies and, on the other hand, men who lagged far behind in educational resources were thrown into combat units without compensating training. The pre-war "M Day" plans in fact looked toward no opportunity for Negroes to serve save as stevedores and such, unless public pressure might call for the introduction of them into combat. 3-21-46

All Type Units

"Now there will be all types of Negro units, both combat and service, but limited in size to infantry regiments. Negro officers are to be accepted and will command the Negro units. Beyond this 'qualified individuals' will be used 'in appropriate special and overhead units.' The last shows that the Army has learned from the fact that a splendid

record was written by Negro volunteers who were fed into white units on the western front toward the end of the war. This fact receives recognition in the report on which the new policy is based — a report drawn with editorial candor, imagination of 49 Negro delegates to the American Federation of Musicians convention there. It said in part: "... Enlightened people associ-



FREDA KIRCHWEY

A Liberal Lady Looks At Race

Chicago Defender

By EARL CONRAD

(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK—Freda Kirchwey, editor and publisher of The Nation, one of the oldest liberal weeklies in the country, has a great political responsibility and she fully understands how this responsibility extends to the Negro question.

When, interviewing her in the library of her office, I suggested that in my estimate neither her periodical nor the New Republic nor the New Masses, the other leading weeklies of political opinion, pressed the Negro question sufficiently, she answered, "That is a fair criticism."

Miss Kirchwey, one of the brainiest women in the nation, and one of the most influential, is in her forties. She has a soft, intellectual manner, very alert dark eyes, cropped hair closely, dresses simply and administers The Nation's business with more ease, perhaps, than most women might in their own home. She has been with the organization 25 years.

Postwar Contrasts

I had to wait awhile for Miss Kirchwey before the interview began, and, when she appeared, I was under the impression it was a matter of hurrying, so I started to go for my notebook at once, but she said, "Relax, let's talk awhile." I did relax, and then asked her

if one of the founders of The Nation, the killings, the bitter position, which has been going since the Reconstruction period, was not minded me of today's tensions, now William Still, the Negro operator of the Underground Railroad. She blows at fascism, at the same time wasn't sure, and neither was I, but that reactionary forces are struggling to a discussion of that post-war period as compared with the present.

Did she see any similarity, I asked, between the present period and the anti-slavery era of national history?

She had a good answer. She said there was more similarity, in what was going on today to what went on after the Civil War than before it.

"I was just looking through the early files of The Nation the other day," she said, "when I came upon a series of articles written by a Nation investigator who made a trip through the South in 1868. That was a pretty difficult job to do then. It may have been more difficult than to make a trip to one of the occupied countries today. At that time you had to go by wagon or stagecoach over poor roads and it was not easy getting from place to place."

Des Cuba Battle
"But this correspondent described the struggle between the Reconstructionists and the reactionaries. He reported the violence that was going on in one place after another, the killings, the bitter position, which has been going since the Reconstruction period, was not minded me of today's tensions, now William Still, the Negro operator of the Underground Railroad. She blows at fascism, at the same time wasn't sure, and neither was I, but that reactionary forces are struggling to a discussion of that post-war period as compared with the present."

No Negroes On Board
She believes that the tensions at large in the country will intensify, issue, that goes beyond the

Publisher, Editor Jailed for Picket Trial Account

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — In a circuit court decision here Tuesday, the publisher and city editor of the Arkansas State Press, a weekly, were sentenced to 10 days and \$100 fines each on a contempt of court citation.

Committed to Pulaski County jail immediately after the hearing, the defendants, L. Christopher Bates, publisher, and his wife, Mrs. Daisy Bates, city editor, were released later in the day on \$500 bonds by order of Chief Justice Griffin Smith.

Conviction to Be Reviewed

Justice Smith, in ordering their release, granted a writ of super-seedeas and a writ of certiorari under which their conviction will be reviewed by the Supreme Court. The writs will be considered next Monday.

Defense lawyers, Elmer Scho-gen and Ross Robley, white, were granted 20 days in which to file a record of the circuit court proceedings.

Account of Trial Censured

The Bateses were cited in connection with the account in their paper of the trial of three CIO members which the circuit judge held was calculated to "intimi-

date" and "embarrass" the court.

Particularly cited by the prosecution were the following two paragraphs:

"Three strikers, who by all observation were guilty of no greater crime than walking on a picket line, were sentenced to one year in the penitentiary by a 'hand-picked' grand jury, while a scab who killed a striker is free."

"The prosecution was hard-pressed to make a case until Judge Lawrence C. Austen instructed the jury that the pickets could be found guilty if they aided or assisted, or just stood idly by while violence occurred."

Date Made Issue

Defense lawyers pointed out that the three CIO members, Roy Cole, Jesse Bean and Louis Jones, were convicted Mar. 19 and sentenced Mar. 23 and that the article in question appeared Mar. 29.

Thus there was no intention to influence the court, lawyers maintained.

Circuit Court Judge Austen threw out the contention, remarking that since a motion for a new trial was filed on Apr. 3, the case technically was still pending when the story was published.

The motion, it is revealed, was overruled the following day.

Answering the contempt charge, defense attorneys denied that the

article was intended to discredit the court but was written "in an honest effort to inform readers of the Arkansas State Press of proceedings previously had."

Moreover, they added, court records in the trial were used, together with such information obtainable from sources considered reliable and without any intention to embarrass the court or to interfere with the due and proper administration of the law.

The Nation's editor believes that Negro and white industrialization may come swiftly should back its program. to the South, and if it does, it will produce important national reverberations. She mentioned the possibility of the introduction of a mechanical cotton picker. "If that develops," she said, "it will displace much human labor, throw into motion new shifts of population, create new political relationships." She has great confidence in the work of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, believes it to be about the best organization in the progressive field in Dixie, and

we take people in, approach, and develops militant consciousness of the Negro's aspirations."

She continued on the vein of white labor's responsibilities.

"While there must be an effort on both sides, in this issue, the first responsibility is with labor. Psychologically I am with Lillian Smith, but hers is not the whole approach. I think that labor holds out more hope for approaching the answers than the church. In the practical terms of action, it is the left which is moving with the strongest emotions and the best attitudes."

Then we got into the whole question of amalgamation, and Freda Kirchwey is for it.

I mentioned the case of the Rev. White and his coming marriage to Anne Anderson, Norfolk, Negro girl.

Points To Brazil

The editor was happy to hear about this, interested in the details, and then commented, "We won't have a decent society until a thing like this becomes commonplace and ceases to be the gesture which it is now compelled to be."

This led her to Brazil, which she knows about from personal resi-

nationalities, and our own industrial order with its frictions and gulfs, I might choose the Brazilian and is—even with its other backwardness, here is one of the fundamental problems of human under-standings, and Brazil, in this respect, is way ahead of us." I thought it most interesting to hear this measurement of moral-social systems from a woman who has such a profound connection with our own industrial-segregation of colors and tions order. And I do not know but that one had to choose between the social level of Brazil, this feeling of brotherhood among colors and

End 1-26-46

How Times Have Changed

The Afro-American

Times have changed. In the old days colored people were so caricatured that nearly all illustrations showed them in minstrel get up, black faces, white lips, poppy eyes and eating watermelon or shooting craps. *Baltimore, Md.*

The word has gotten around in recent years that colored people don't like that kind of stereotype and we don't have a fraction of what we formerly did. *Sat. 9-14-46*

Papers and magazines are now full of white people eating watermelon and enjoying it; eating fried chicken and smacking their lips over it.

Telegraphic machines last week told the story of a sixteen-year-old white girl who stole 13 thousand dollars from her white employer and turned over 6 thousand of it to her white boy friend who lost it shooting craps.

A Phony Crime Epidemic

The Afro-American

Newspapers seem to be full of stories of colored men attacking white women. Some of these may be true and some of them aren't. *Baltimore, Md.*

The question is: Is there an epidemic of such attacks? We don't believe there is. *Sat. 9-14-46*

Some time ago we pointed out that the total number of attacks and assaults upon women in the U.S. numbered 40,000. This is over ten a day and made mainly by whites.

What has happened is that these papers are not playing up the white assaults but are playing up the few cases involving colored men and white women.

Southern White Papers Continue

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 9-14-46

'We Love The Negro' Campaign

Southern white newspapers are daily cramming a mass of sticky sugar-coated "we love the Negro" propaganda down the throats of their millions of colored readers. Oftimes the articles, not so cleverly worded as the editors and writers might think, appear immediately after some mob has murdered a Negro and his wife, or denied several thousand the right to vote or chased a whole family, including the children, into the woods with blazing guns and long lengths of rope.

A recent example of this infantile bigotry appeared in the Memphis Commercial Appeal entitled "Facts Prove South Kindest to Negro."

Written by one Wilson Hemingway Sr., of Vicksburg, Miss., Negro was spelled with a small "n" throughout. The letter was printed in full, and the paper endorsed it with the phrase "Mississippian Counters Charge of Northerners."

Partial Text
The trickery in words ran, in part:

"The negro knows he is inferior to the Southern whites and also knows his close contact with the highly civilized white Christians of the South has made him far superior to the native Africans who are not able to rule themselves."

This statement is designed to make the Southern Negro happy in that he is at least superior to someone, even though that someone be his own parent race.

Comes now the sugar-coated climax, shot through with the writer's real attitude towards the Negro.

"If the North should ever want to raise the negro we would gladly help, for we have a deep affection for him and know him to be both kind-hearted, intelligent and loyal, woefully lacking in self-control and easily influenced for good or evil."

"Georgia abolished the poll tax and allowed the negro to vote and yet Walter Winchell and his 'bunch' are dissatisfied not only with the Mississippi election but also with the Georgia election."

As usual the Communist comes in for his share of the blame.

The same paper endorsed and printed in full an article in which W. C. L. Griffin of Philadelphia condemned several progressive organizations for alleged Communist backing, in full red-baiting style.

Among organizations named and blamed were the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and...

"The real Southern negro has more respect for his color than to let some of these white Communist-led lead him into Communist organizations," claims the Memphis Appeal endorsed Griffin.

An editorial in the Scott County Times, Forest, Miss., boldly says, "We believe education would help, instead of harm, the white man's relation with the negro."

"Some of our best and yet most humble and respectful negroes have good educations. Their education helps make them better servants and workers for the white man. And the educated negro is easier to get along with because he has been taught what he can do, and not do, in a white man's country."

One California Paper Among 19 Dropping Race Tag

CHICAGO — One California daily, the Fresno Bee, is among the 19 dailies across the nation which now refrain from identifying Negroes by race in crime stories, according to the American Council on Race Relations.

The others include the New York Times, generally considered the country's top newspaper; PM, Chicago Sun, Detroit Free Press, Gary Post-Tribune, Columbus Dispatch, Cincinnati Enquirer, St. Paul Dispatch, St. Paul Pioneer Press, Minneapolis Star-Journal, Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis Times, Providence (R.I.) Journal, Providence Evening Bulletin, Dallas Morning News, Bridgeport (Conn.) Post, and the Christian Science Monitor.

Ark. Editors Freed of Contempt Count

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — The Arkansas Supreme Court recently freed L. Christopher Bates and his wife, Daisy, editors of a weekly paper, of \$100 fines and 10-day jail sentences assessed by a (Little Rock) Circuit Court.

The couple was cited for contempt on four exceptions to articles published in their paper Mar. 29, 1946, headed, "Strikers Sentenced to Pen by Hand-Picked Jury."

"There is no rule or law permitting jail sentences and contempt fines merely because a newspaper thinks some judge has mistakenly stated the law," declared

the chief justice, who is a former newspaper man.

Charges Denied by N.Y. Daily

WASHINGTON

F. M. Flynn, general manager of The New York Daily News, last Friday, denied the discriminatory charges brought against the newspaper by the American Jewish Congress before the Federal Communications Commission after The News had applied for a frequency modulation radio station.

During the four-day hearing Flynn declared that The News has not now, never has had, and he was sincerely convinced, never would have any program, plan or policy involving discriminatory treatment in any degree to any minority or racial group.

Mr. Flynn also asserted that no article had ever been printed in The News with the intention of rousing racial feeling as charged by the American Jewish Congress.

The Sun-The News

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

Marshall Field and John S. Knight Make Liberal Advances in Their Papers

Two papers—The Baltimore Sun and The Mobile (Ala.) Register—refused to drop the designation. The increasing number of papers which have revised their policy is encouraging and we applaud their actions. Some day, in the not too distant future, some of the diehards may also be expected to see the light.

Some time ago, a number of other dailies agreed to eliminate special designations of colored people and others. Among them were the New York Times, Detroit News, Fresno (Calif.) Bee, Christian Science Monitor, Providence (R.I.) Journal and Evening Bulletin and the Dallas Morning Sun.



Mr. Bibb

Chicago Adds a Convert

The Chicago Sun has announced a new policy of excluding the words "Negro" and "ex-GI" from crime stories, believing that the use of such terms associates crimes with colored people and veterans.

When there is racial conflict, the Sun points out, obviously the race must be mentioned, but in the ordinary crime story it is immaterial to identify the suspect as colored or white, veteran or non-veteran. So it has dropped the practice.

It is not important to drag in the war record of a suspect unless war service is a significant part of the story.

On the other hand, the N.Y. Daily News identifies colored people in such stories but not Jews, explaining that colored people are "more distinctive."

There could hardly be anything more distinctive in the U.S. than a German who cannot speak English, but yet the News gets around that and says that its policy is to identify speakably and also are guilty of criminal conduct should efforts fail. How much better it would be if they were relieved of their misery and the weightiness of a troubled humane and economical as well.

Such persons who now take their own lives suffer uncolored only.

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tions. Field and Knight have shown instances, are guilty of great wisdom and magnanimity. We salute them both and fervently hope that they have broadened the vision of publishers all over the Nation. Some of the colored press discloses rank amateurishness, narrow vision and that gross and flagrant inability to evaluate the power and strength of the printed word. A newspaper can be a most dangerous instrument and by the same token a vital factor in improving human relations. They, in many

BOTH FIELD and Knight, by putting these bold innovations into

Crusade Against Race Slander Is Bringing Results

Sat. 11-9-46

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Illinois Sen. Christopher C. Wimbish's crusade against "lynching with printer's ink" of Negroes in the American press received a positive response from one of the city's widely read daily papers here last week, when the paper said it "would not knowingly permit its columns to be used further race hate and prejudice."

"We know we are not the most criminal element in America, and we also know which racial groups are," the senator's letter asserted, in reminding the white press that "your ancestors came fleeing from their oppressors to help create this land of freedom—and you, the descendants of them, persecute us. Why?"

"A rope was used in a physical lynching at Monroe, Ga., but the Negro is lynched in his good reputation with printer's ink every day. The effect is far reaching, and is the cause of irreparable loss of mutual good will and amity, and renders unsafe and destroys the economic security of thousands of people."

19 U.S. Papers Drop Race Label In Crime Stories

Giving in to pressure of Negro organizations and leaders, 19 white newspapers have decided to drop the race label from crime stories about Negroes, the American Council on Race Relations told ANP last week. 11-23-46

Besides the Chicago Sun and the New York Times, which led the movement, the council named the Fresno (California) Bee, the Detroit Free Press, the Dallas Morning News, the Christian Science Monitor, the Providence (Rhode Island) Journal and Evening Bulletin.

The St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press, the Minneapolis Star Journal, Tribune and Times, the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Bridgeport (Connecticut) Post, PM (New York), the Gary Post Tribune, and the Columbus Dispatch.

Raps State Press Association

The recognition of Fletcher Martin, of a Louisville Negro newspaper, by Harvard's Nieman Foundation for Journalism is an interesting footnote to the recent barring of his paper from membership by the Kentucky Press Association. *Mon. 8-5-46*

This renunciation by Kentucky journalism of its responsibilities in deference to its annual social meetings cannot free it from the duties imposed on it by its very existence. It merely places the burden of the solution of Kentucky's white problem more firmly around its own neck. *Louisville, Ky.*

Let's hope that next year's convention will see less squirming in seats and more forthright action from people like M. H. Holliday, Jr., of Jackson, the lone dissenter. *Mon. 8-5-46* EDWARD HUGHES, Cambridge, Mass.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal

Press Denies Membership To Negroes

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 29 (AP)—Members of the Kentucky Press Association voted today to support its executive committee in denying to admit into membership the Negro press of Kentucky.

Members at the final session of the mid-summer convention voted with only a single dissent to deny the application of the Louisville Defender, a Negro weekly newspaper. *42c*

The executive committee last April denied the application, thus placing the paper's request before the full membership.

H. A. Browning, president of the KPA, said the decision was based on the executive committee's belief that one of the main purposes of the association was to provide social meetings. If the Negro members were admitted, it would prove embarrassing to members of both races if the Negroes attempted to attend the session and mix socially with white members, he added.

M. H. Holliday Jr., of Jackson, who cast the single opposing vote, said he felt that no social issue was involved. He asserted that such action denied the Negroes their constitutional right.

Defender Sought To Join Group

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Recognize Its Value.

Browning said the committee recognized the value of the Negro press and its rights to its position in Kentucky.

M. H. Holliday, Jr., Jackson, who cast the single opposing vote, said he felt that no social issue was involved. He asserted that such action denied the Negroes their constitutional right.

Several members labeled the question "ticklish," but stated the committee acted wisely.

Dalton Addresses Group.

Enactment into law of the O.P.A. bill in the form which passed Congress this week would have upset the plan to keep housing costs down, Neil Dalton declared in an address to the association.

"I seriously fear the housing program would fail in efforts to keep prices low enough to do the veterans any good," said Dalton, deputy national housing expediter.

(Dalton delivered the address, not knowing at that time that President Truman had vetoed the O.P.A. bill, bringing to an end all price controls at midnight Sunday.)

Dalton said a steady stream of material still would be going into commercial construction if the Civilian Production Administration had not acted to divert the materials for veterans' housing.

Blamed On World War I.

The housing official traced the current shortage of dwelling facilities to the end of World War I, saying the shortage actually began there. He said that

White (Kentucky Press Association)

only in 1925 did construction meet the housing needs.

Discussing the subsidy payments on building materials, Dalton called them "premium payments to save precious time." He said that since last January 1. there has been 100 price increases granted for various building materials.

The K.P.A. session adjourned after the address.

Member papers of the Associated Press will meet here at noon Sunday for the annual conference of staff members of the wire service and newspaper representatives.

**Life writes up
Howard university
goes to a party**

Los Angeles, Calif.
Sat. 12-7-46
NEW YORK — Life magazine, which devoted five pages of its Nov. 18 issue to "Howard university, It Is America's Center of Negro Learning", went to a Negro social function last week.

The party, given by the Frim Frammers at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Jesse Miller, was a surprise for the King Cole trio. More than 300 guests, picked up at the Hotel Theresa and the Waldorf Astoria by special busses, attended. Five New York university girls acted as hostesses, and there was police protection for furs.

Racial Policy Commended

The Times *New York, N.Y.*
Treatment of Stories by The Times

Seen as Setting Standard

Week 8-28-46

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Your editorial "Race in the News," explaining your high-minded and liberal policy in dealing with Negroes whose names appear in the news, sets a standard which every good citizen can commend to other newspapers. Certainly this is no small thing.

On one point, however, I ask if your present policy could not be further changed, in line with your evident purpose. You say " * * * it is correct to refer to race when the accused is still at large and race seems one mark of identification." It seems to me that all the necessary marks of identification would be covered if description of the person were given as to complexion, eyes, hair, etc., as is usually given of accused persons, without labeling him as a member of the Negro race and thus reminding your readers of the stereotyped ideas which inevitably lead many persons to label all persons of that group with a criminal tinge.

All thoughtful, decent Negroes want all criminals of their group as well as those of any other brought to full account for their crimes. They do not, however, want the mind of the community continually poisoned by stereotyped labels about Negroes who commit crimes so spread in the press that hundreds of law-abiding, honest Negroes are thrown under suspicion.

GEORGE E. HAYNES,

Executive Secretary, Department of Race Relations, The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

New York, Aug. 19, 1946.

Addition to Good Fellowship

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

It gave me great pleasure to read in your Aug. 11 editorial the formal announcement of your policy relative to the designation, by race, of persons mentioned in your news articles.

Of course, those of us who read THE TIMES regularly have noticed that recently your columns have not carried race designations to the point of absurdity which many of our papers have done for many years; but it is very comforting to know definitely that you have adopted officially this policy which in justice is due to all of the citizens of our great country.

I trust that your example will be followed by our metropolitan dailies and by others all over the country, thus adding to the forces for racial understanding and good fellowship.

EUGENE KINCKLE JONES,

General Secretary, National Urban League.

New York, Aug. 20, 1946.

Great Moral Step

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Let me say that I think THE TIMES' news policy, as announced editorially, of designating no individual by race in reporting the news except to aid a better understanding or social progress is the greatest moral step in aid of a better civilization ever taken by any newspaper in the United States, and that if we are to attain a better civilization the press throughout the world must follow this lead.

For the world must be brought to understand, as science and religion both teach, that there is but one human race and one world and that in the progress of society or the community as a whole, and in nothing else, lies the health and security of all.

EUGENE MCINTOSH,

New York, *IN THE NEWS*
when race hate explodes into

violence, as it did recently in Georgia and has done so many times. North and South, the original causes do not lie on the surface, and are never found in police records. Always the outbreak is prepared for by thousands of unrecorded, unremembered acts and words of discrimination. The vast majority of Southerners and Northerners never think in terms of violence. Yet when they are unfair toward the Negro in little ways they help build up the bad moral climate which does encourage violence among the ignorant, the weak and the vicious. *Sum. 8-11-46*

Each of us contributes, in his daily acts, toward good-will or ill-will in our communities. The press, we believe, has a special and heavy responsibility, not merely editorially—what American newspaper would defend the Georgia lynching?—but in its treatment of news. Some newspapers treat news about Negro citizens in separate sections or columns, extending Jim Crowism to the printed page. In others discrimination is less flagrant but Negroes are often identified, whereas members of other races are not.

This may seem a small thing. The Negroes do not think so. This newspaper has considered its obligations to its readers in the light of these facts and principles. This consideration has led us to adhere to the rule that the race of a person suspected or accused of crime shall not be published unless there is a legitimate purpose to be served thereby. By this we mean that it is correct to refer to race when the accused is still at large and race seems one mark of identification. It is also correct when, as in the case of race riots or racial antagonisms, it be-

comes essential to the understanding of the news. And even though, inconsistently, we would hold that in view of difficulties under which the Negro labors it is fair to identify Negro artists or others whose achievements are a matter of pride to all of us.

We are sure that this policy meets the approval of fair-minded readers. News that encourages racial discrimination may sometimes be of interest, but responsible journalism has a higher law than a passing interest. *Sum. 8-11-46*

PM's Difficulties

New York, N.Y.
THE liberal paper PM has had to give way before the immense difficulties that face any independent newspaper. It will now accept advertising. Its well-known progressive editor, Ralph Ingersoll, resigns and a new editor, John P. Lewis, takes his place. *Wed. 11-6-46*

This incident once again dramatizes the enormous problem of founding and maintaining any kind of newspaper in the face of the huge expense, the monopoly of news, comics, features and the cost of distribution.

Journalism is big business in the U.S.A. The so-called "freedom of the press" is a myth. Pro-labor papers or working class papers have to fight for their lives every inch of the way against a huge financial set-up and hidden discrimination.

Even Mr. Marshall Field's great wealth could not keep PM going without commercial incomes other than reader sales.

With the change in editors it will be interesting to see if the paper's courageous anti-fascist policies will continue

White (PM)
tion eve was not dictated in Macy's office of layout and design.

I have met Marshall Field once or twice. I happen to have been in the offices of the Chicago Sun when its first press run was made. I happen to have been in agreement with much that the Field publications have stood for in our country. I have always admired the manner in which responsibility has been placed in the editors of PM, and I firmly believe that the intelligence and conscience of working newspapermen are most capable of guiding a newspaper in the real public interest.

It seems to me that Marshall Field's judgment is unquestionably sound when, looking ahead, he declares that a newspaper's permanence "can only be assured if it is self-supporting."

PM exists to oppose people who push other people around. That is its nature, proved over and over again by its deeds, as well as its reason for being. I can imagine that PM should cease—but not that PM itself should ever, by any advertiser large or small, be shoved an inch.

From the Readers

About PM

To the Editor: *PM New York, N.Y.*

The fact that you never had advertisements was one of the assets of your paper. It proved that PM was not obligated to any person or company and, therefore, could speak out against whomever it thought did wrong.

I can see Mr. Field's point of view. I'm sure he doesn't want a profit from this paper, but just to make ends meet.

But PM should be regarded as more than a source of income. It is the greatest weapon decent thinking Americans have. *Mon. New York 11-11-46*

JEAN SCHUER

I heartily agree with Ralph Ingersoll's stand on PM's sudden, climactic decision to admit advertising.

I cannot help but feel that PM and Marshall Field have admitted defeat, and in spite of their brave words, will eventually bow to their advertiser's desires in its articles and news reports.

I, for one, will nevertheless (contrary to many of my fellow PMers) continue to support PM until such time as I feel it is no longer adhering to its original aims!

New York SHIRLEY SIFF

It is a step that will only enable them (PM) to continue the fight of One World by and for the people. Their readers shouldn't mar-

period to this brave, fighting paper. *Dumont, N. J.* MORRIS SKOVNO
New York MRS. JEAN GOLDIN

Limit the ads to certain dignified sizes and abstain from whole-page ads and the ridiculous paper-waste of the big newspapers.

New York JOHAN FRANCO

You will become just another one of those rattle-sheets. . . .

New York MORRIS MOSKOWITZ

I, of course, shall continue to read PM and to hope . . .

New York A READER

I truly hope that the Newspaper PM folds up. I would rather see it die . . .

New York ARNOLD RUBINSTEIN

I am going to give it up. Bon Voyage.

New York NATHAN COHEN

An excellent idea, but stick to the *Shopping Page* despite ads.

New York ALVIN KAMBER

Every "liberal" in New York who read the *News* for *Dick Tracy*, and who said: "What will the loss of my 2 cents mean to the *News* anyway if I stop?" is responsible for PM's failure in its circulation drive . . . and their inertia is perhaps killing the best damned newspaper the progressives ever had!

New York INA CAROL PERLSTEIN

CONGRATULATIONS ON FINDING NEW BASIS FOR PUBLICATION OF A NEWSPAPER INVALUABLE FOR ALL PROGRESSIVES STOP CERTAIN ALL READERS WILL SUPPORT YOU WITH GRATITUDE TO RALPH INGERSOLL AND ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT OF YOUR GREAT NEW EDITOR JOHN LEWIS.

Westbury, N. Y.

MICHAEL STRAIGHT.

I would rather pay 10 cents a day with no advertising than 5 cents a day with advertising.

New York BERNARD WEISS

You and your staff are on probation!

At the first instance of slanted writing, if any, WE WILL NOT BUY PM! . . . If you continue your independence, we will back you all the stronger.

Good luck!

New York WALTER WILD

As a PM reader I am very grateful to Marshall Field . . .

Ralph Ingersoll, although no longer with PM, will from time to time throw a little log on the fire.

The Stars Stay Up

Wed. 11-6-46

I have been mulling over the news, which I had first by radio, that PM is going to accept advertising. My own faith in PM is not disturbed by this news. I am glad to hear it.

I am not glad to hear that Ralph Ingersoll is leaving. He is a parent of PM. Its natural breath drew from his own clear spirit. He phrased, I believe, its bright, imperishable aim: "We are against people who push other people around."

I share Ingersoll's disappointment that the newspaper supported

"solely by its readers" has not yet arrived. And I think I know something of what a wrench it is to a man when a cherished hope collides with a stubborn fact. I appreciate also the unique place PM has won in the hearts of its countrymen. And I am certain that many another "old reader" has found himself weighing the announcement Marshall Field has made, asking himself: "How do I

feel about it?" and, with a deeper interest: "What does it mean for PM?"

My own assignment has been made from this fond reader's viewpoint, and by the light of my own experience. I have been around many newspapers since a quarter-century ago I wandered into a hall in Los Angeles and heard Upton Sinclair posit the *sine qua non* of "a free and unfettered" press. I am willing to believe that I have been fortunate in never, as an editor, being faced with the diabolical business office "must." But nothing has ever happened to me to make me afraid of an advertising department, and I am certain that it need not be the nemesis of any newspaper's integrity.

On the other hand I have seen that the policy of a newspaper can be brought low by a publisher's whim or ambition. Surely, it has not been the pressure of the advertiser which, in latter years, has so distressingly crowded the honest liberalism of E. P. Scripps from the papers that still bear his name. It is not the accounts of the Chicago Tribune that make its notorious tone, and the W. R. Hearst wire that set the *Journal-American* screaming "New Deal Communism" on elec-



Perry

Leslie Answers *Daily Worker* Resigned Editors *New York, N. Y.* Of 'Protestant'

June 11-12-46
Kenneth Leslie, editor of the anti-fascist monthly magazine, the **Protestant** yesterday gave his warmest wishes to a publication being initiated by six editors of the **Protestant** who resigned Sunday.



LESLIE

At the same time Leslie labeled the resignations and declarations of the former editors as "a wonderful piece of publicity to raise funds," for the new magazine to be called **The Covenant**.

Resigning from the magazine were Pierre van Paassen, a contributing editor, the Rev. James M. Freeman, managing editor, associate editors, Joseph Brainin, Rev. Don Richardson and Gerald Richardson and Neil MacNeil, editorial advisory board member.

These six had charged that Mr. Leslie had come to regard **The Protestant** as his own private venture, and that he intended cutting down on activities of the groups working with the **Protestant** in anti-fascist work and that he refused to bargain with 15 technical employees.

Speaking to the *Daily Worker* yesterday afternoon Mr. Leslie denied these charges.

Both sides emphasized they had no disagreement on the necessity of fighting fascism, and its weapons of anti-Semitism, anti-Catholicism and anti-Negroism.

Leslie said yesterday that, although he disagreed with the method the group employed to leave the **Protestant**, he nevertheless would lend every possible aid to insure the success of its proposed publication.